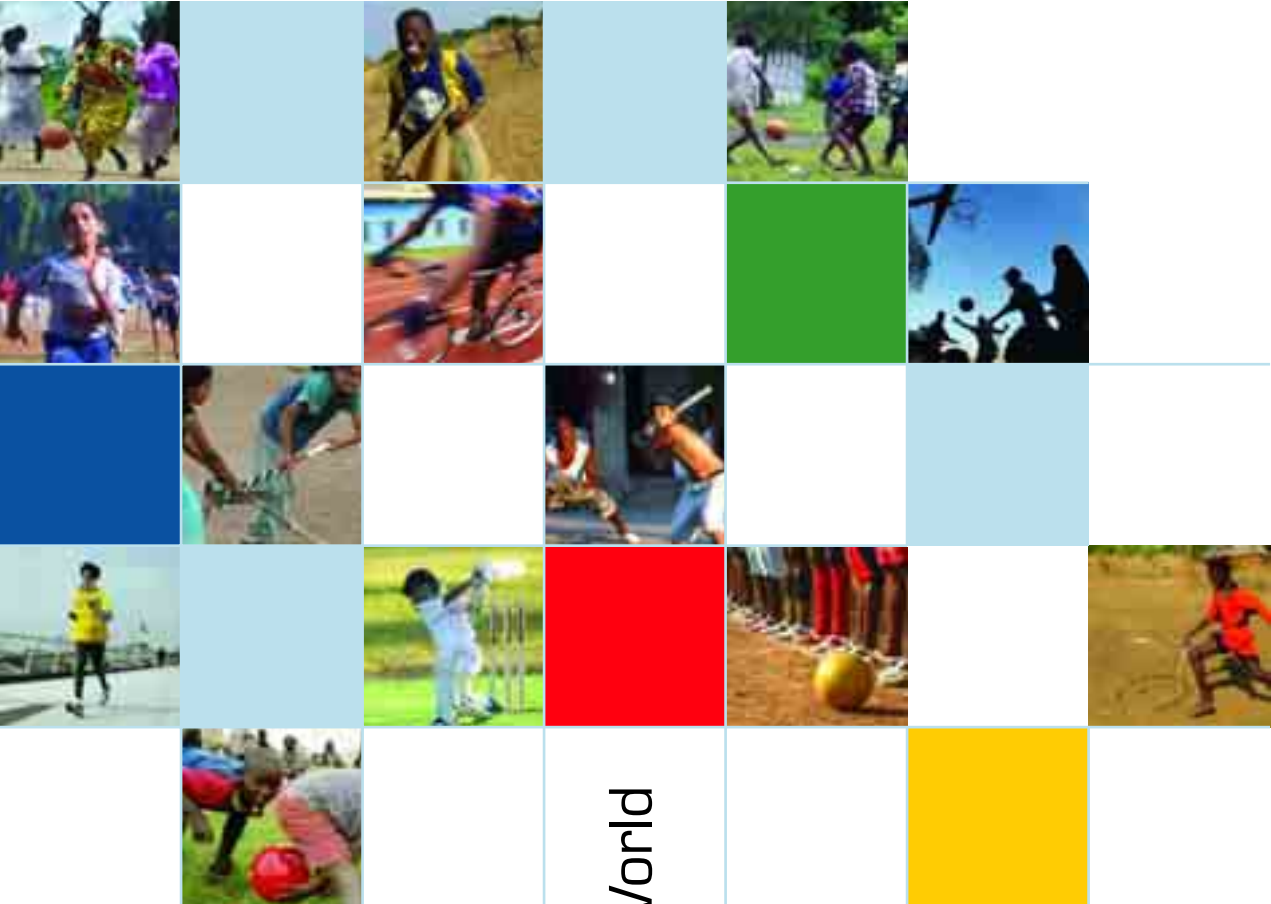


Sport for a Better World

Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education *2005*



UNITED NATIONS



Sport for a Better World

Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education *2005*







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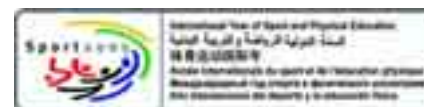
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Message on the International
Year of Sport and Physical Education
2005

Kofi Annan



People in every nation love sport. Its values – fitness, fair play, teamwork, and the pursuit of excellence – are universal. At its best, it brings people together, no matter what their origin, background, religious beliefs or economic status. And when young people participate in sports or have access to physical education, they can build up their health and self-esteem, use their talents to the fullest, learn the ideals of teamwork and tolerance, and be drawn away from the dangers of drugs and crime. That is why the United Nations is turning more and more often to the world of sport for help in our work for peace and our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

To highlight the role that sport can play in our pursuit of a safer, more prosperous, more peaceful world, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education. Governments, international organizations and community groups everywhere have used this occasion to give serious consideration to how sport can be included more systematically in plans to improve people's lives. I offer my thanks to all of you for your contribution to this important global observance.

Kofi A. Annan
United Nations Secretary-General



Preface

Adolf Ogi



It is a great pleasure to welcome you to this publication about the International Year of Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005). Between its pages you will read of the hundreds of projects and activities, conferences and events that have taken place around the world, from Africa to Asia, Europe to the Pacific, Latin America to the Middle East, commemorating a very dynamic International Year.

I would like to thank all those who have been actively involved throughout IYSPE 2005. It was an intensive year, to sensitize the international community to the true value of sport. Together we climbed mountains, paddled lakes, undertook journeys – in all seasons and conditions. Together we laughed, sweated, debated and decided – we came together from all over the world – we lived the International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

This publication is testimony to the acceptance by thousands, even millions of individuals that sport has an important role to play in making this world a better place. As Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, I extend a sincere thank you to all those who have contributed their testimony, without which this book would not have been possible. Governments, sports organizations, non-governmental and governmental organizations, civil-society, the private sector as well as individuals have worked together, forming partnerships, sharing best practices, and contributing to the promotion and proof that the international community is willing and ready to use sport and physical education to promote education, health, development and peace.



Particularly, I would like to express my gratitude to the United Nations Secretary-General, for his vital and committed support from the beginning. The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has generously contributed in supporting the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, which, under the leadership of Mr. Michael Kleiner, coordinated commemorative activities globally and forwarded its objectives. I thank the United Nations system for its support throughout the Year and for the collaboration of Member States. It provided the basis for a unique platform enabling thorough discussions on the role of sport and physical education in society and their values in promoting health, education, development and peace. The message is unanimous: the fundamental principles of sport, respect for opponents and rules, teamwork and fair play, are consistent with the principles of the UN Charter and reflect the basic rules of a well functioning society living in peace.

The Year began just a few days after one of the worst natural disasters to ever hit mankind and continued with dramatic hurricanes in the Americas, earthquakes in Asia and conflicts in diverse regions. Nevertheless, the impact of the Year has been very real. The role of sport, however minor, in reviving happiness and hope in stricken, mostly demolished societies is evident. The numerous conferences and workshops and especially the concrete projects and initiatives have proven that sport, as a universal language, offers powerful ways to promote peace, tolerance and understanding, bringing people together across boundaries, ethnic groups and religions. From international sports events to community competitions, sport can help heal the wounds of war and sow the seeds of peace. Sport can contribute

to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by offering innovative and pragmatic solutions to the most urgent challenges of this world. Yet, in the midst of all the natural and man-made turmoil in the world today, many still seem to ignore that sport is a unique tool for personal, social and economic development.

The momentum that has built up during IYSPE 2005 must continue. I want to encourage you to join this global effort through your active participation and thus help to create a better world for all through sport. The dialogue initiated between sport organizations, athletes, multilateral organizations and the United Nations, bilateral development agencies, Governments across all sectors, the armed forces, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, research institutions, media, clubs and citizens must continue. Evidence, such as that provided through the examples, projects and initiatives assembled in this publication, is only useful when shared amongst the network and new potential partners.

May this publication encourage, inspire and guide you, wherever in the world you are.



Adolf Ogi
Under-Secretary-General
Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General
on Sport for Development and Peace
Former President of the Swiss Confederation



Acknowledgements

Michael Kleiner



As the global coordinator for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005), I wish to thank the members of the multidisciplinary and mostly informal IYSPE 2005 network: government officials, non-governmental organization project managers, scientific researchers, members of sports organizations and United Nation staffers for your personal commitment and for having made use of IYSPE 2005 to advance your own sport-based projects responding to a tremendous variety of needs around the world. This publication is an attempt to express gratitude for your participation in this commemoration and our hope for a lasting impact. I would like to acknowledge the vital and personal support offered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Mr. Kofi Annan has recognized the value of sport as a means to achieve the United Nations' goals in the fields of human, social and economic development. Together with the unique and invaluable commitment of his Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, former President of Switzerland, Mr. Adolf Ogi, they have called IYSPE 2005 into existence. The Year represents an important landmark in the work of the Special Adviser, which began with his nomination by the Secretary-General in February 2001.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) has answered positively the request for assistance and guidance in the fields of project management and realization. Thanks to its Director General, Mr. Walter Fust, the coordination office was able to function and bring together a worldwide network of highly motivated individuals from all continents as well as from all parts of society. Together with the Swiss Federal Office for Sports, the SDC has largely formalized the technical expertise and the scientific base to successfully commemorate IYSPE 2005.

Sport, however well organized it may be, remains a factor of great uncertainty and spontaneity, two aspects that do not fit well into the predictable and smooth world of international diplomacy. They are also the main reasons for both sport's appeal as well as for the difficulty to plan sport-based activities into development strategies, policies and projects. I wish to thank the representatives of the Member States to the United Nations General Assembly for having accepted to dedicate a year to such an apparently futile object as sport and for having allowed us to make the undeniable proof that sport and physical education are in fact key elements to peace and development in all societies on our planet.

Michael Kleiner
Coordinator for the International Year of Sport
and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005)



Editorial Note

Ingrid Beutler



With the International Year of Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005) drawing to a close on 31 December 2005, the work to report on the results of the Year began. A request was made to all United Nations Member States, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, international sports organizations, federations and associations, governmental organizations for development and international cooperation, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to provide reports on their activities which were undertaken either as a direct result of the International Year or which substantially contributed to the achievement of the objectives of the Year.

Based on the feedback received and that which the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education at the United Nations Office at Geneva had collected during the Year, compiling of the necessary reporting began. The United Nations "Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005" is published to give credit to the effort and enthusiasm of thousands of individuals throughout the world and the many initiatives that have contributed to the momentum built up during IYSPE 2005. This publication is intended to constitute a part of the legacy of IYSPE 2005 and to contribute to the growing inventory of best practices using sport and physical education to promote education, health, development and peace.

Sincere thanks are extended to Mr. Adolf Ogi, whose determination and passion has driven forward the appreciation and acceptance of the role of sport and physical education in making a better world on the international stage. Mr. Michael Kleiner, Head of the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education from April 2004 to December 2005, has provided inestimable guidance in drafting this publication. Particular assistance has been provided by the Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Special thanks go to Mr. David Winiger, Special Assistant to the Special Adviser and Mr. Lukas Frey, SDC for their critical contributions to earlier drafts. Assistance by intern, Mr. Drew Gardiner and expertise by graphic artist, Ms. Sophie Combette of the United Nations Publishing Service has been critical in bringing this publication to reality.

DISCLAIMER

The editor accepts full responsibility for any omissions or inaccuracies contained within the pages of this publication. The utmost effort has been taken to represent those partners who have been particularly involved in IYSPE 2005, whilst recognizing that "sport for development" organizations and programmes are proliferating and that it is not possible that all sport for development activities undertaken during 2005 can be represented in this publication.

Ingrid Beutler
Editor



List of Acronyms

ACE	Assisting Children Everywhere
ACWS	Asian Conference on Women and Sport
AFC	Asian Football Confederation
AIOWF	Association of the International Olympic Winter Sports Federations
ASOIF	Association of Summer Olympic International Federations
ATP	Association of Tennis Professionals
AWG	Asian Working Group on Women and Sport
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CAHPERD	Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance
CGC	Commonwealth Games Canada
CISM	International Military Sports Council
COES	El Salvador Olympic Committee
CSDP	Commonwealth Sport Development Programme
DCCD	Danish Centre for Cultural Development
DGI	Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECFP	exChange For Peace
EPC	European Policy Centre
EPP	Everest Peace Project
EU	European Union
EYES	European Year of Education through Sport 2004
FA	English Football Association
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARE	Football Against Racism in Europe
FEI	International Equestrian Federation
FIBA	International Basketball Federation
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FIH	International Hockey (Field) Federation
FIS	International Ski Federation
FISU	International University Sports Federation
FIVB	International Volleyball Federation
FOSPO	Swiss Federal Office for Sports
GAISF	General Association of International Sports Federations
GSA	Global Sports Alliance
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations
IBF	International Badminton Federation
IBLF	International Business Leaders Forum
IBSA	International Blind Sports Federation



IBU	International Biathlon Union
IBWF	International Belt Wrestling Federation
ICC	International Cricket Council
ICHPER-SD	International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICSSPE	International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
IF	International Federations
IFWS	Islamic Federation of Women's Sport
IHF	International Handball Federation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IRB	International Rugby Board
ISCA	International Sport and Culture Association
ISF	International School Sport Federation
ISF	International Softball Federation
ISPEC	International Sport and Physical Education Convention
ITTF	International Table Tennis Federation
IWG	International Working Group on Women and Sport
IWGA	International World Games Association
IYSPE 2005	International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005
JJIF	Ju-Jitsu International Federation
KAO	Kicking AIDS Out
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINEPS	International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sports
MYSA	Mathare Youth Sports Association, Kenya
NAPHER-SD	Nigerian Association for Physical, Health, Education, Recreation, Sports and Dance
NBA	National Basketball Association, United States of America
NCDO	Netherlands National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development
NDPT	National Danish Performance Team
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIF	Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports
NOC	National Olympic Committee
NYSDA	Nero Youth Sports Development Association, Somalia
PAISAC	International Support Programme to African and Caribbean Sport
PES	Physical Education and Sport
PPF	Playing for Peace

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Process
RDC	Red Deporte y Cooperación, Spain
RDP	Recreation for Development and Peace, Uganda
SAD	Swiss Academy for Development
SCORE	Sports Coaches' OutReach International
SCSA	Supreme Council for Sports in Africa
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDP IWG	Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group
SIA	Sport in Action, Zambia
SPARC	Sport and Recreation New Zealand
SSF	Sport sans Frontières
TAHPER	Thai Association for Health Physical Education Recreation
TTASPE	Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education
UCI	International Cycling Union
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
UIPM	International Modern Pentathlon Union
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPi	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USA	United States of America
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTF	World Taekwondo Federation
YES	Youth Education through Sport







Part I

Introduction



Introduction

For nearly 50 years, the United Nations has designated International Years to draw attention to issues affecting mankind throughout the world and to encourage international cooperation and action to address issues of global importance. The General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005) in resolution 58/5 in recognition of the important role that sport and physical education can play at the individual, community, national and global levels to promote education, health, development and peace. Sport and physical education were identified as mechanisms, in combination with existing efforts, to achieve specific goals such as those concerning poverty reduction, achieving universal education, promoting gender equality, ensuring environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS.¹

Overall, IYSPE 2005 strived to achieve a better understanding of the value of sport and physical education for human development and a more systematic use of sport in development programmes. It aimed to facilitate better knowledge-sharing among various key stakeholders, to raise general awareness, as well as to create the right conditions for the implementation of new, and the strengthening of existing, sport-based development programmes and projects. IYSPE 2005 sought to emphasize the role of sport and physical education as additional tools to assist in the overall efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), economic and social development, improve public health and peace at the national and global levels.

Whilst it is recognized that sport is a reflection of society and therefore may also encompass some of the worst human traits, including violence, corruption, discrimination, excessive nationalism, human rights abuses, cheating and drug abuse, these negative aspects of sport by no means outweigh its potential positive benefits. The United Nations proved it has the ability to help Governments and communities harness the positive aspects of sport and channel them in a coordinated way during IYSPE 2005. Commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities at the country level have ensured that a growing

network of Governments, groups and individuals around the world are made aware of sport and physical education's vital role in contributing to education, health, development and peace. Over 100 countries from all continents were particularly active in forwarding the objectives of the Year; 70 countries identified multi-stakeholder national committees or national focal points to plan, coordinate and implement national observance of the Year; over 20 international and 18 regional conferences were held within the framework of the Year; and countless initiatives have strengthened the role of sport and physical education as integral dimensions of the development and cooperation strategies of all stakeholders.

A. Background

Sport is not a new tool in development cooperation; rather, it has been used in an ad hoc way by the United Nations, particularly humanitarian aid workers, to ameliorate the living conditions of victims of conflict or natural catastrophe and in dealing with trauma cases for many years. The international cooperation and development activities of a number of sports federations and organizations have steadily increased in recent years with programmes initiated such as Olympic Solidarity of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the Goal Programme of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA). As early as 1922, the IOC and the United Nations International Labour Organization (ILO) established institutional cooperation which was later reinforced through specific partnerships with other United Nations agencies and programmes. However, the systematic utilization of sport and physical education for development purposes is still in its early stages. Sport and physical education programmes directed at achieving development goals have tended to be used in an ad hoc, informal and isolated manner, yet increasing systematization and coordination is apparent and is illustrated in numerous examples throughout this publication.

Sport and Physical Education as Human Rights

The international community recognized sport as a fundamental right as early as 1959 in the Declaration on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959), and then in 1978, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Charter of Physical Education and Sport



(adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its twentieth session on 21 November 1978) described sport and physical education as a “fundamental right for all”.² In 1990, the “right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child” was recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 31). The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women affirms that, “on the basis of equality of men and women”, women must be ensured “opportunities to participate actively in sports and physical education”.³ A number of other international legal and policy instruments support the right to sport and physical education.⁴ Particular note is made of the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on children entitled “A world fit for children”, stressing that education shall be directed to the development of children’s personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential.⁵ However, these instruments have generally received limited weight and the rights to play, sport and physical education have often been described as forgotten rights.

Sport for Development and Peace at the United Nations

The United Nations Secretary-General, in an attempt to remedy the recognized situation and with the aim of more systematically and coherently encouraging sport to be used as a means to promote development and peace, appointed Mr. Adolf Ogi as his Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace in 2001. Since that date, Mr. Ogi, former President of Switzerland, has examined the possibilities of forging partnerships and engaging commitments for projects involving sports organizations and the United Nations, and drafting recommendations for the Secretary-General. He works to enlarge and enhance the already dense network of relations between United Nations organizations and the world of sport.

In July 2002, the Secretary-General convened a United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace to review activities involving sport within the United Nations system. The Task Force, co-chaired by Carol Bellamy, former Executive Director of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Adolf Ogi, aimed to promote the use of sport in development and peace activities, particularly at the community level as well as to generate greater support for such activities among Governments and sport-related organizations. The Task Force was asked to identify instructive examples and encourage the United Nations system to incorporate sport into its activities and work

towards the achievement of the MDGs. The MDGs were established at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly (United Nations Millennium Declaration, General Assembly resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000) with a target of achieving them by 2015.

B. Millennium Development Goals

	Goal 1.	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
	Goal 2.	Achieve universal primary education
	Goal 3.	Promote gender equality and empower women
	Goal 4.	Reduce child mortality
	Goal 5.	Improve maternal health
	Goal 6.	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
	Goal 7.	Ensure environmental sustainability
	Goal 8.	Develop a global partnership for development

In order to decipher how sport can be used as a tool to assist in the achievement of the MDGs, the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force brought together agencies with significant experience using sport in their work, including UNESCO, ILO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).



The report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force “Sport for Development and Peace: Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals”, was published in 2003.⁶ The report took into account a number of concrete steps in recent years whereby sport has been used in support of development and peace and which has proved the increasing awareness within the United Nations, the world of sport and development of the broader potential of sport. The report found that well-designed sport-based initiatives are practical and cost-effective tools to achieve objectives in development and peace and that sport is a powerful vehicle that should be increasingly considered by the United Nations as complementary to existing activities. IYSPE 2005 has endorsed the findings of the Inter-Agency Task Force that sport and physical education, as mechanisms to pursue the MDGs, offer a number of innovative approaches that can be combined with existing efforts to achieve these specific goals.

C. Why an International Year of Sport and Physical Education?

In recognition of the growing acceptance of the right to sport and physical education and its role in contributing to development and peace, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003, entitled “Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace”. This resolution recognized the significant role that sport can play in accelerating progress towards the achievement of the MDGs and proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education calling on Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to use sport and physical education to promote education, health, development and peace.

IYSPE 2005 was launched on 5 November 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York by the Secretary-General. At the event, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace appointed top-ranked tennis player Roger Federer and marathon champion Margaret Okayo as spokespersons to promote the objectives of the Year. In 2005, the national cricket teams of India and Pakistan were also appointed spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 (see p. 378).

IYSPE 2005 built on the experience of the European Year of Education through Sport 2004 (EYES) which was established by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament (see p. 166). IYSPE 2005 also took into account the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal 1994 which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 48/10 of 25 October 1993 and acknowledged the goal of the Olympic Movement as building a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport and culture. Confirming the importance and relevance of resolution 58/5, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 59/10 of 27 October 2004; 60/8 of 3 November 2005 which urges Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually or collectively, during the 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, held in Turin; and 60/9 of 3 November 2005.⁷ On 16 September 2005, Heads of State and Government adopted General Assembly resolution 60/1, of which paragraph 145 states:

"We underline that sports can foster peace and development and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and we encourage discussions in the General Assembly for proposals leading to a plan of action on sport and development".⁸

The closing ceremony of IYSPE 2005 was held on 3 April 2006 at United Nations Headquarters in New York whereupon a report on IYSPE 2005 was presented to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and General Assembly President Jan Eliasson by Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace Adolf Ogi.⁹ The report presented will serve as the basis of a report to be submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/9 requesting the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session on the implementation of that resolution and on the events organized at the national, regional and international levels to celebrate IYSPE 2005, under the item entitled "Sport for peace and development".





D. Objectives of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

The overall goal of IYSPE 2005 was to present undeniable proof that sport and physical education have a role to play in the achievement of global development goals and improving the lives of people living in poverty, disease or conflict. Through a series of conferences and events, an impressive dynamic has developed placing sport and physical education clearly on the agenda of diverse stakeholders.

In line with General Assembly resolution 58/5 and United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 on International Years and Anniversaries, the objectives of the International Year were tackled through the following tasks undertaken by the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education and other partners:

- Encourage Governments to promote the role of sport for all when furthering their development programmes and policies in order to advance health awareness, the spirit of achievement and cultural bridging to entrench collective values.
- Ensure that sport and physical education are included into development programmes as tools to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs and the broader aims of development and peace.
- Promote sport and physical education-based opportunities for solidarity and cooperation in order to promote a culture of peace and social and gender equality and to advocate dialogue and harmony.
- Promote the recognition of the contribution that sport and physical education can bring towards economic and social development and encouraging the building and restoration of sports infrastructures.
- Encourage sport and physical education to be used, on the basis of locally assessed needs, as means to promote education, health, peace, social and cultural development.
- Strengthen cooperation, coherence and partnerships between all stakeholders including sports organizations, athletes, multilateral organizations and the United Nations system, bilateral development agencies, Governments across all sectors, the armed forces, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, the sports industry, research institutions and the media.
- Disseminate scientific evidence about the value of sport and physical education for development and peace in order to mainstream sport in governmental development policies.

E. Achievements of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

As evidenced by the broad participation of Governments, the private sector, civil society and the United Nations system, IYSPE 2005 is considered a full success despite the limited financial means accorded to its coordination. IYSPE 2005 provided a unique opportunity to focus the attention of the international community on the importance of sport and physical education in society. The efforts undertaken at all levels of society to implement concrete projects, to improve the lives of individuals throughout every continent, and to develop policy guidelines have been outstanding. Today, there is greater awareness amongst all actors of the role of sport and physical education in promoting education, health, development and peace. The relationship between sport and its role in development has been considerably strengthened and coordinated through numerous local and international projects.

Sport and physical education have been found to bring individuals and communities together, highlighting commonalities and bridging cultural and ethnic divides. Sport and physical education provide a forum to learn skills such as discipline and leadership, and they convey core principles that are important in a democracy, such as tolerance, solidarity, cooperation and respect. Access to and participation in sport and physical education provide an opportunity to experience social and moral inclusion for individuals and populations otherwise marginalized by social, ethnic, cultural or religious barriers. Through sport and physical education, individuals can experience equality, freedom and a dignifying means for empowerment particularly for girls and women, for people with a disability, for those living in conflict areas and for people recovering from trauma.

During IYSPE 2005, sport was particularly identified as: (a) being integral to quality education with mandatory physical education recognized in a number of countries as a universal pillar to foster education, health and personal development; (b) improving public health; (c) an important element for achieving sustainable development; (d) a vehicle for achieving equality, including gender equality and the empowerment of women; and (e) contributing to lasting peace.



Institutional arrangements were established either prior to or during IYSPE 2005 to determine the direction and objectives for all stakeholders. The Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group, the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace, the Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace of the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) and various communication platforms have provided the international institutional structure within which to move forward the objectives of IYSPE 2005 (see p.262). These bodies have worked to support and coordinate the thousands of initiatives undertaken during the Year and to strengthen the role of sport and physical education as an integral dimension of the development and cooperation strategies of all stakeholders.

With the increasing dynamic and momentum of the sport for development movement, particularly during IYSPE 2005, a series of formal documents have been elaborated on which address the rights and responsibilities of various stakeholders. During IYSPE 2005, the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport was adopted, as were numerous declarations and outcome documents such as the “Call to Action” of the Second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development.¹⁰

While IYSPE 2005 focused on and committed itself to using sport and physical education to promote education, health, development and peace and hence focused on promoting sport and physical education programmes that were accessible to all, the role of competitive sport is not to be ignored. IYSPE 2005 has been instrumental in revealing the critical link between professional and elite sport and the promotion of sport for all.

F. The Playing Field

The United Nations “Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005” provides a comprehensive overview of activities undertaken globally to commemorate IYSPE 2005. It builds on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force Report, the Concept

Document prepared by the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education¹¹, the UNCG Business Plan,¹² conference outcome documents, legal documents, resolutions adopted, research and initiatives undertaken globally by all stakeholders and the report submitted to the Secretary-General on 3 April 2006. By contributing to the international dialogue, this publication intends to encourage the successful integration of sport and physical education programmes in every country while taking into account the demands of partners in the field, local realities and the challenges that still need to be addressed.

This publication also seeks to encourage the monitoring and evaluation of the programmes in place, which although it may be difficult to conduct, is essential to ensure that programmes are demand-driven and play a developmental role in society. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes is necessary for the identification of “best practice” models which can be adapted and used as appropriate and which should lead to capacity-building and greater local ownership, understanding and integration of all aspects of training and programme delivery. More countries must be encouraged to harness the tremendous power of sport into broader national development and peace strategies.

This publication aims to provide examples to guide stakeholders in building on the momentum generated by IYSPE 2005, so that actions taken may be sustainable and that sport and physical education are increasingly mainstreamed into existing development and peace programmes. Sport and physical education must continue to be concretely linked as tools for advancing sustainable development and peace for individuals and communities. The “best practices” that have emerged and are presented here in this publication are intended to contribute to the continued comprehensive reporting on sporting projects including the exchange of research results, approaches and experiences following IYSPE 2005.





Structure of the Publication

– Part II. “Recognizing the Values of Sport and Physical Education on the International Stage”

In line with General Assembly resolutions 58/5, 59/10 and 60/9, Part II addresses the role of sport and physical education in promoting education, health, development and peace and summarizes the international conferences and initiatives of IYSPE 2005 related to these four broad themes. Part II is intended to complement the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force and previous research to provide a background to the role of sport and physical education across the four themes. The role of sport and physical education across other societal areas addressed in commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities are included under Part III or IV.

– Part III. “Recognizing the Values of Sport and Physical Education on the National and Regional Stage”

Part III provides a compilation of sport and physical education programmes and initiatives implemented in countries all over the world through the network of national focal points, Governments, governmental organizations and NGOs to commemorate IYSPE 2005 and to promote the objectives of the Year.

– Part IV. “Partners in the Global Sporting Network”

The institutional arrangements which made IYSPE 2005 possible, especially at the United Nations level, are addressed in Part IV.A. Part IV then focuses on the activities of various international actors during IYSPE 2005 including the United Nations; international sports organizations, inter alia federations and associations; development organizations including governmental and non-governmental organizations that use sports programmes for development objectives; and spokespersons during IYSPE 2005. The research initiatives and publications made during IYSPE 2005 have been critical in enhancing understanding of the need for interdisciplinary research and information-sharing to enable accountable monitoring and evaluation of projects to continue to take place, and these are interspersed throughout the publication.

– **Part V. “Conclusion: Keeping the Ball Rolling”**

Part V draws together the results of the reports received from all stakeholders outlining their activities during IYSPE 2005. The conclusion seeks to provide an outline of the direction and the next steps intended within the sphere of sport for development and peace building on the progress made and results of IYSPE 2005.

Cross references are made throughout the publication to avoid overlapping and to provide a comprehensive overview of the initiative referred to. Many reports contain a section entitled “Keeping the ball rolling...” which details sport for development activities that took place or which will take place in the follow up to IYSPE 2005. While not all reports received from stakeholders indicated activities post-IYSPE 2005, those reports which did and whose initiatives are described in the “Keeping the ball rolling...” section demonstrate the powerful momentum that has been created due to IYSPE 2005.







Part II

Recognizing the Values of Sport and Physical Education on the International Stage

A. Sport and Education

“ *The practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all.* ”

UNESCO International Charter
of Physical Education and Sport,
article 1







i. The Right to Sport and Physical Education

Education is a fundamental human right provided for in almost all international human rights treaties. Furthermore, in accordance with the declarations of various international human rights treaties, sport and physical education are also fundamental rights for all. These provisions were identified in the United Nations Inter-Agency Report (2003) and include Article 1 of the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport which confirms every human being's fundamental right of access to physical education and sport; and principle 7 of the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which states:

"[t]he child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right".¹³

Yet despite these legal protections and the recognition by the international community of the importance of sport and physical education for all and its necessity for a quality and complete education, there has been a marginalization of physical education within the education systems of many countries. This makes it especially difficult to achieve the goal of a quality education.¹⁴ IYSPE 2005 sought to raise awareness about the need to improve the role, place and status of physical education and sport within education systems and hence to make a vital contribution to the achievement of quality education. A study undertaken within the framework of IYSPE 2005 by Pühse and Gerber¹⁵ investigated trends in recent years whereupon physical education in school has been confronted with serious challenges in a large number of countries and regions. The need for financial savings, the expansion of established subjects, and the rise of new ones, have all challenged physical education to intensify reflections on its legitimization.

IYSPE 2005 provided an opportunity to focus on the essential and distinctive experiences of physical education which directly contribute to the major objectives of the school and education system. These include, for example:



- supporting cognitive development;
- raising standards of literacy and numeracy;
- increasing school achievement;
- improving school attendance and retention;
- enhancing the social and ritual life of the school;
- improving social and personal development;
- raising self-esteem and providing positive alternatives to risk behaviour;
- encouraging attitudes of fairness, respect for others and valuing diversity.

ii. Sport as a “School for Life”

Sport is a “school for life” which can contribute to personality development and the acquisition of fundamental social skills (see table below). The practice of well-organized sporting activities is widely accepted as beneficial to children and adolescents and has a positive impact on their physical, mental, psychological and social development.¹⁶ For children’s physical and mental well-being, sport is generally seen as a favourable activity and as essential for the prevention of health problems.¹⁷ Furthermore, a stress-free and enjoyable setting for learning helps students ameliorate their performance in school as student’s attitudes and perceptions serve as filters that enhance or inhibit natural learning. Physical education classes can thus play a crucial role in creating the right environment for learning, not only about sports but also essential values and life skills. The educational value of sport, however, depends not only on the content, but also on the way it is staged.¹⁸

Beyond the direct benefits of sport in schools and other curricula for formal education, sport can provide a unique tool for social development in a variety of ways. Outside the school environment the skills learnt through sport, traditional games and play are essential for the holistic development of an individual. The convening power of sport as a universal language has the faculty to appeal to all, across gender barriers, social origins, political affiliations and religions. Sport can act as a powerful tool for social integration with the capacity for adaptation to the needs of the individuals or populations concerned especially for women, people living with a disability, the disadvantaged and the marginalized.





Skills and values learned through sport

Cooperation	Teamwork
Communication	Discipline
Respect for rules	Confidence
Respect for others	Resilience
Problem solving	Leadership
Fair play	How to win/lose
Sharing	How to manage competition
Self-esteem	Value of effort
Trust	Self-confidence
Honesty	Setting objectives
Self-respect	Socialization
Tolerance	Solidarity

iii. Sport, Physical Education and the Rights of the Child

Whilst there is appreciation for the right of all children to sport and physical education, caution is expressed. Competitive sport has drawn children to train excessively, abuse their bodies, be subject to excessive commercialization, illegal labour, doping, corruption and violence. Few critical reviews have been made of children's rights in competitive sports, and they are recognized as being particularly difficult to measure given that competitive sports cover the five main groups of rights (civil, political, economic, social and cultural).¹⁹ A careful balance is essential to avoid the over promotion of intensive physical training for young athletes who are forced to jeopardize their learning time at school to train. The demands of professional sport today are phenomenal, with parents, coaches, sponsors and children needing to be attentive to the reality that for very few is the success of a professional sporting career able to compare to a normal career. Sport must continue to meet educational objectives.

The outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on children in 2002 is highlighted, especially paragraph 37(19) where signatories commit to promoting “physical, mental and emotional health among children, including adolescents, through play, sports, recreation, artistic and cultural expression”, and paragraph 40(17) to providing “accessible recreational and sports opportunities and facilities at schools and in communities”.²⁰ Particular adherence must be made to the legal requirements of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which provide obligations on caregivers that a child’s right to education is not overshadowed by considerations concerning a sporting career (arts. 3 and 28); that children are not forced to train excessively and that they are not pushed into illicit unhealthy behaviour (such as doping) (arts. 5 and 29); and that sound skill development is encouraged (art. 29). The role of physical activity in a child’s education, motor competence, health and social competence is essential. However, at all times the well-being of the child should remain paramount, whatever the age of the child.

iv. International Conferences and Initiatives

a. Asia Summit (ICHPER-SD and UNESCO) for Physical Education in School”, Bangkok, Thailand

From 7 to 8 May 2005, the Asia Summit, organized by the International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance (ICHPER-SD) (Asia region) and the Thai Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (TAHPER), was held in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. The purpose of the Summit was to bring Asia together in recognition of IYSPE 2005 by focusing on ICHPER-SD and the most significant document from UNESCO since the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, entitled “A Global Mission for Physical Education in Schools” (2001). This document consists of nine sections, including the following topics: (a) A Global Mission for School Physical Education; (b) International Standards for Physical Education and Sport for Schoolchildren; (c) Advocacy Statement Physical Education and Sport: A Fundamental Human Right; and (d) Global Standards for Professional Preparation of Physical Educators.





b. Primary Physical Education Conference, Roehampton University, London, United Kingdom

The inaugural Primary Physical Education Conference, held at Roehampton University, London, was held on 1 July 2005. This one-day conference was the first of its kind to focus specifically on the issues, challenges and opportunities relevant to physical educators of early years and primary schoolchildren. This sector has been a specific focus for criticism and debate throughout the last 30 years and the Conference was an attempt to assist the primary physical education profession to gather a unified voice and facilitate opportunities for improving practice.

The Conference was attended by 70 delegates who had travelled from across the United Kingdom and from mainland Europe. Delegates represented universities or providers of initial teacher training, schools, local authorities and professional bodies. The outcomes of the Conference were clear; despite facing challenges of poor time allocation and some marginalization in the primary school curriculum, there is a growing body of practitioners who are committed to sharing and extending good practice. There is a clear need for this Conference to become an annual event and Roehampton University again staged a conference in June 2006.

c. International Sport and Physical Education Convention 2005 “Promoting Health Development and Peace”, Trinidad and Tobago



The International Sport and Physical Education Convention (ISPEC 2005) was held from 28 September to 1 October 2005 at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad and Tobago, with over 200 participants and included 28 presentations from individuals representing the United States of America, Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and countries throughout the Caribbean. This Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education (TTASPE) initiative was supported by the University of the West Indies, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Australian Sports Commission.

The event had several objectives. Among others, it was intended to provide participants with current information related to the promotion of sport and physical education through research-based presentations from selected experts in the field; to provide a forum for the discourse of local, regional and international policies and programmes related to current international trends in sport and physical education; to promote and establish Trinidad and Tobago as an ideal location for the hosting of international sport and physical education conventions; and to provide an opportunity for local, regional and international sport and physical education stakeholders to promote their goods and services. The targeted audience was educational

administrators, secondary schoolteachers, primary schoolteachers, physical education specialists, beginner teachers as well as coaches, sport administrators and university students.

Website: <http://www.ttaspe.org/2005convention/>

IYSPE 2005 CORE CONFERENCE “SPORT AND EDUCATION”

d. International Conference on Sport and Education, Bangkok, Thailand

From 30 October to 2 November 2005 a conference on sport and education was organized by the Thai Ministry of Tourism and Sport in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. More than 500 delegates from over 60 countries attended the conference. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, delivered the following message from the United Nations Secretary-General at the inaugural ceremony of the conference:



“

When young people participate in sports or have access to physical education, they can build up their health and self-esteem, use their talents to the fullest, learn the ideals of teamwork and tolerance and be drawn away from the dangers of drugs and crime. That is why the United Nations is turning more and more often to the world of sport for help in our work for peace and our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

”

The overall goal of the conference was to highlight the contribution of sport to education. At the inaugural ceremony, the Prime Minister of Thailand emphasized the importance of identifying sport, not only with physical education, but also that it be recognized as an integral part of quality education. Five subthemes were particularly stressed at the conference: sport and physical education; sport for education and education for sport; education and sport media; the cultural role of sport and education; and the reform of sport and physical education in schools.

The Bangkok Agenda for Action on Sport and Education

The participants in the International Conference on Sport and Education thank the Government of Thailand for organizing the International Conference as part of the commemoration of IYSPE 2005 and agreed on the following Bangkok Agenda on Sport and Education:

1. The significance of physical education and sport is recognized for exercise and leisure as well as being important elements in human and national development through quality school sport and physical education programmes.



2. Physical education and sport should be recognized as an integral part of quality education and should be a national priority.
3. It should be mandatory for every school to provide all students with at least 120 minutes of curriculum physical education and sport time each week and in the longer term 180 minutes.
4. The public, private and voluntary sectors are available for the general public.
5. The Bangkok Conference invites all countries to establish a ten-year strategy starting in 2006 to enhance quality physical education and sport, comprising two five-year medium-term plans.
6. The process of identifying the national strategy and developing the plans should include research, current knowledge, strategic planning with clear outcomes, management and a monitoring evaluation system.
7. The national strategy should be implemented by scholars and professionals in this discipline as well as those from the ministries charged with responsibility for physical education and sport, including the network of academic and professional associations at local national and international levels.
8. The scope of the national strategy should include primary and secondary school sport and physical education programmes, including in-school and out-of-school programmes, professional preparation programmes and sport and physical education career paths for young people.
9. The contribution of sport and physical education towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals especially addressing poverty, primary education, gender equality and health care should be an important item on the national strategy.
10. Professional preparation of the physical education and sport teacher should be an important topic of the national strategy. The focus should place greater emphasis on the body of knowledge of the discipline, school-based professional preparation and inclusion issues (e.g. gender, disability and ethnicity).
11. The United Nations system should provide support for the national implementation of the national strategy.
12. The United Nations Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace should present the Bangkok Agenda for Action to the General Assembly.

IYSPE 2005 CORE CONFERENCE “SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION”

e. Second World Summit on Physical Education 2 to 3 December 2005, Magglingen, Switzerland

After the first World Summit on Physical Education (Berlin, 3 to 5 November 1999), the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and its members and partners, as well as the Swiss Federal Office of Sport organized a second World Summit on Physical Education in Magglingen, Switzerland, from 2 to 3 December 2005. The second World Summit took place under the patronage of UNESCO, the General Association of International Sports Federations and IOC, and was also supported by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and WHO.

The first World Summit on Physical Education stood at the beginning of a broad international debate on the current state of physical education worldwide, which included not only its sometimes precarious situation within educational systems, but also its contents, objectives and role in the context of increasing public health and social problems. Six years later, in Magglingen, more than 150 decision makers and researchers from the areas of science, politics, sports, and education (members and partners of ICSSPE, relevant/responsible ministries, specialized organizations, media, sport federations, United Nations agencies, NGOs) came together for exchange and debate. Participants reviewed the status of physical education today, following presentations and subsequent analysis of positive and negative developments since 1999. A reflection on the intrinsic role of physical education in education and its potential to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs, based on current research results, took place during the plenary sessions and workshops. Discussions centred on the development of quality standards and benchmarks for physical education, which are based on scientific evidence, and which contribute particularly to personal and social development; and the development of effective and modular strategies to secure and further develop physical education as an essential component of education (e.g. Lobbying-Toolkit), and to the introduction of high-quality and culturally sensitive physical education worldwide (e.g. quality standards/benchmarks).

Magglingen Commitment for Physical Education

Participants from 40 countries attended the second World Summit on Physical Education. The Summit participants:

- a. Reiterate the importance of achieving by 2015, the MDGs and the objectives of IYSPE 2005, which emphasize the unique role of physical education in culture, health and development, the education of children and young people and the promotion of peace throughout the world;





- b. Reaffirm the agendas for action agreed at the first World Summit in Berlin in 1999, especially the call to Governments to provide resources to implement policies for physical education as a human right for all children and young people, and to recognize its intrinsic value and its distinctive role in physical, personal and social development, and in health promotion;
- c. Call upon both Governments and the physical education profession to work together to implement the actions of the first World Summit – to recognize that quality physical education depends on well-qualified educators and scheduled time within the curriculum; to invest in initial and continuing education for teachers, especially in primary schools, along with appropriate safe space and resources; and to support research to improve the effectiveness and quality of physical education.

Summit participants working for physical education commit themselves to sustained efforts in their own countries, systems or organizations to:

1. Implement the agendas for action agreed at the first World Summit and international conferences, having regard to diversity and distinct national and local challenges and needs across cultures and systems;
2. Promote as a policy priority, the urgent need for review of, and improvement in, the initial and continuing education of teachers of physical education, especially for those working in primary schools;
3. Review systems of teacher preparation for physical education, having due regard for its distinctive focus on learning processes, and pedagogical approaches, its mission of inclusion of all children, whatever their abilities and backgrounds, and the need for effective evaluation of programmes and methods against objectives;
4. Establish or strengthen national, regional and local organizations and networks including all stakeholders, to establish clear consensus and definitions; to share good practice in and information on learning, teaching and research; and to provide strong, coherent leadership in evidence-based advocacy and to campaign towards integrating physical education into education, sports, health and related policies;
5. Strengthen the support for multidisciplinary research, especially pedagogically focused approaches, into physical education and the dissemination of results to improve practice and enable evidence-based advocacy;
6. Develop the skills to work cooperatively with Governments and their agencies, to promote physical education and school sport for children; its contribution to health, lifelong participation in community sport, dance and physical activity; and its value for the educational, sports and social systems in which they live and work.

In support of these commitments, the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education will facilitate through its membership and partners:

- a. An ongoing system for monitoring and evaluating countries' progress in implementing the actions and recommendations of the Berlin and Magglingen summits;
- b. Means of sharing good practice in physical education;
- c. Programmes of research to provide evidence for the value of physical education, and exchange of research findings in this area;
- d. The production of guidelines for the establishment of representative organizations for physical education and advocacy materials which can be adapted for their use;
- e. The development of international quality criteria for school physical education programmes, to guide local and national authorities when designing and implementing their policies.

3 December 2005, Magglingen, Switzerland.



B. Sport and Health

“ [The Conference proposes] to develop multisectoral programmes and environments that encourage physical activity and sport by the public, and particularly children and adolescents, always keeping in mind their physical and mental well-being. ”

The Hammamet (Tunisia) Declaration







Sport and Health

Sport and physical education play an essential role in creating a healthier and more active population with a wide range of physical, social and mental health benefits.²¹ Sport and physical education interact positively with strategies to improve diet, discourages the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, helps reduce violence, enhances functional capacity, provides a platform for education about the combating of diseases such as HIV/AIDS and promotes social interaction and integration. By starting the practice of adapted physical activity early in childhood, children are less likely to adopt behavioural patterns damaging to their health and are more likely to stay physically active as adults. Furthermore, throughout adult life, sport provides additional health benefits particularly for women, improving maternal health and hence reducing child mortality, two of the MDGs, and reducing the effects of osteoporosis. Sport provides opportunities for an active and healthy life for those living with a disability; and enhances functional capacity, helping maintain quality of life and independence for older people.

During IYSPE 2005, efforts were made by a number of national and international organizations to raise awareness of the benefits of practising a healthy lifestyle. These efforts have included both nutritional aspects and support for participation in physical activity and sport. Various initiatives included an agreement signed between United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education and the World Heart Federation to promote physical activity and health; and United Nations involvement in the funding of small youth projects by UNODC using sport for drug abuse prevention and the encouragement of national counterparts to do the same (see p. 288). While IYSPE 2005 focused predominantly on “sport for all”, the infiltration of negative elements into elite sport and their effects on the health of professional athletes was addressed on a number of occasions with a major achievement in the fight against doping in sport made with the adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport on 19 October 2005 by the UNESCO General Conference at its thirty-third session (see below).

i. An Investment in Public Health

Sport and physical education can bring financial benefits in terms of savings in health-care costs, increased productivity, in the prevention of violence and juvenile delinquency, and healthier physical and social environments. Sport can be one of the most sustainable ways of disease prevention and providing health benefits for the individual and, for nations, a cost-effective way to improve public health. Sport and physical education complements other important national policy issues, such as healthy nutrition, tobacco control, urban safety, environmental issues and transportation. Sport can be considered a cost-effective tool to improve and maintain the general level of health of a population.

ii. Lack of Physical Activity and its Implications for Health

Today, it is not only adults who lead physically inactive lifestyles, but also children and youth. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are now more people in the world who are overweight or obese (1 billion) than are hungry or underweight (800 million).²² With preferences for leisure activities that lack physical activity; living conditions, especially in urban areas, characterized by reduced space for children to play and to be physically active; and reduced time accorded to physical education in schools, serious concerns have been raised which have led to concerted efforts to reinforce the importance of sport and physical education in the community.

Increases in free sugar and saturated fats, combined with reduced physical activity, have led to obesity rates that have risen threefold or more since 1980 in some areas of North America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific Islands, Australasia and China.²³ The risk factors - blood pressure, cholesterol, tobacco, alcohol and obesity - well known in wealthy societies, are now increasingly dominating in low mortality developing countries where they are creating a double burden on top of the infectious diseases that have always afflicted poorer countries. They are also becoming more prevalent in high mortality developing countries.²⁴

WHO has long recognized the importance of physical activity for healthy individuals and societies. The World Health Report 2006 highlights the importance of regular daily activities, such as engaging in physical activity, eating properly, avoiding tobacco use, sleeping regularly, and adhering to treatment plans, on the mental health of individuals and families.²⁵





The Annual Global Move for Health Day

WHO, at its fifty-seventh World Health Assembly, adopted the “Global strategy on diet, physical activity and health” and a resolution on diet, physical activity and health which “[u]rges Member States to celebrate a “Move for Health Day” each year to promote physical activity as essential for health and well-being”.²⁶ The global Move for Health Day aims to: (a) promote sustained national and local physical activity initiatives, policies and programmes; and (b) to increase regular participation in physical activity of various population groups, men and women, of all ages and conditions, in all domains (leisure time, transport, work) and settings (school, community, home, workplace). WHO recommends a daily minimum of 30 minutes of moderate exercise or sport, which is sufficient to have a significant positive impact on health and quality of life. During IYSPE 2005, the focus was on the theme “Supportive environments”, with evidence showing that sport-friendly environments encourage more people to participate.



iii. A Tool in the Fight against HIV/AIDS

Sport can be a useful vehicle for helping to mitigate the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS, promoting vaccination campaigns and empowering people at risk with skills and knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention. Social messaging about safe sex and the inclusion in society of those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through sports activities through its interactive and trust-building capacity.²⁷ Play and sport can be successfully integrated into existing health and HIV/AIDS projects at little additional expense making sport a highly effective tool for raising public awareness about HIV/AIDS. In 2004, UNAIDS signed a memorandum of understanding with the IOC to involve the world of sport more actively in fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2005, UNAIDS joined forces with the International Cricket Council (ICC) with the primary aim of using cricket to raise public awareness of HIV/AIDS in the cricket-playing world, which accounts for some of the countries hardest hit by the epidemic (see pp. 275 and 320). However, the role of sports associations in health-related information activities, especially in the sphere of HIV/AIDS, is far from exhausted. By raising awareness and transmitting information about prevention, these bodies can effectively fight stigma and discrimination in a positive, participatory manner. Working with disadvantaged populations at the grass-roots level, the positive impact of sport on young people at risk of HIV/AIDS is evident in projects such as in Mongolia, Botswana, Mozambique and elsewhere where football coaches have been successfully trained and used as teachers for health information.

iv. A Need for Further Action

Experiences to date reveal the need for further action on the operational and structural levels with regard to sport and health, particularly in strengthening the awareness of politicians and health experts of the potential of sport in promoting good health; the need for more studies about the impact of sport on the general health of people and on costs in the health sector; and the development of specific programmes for groups who would particularly benefit from increased physical activity and who often have only restricted access to existing sporting activities, notably women and girls, those living with a disability and the elderly.²⁸

A central role is to be taken by Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, to create an environment that empowers and encourages individuals, families and communities to make positive, life-enhancing decisions on physical activity and healthy diet. Although there is a body of international documents addressing the role of sport for health and development, in many countries sport is not considered a priority. National policies supporting the use of sport for health are urgently needed, with Governments playing a crucial role in supporting development and ensuring that sport is recognized as an important development actor.

v. International Conferences and Initiatives

IYSPE 2005 CORE CONFERENCE “SPORT AND HEALTH”

a. International Conference on Sport and Health, Hammamet, Tunisia

Organized under the sponsorship of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and the Government of Tunisia, the International Conference on Sport and Health took place from 21 to 24 March 2005 in Hammamet, Tunisia. More than 350 participants from 40 countries took part in the discussions held on the interaction between sport and health.

The purpose of the Conference was to examine the role of sport as a means of promoting good health. In particular, the Conference aimed at highlighting the vital contribution of sport and physical activity to improving health with regard to achieving progress towards the MDGs. Various aspects of sport and health were addressed by the President of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), representatives of the United Nations system, including UNESCO, WHO and UNDP, and various organizations and institutions. Contributions addressed various themes including sport and ethics; sports promoting good health; the key role of sport and physical activity in the lives of children and the elderly; the ways that sport can help prevent obesity and





non-communicable and cardiovascular diseases, while offering an excellent means of social integration for the disabled; the impact of sports on violence; and its role in combating HIV/AIDS and in promoting gender equality. A symbolic run was made by 1,500 young boys and girls around the streets of Hammamet.

The Conference adopted a declaration, the Hammamet (Tunisia) Declaration, in which the participants, among other statements, reaffirmed the role of sports in development and peace, the importance of international cooperation and invited the Secretary-General to ensure the success of the celebration of IYSPE 2005.

The Hammamet (Tunisia) Declaration

The Conference,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 58/5 (of 3 November 2003) on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the final document of the General Assembly Special Session dedicated to children entitled "A World Worthy of Children",

Recalling the UNESCO International Charter on Physical Education and Sport (1978),

Recalling World Health Organization (WHO) resolution WHA57.16: Promotion of Health and Healthy Lifestyles, and resolution WHA57.17: World Strategy on Diet, Physical Exercise and Health (May 2004),

Recalling the Copenhagen Declaration by Governments regarding the World Anti-Doping Agency (2003),

Recalling the Berlin Agenda for Action for Government Ministers of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) (1999),

Recalling the Declaration of the 10th World Congress on Sport for All of the International Olympic Committee (Rome, November 2004),

Recalling other international conferences related to sport and health,

Considering that physical activity and sport, in the broadest sense, are determining factors for promotion of health and improving the quality of life,

Considering the important health, educational, and socio-economic benefits offered by sport and physical activity,

Considering the cultural and social impact of sport.

Considering that physical education plays an important role in promoting health and quality of life for all,

Considering the lack of coordination among the many projects making use of sport and physical activity,

Considering the spread of non-transmissible diseases linked in particular to sedentary lifestyles and obesity and their economic and social costs;

Considering that the deviant behaviour linked to sport, such as doping, cheating and violence, stand in opposition to efforts to promote good health through physical activity,

Considering that harmonization of various legislations is essential for coordination of the campaign against doping,

Considering that the responsibility for putting these recommendations into action rests jointly on Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, public and private sectors in each country and those involved,

therefore proposes to:

1. Slow the state of decline in physical education and sport in education institutions;
2. Ensure that the ethical values of sport are maintained so that sport continues to be an instrument for promoting health;
3. Develop multisectoral programmes and environments that encourage physical activity and sport by the public, and in particular children and adolescents, always keeping in mind their physical and mental well-being;
4. Recognize specifically physical activity and sport for women, while ensuring respect for parity at all levels within the sports movement;
5. Establish partnerships among all key actors (for example national authorities, NGOs, sports organizations, the private sector, professional organizations, the media) with the goal of making effective use of resources and promoting synergies;
6. Promote an awareness of physical activity and sport and collaborate closely with the media to spread information and transmit knowledge;
7. Ensure better international coordination to obtain a full view of political issues and to improve measurement tools through an observatory, which is planned;
8. Defend and promote sport that is healthy and clean, as well as its ethical, educational and hygienic values;
9. Ensure that the World Anti-Doping code is recognized and applied by all, through an international legal instrument.





And therefore, the Conference:

10. Invites all actors concerned to make the International Year the foundation of a new alliance between physical education, sport and development, respect and human dignity;
11. Urges the United Nations Office responsible for the celebration of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005 to take the Declaration of Hammamet (Tunisia) into account in its final report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly;
12. And lastly invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the success of the celebration of this International Year by requesting that all the parties concerned put into practice physical activities and sports as a human right in pursuing efforts such that every individual will have the opportunity to participate in physical and sporting activities according to their needs and capabilities.

b. International Convention against Doping in Sport UNESCO General Conference Meeting, Paris, France



At its thirty-third session on 19 October 2005, the UNESCO General Conference unanimously adopted the International Convention against Doping in Sport. This is the first time a legal instrument aimed at eradicating doping has been both binding and universal. It is a powerful tool, which ensures that athletes throughout the world are subjected to the same rules and tests, with uniform sanctions in case of infraction. The Convention also reinforces the international commitment against child doping, namely article 33 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that: “States parties shall take all appropriate measures... to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties.”

The adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport is a key milestone in the fight against doping in sport and empowers WADA to enforce the measures stated in the World Anti-Doping Code. Most of the existing standard-setting tools, whether national, regional or international, emphasize repression and anti-drug testing, methods which, according to experts, are limited in their effectiveness. Others, such as the International Olympic Charter against Doping in Sport of 1988, are not universally legally binding. The Convention therefore fills an urgent gap in this field.

Regarding testing and sanctions, the new Convention stipulates that the world's athletes be subjected to the same rules and regularly tested, with uniform sanctions for any infraction. It commits the States parties to adopt measures in line with the principles stated in the World Anti-Doping Code of WADA, adopted during the World Conference on Doping in Sport held in Copenhagen in 2003.

However, the new instrument goes beyond testing and sanctions. It calls upon States parties to “undertake, within their means, to support, devise or implement education and training programmes on anti-doping” in order to raise public awareness of the negative effects of doping on health and on the ethical values of sport, as well as to provide information on the rights and responsibilities of athletes and on testing procedures. Signatories will also promote “active participation by athletes and athlete support personnel in all facets of anti-doping”.

The ruling body of the International Convention against Doping in Sport is the Conference of Parties, which is responsible for its implementation. WADA is invited as an advisory body to the Conference of Parties while UNESCO provides the secretariat.

Websites:

World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA): <http://www.wada-ama.org>

International Convention against Doping in Sport: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001388/138860e.pdf>

“

A global response to a global problem, such is the challenge put to the new Convention... It supplies Governments with a legal framework for an international harmonization of efforts in the fight against a scourge that flouts the ethical and social values of sport while putting the health of athletes at risk.

”

UNESCO on the International Convention against Doping
in Sport adopted 19 October 2005

C. Sport and Development

“ Because sport affects different societal spheres, it can be used as a cross-cutting instrument for achieving development objectives. But its positive potential does not develop automatically. It requires professional and socially responsible intervention which is tailored to the respective social context. ”

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (2005)²⁹







Sport and Development

Sport can be instrumental and the driving force in creating positive developmental change whereby all actors work together, bringing their various skills into play. IYSPE 2005 has seen numerous initiatives undertaken globally whereby sport has been used as a tool to challenge social stigmas and traditional thinking contributing to individual and community development.

Development plus sport: Predominantly involving development organizations, Governments, sports ministries and NGOs, sport is used as an instrument to achieve specific development goals such as the MDGs. In some instances, these programmes are integrated into broader development programmes.

Sport plus development: Typically, Governments, sports ministries and actors from the world of sport initiate these programmes. The aim is to promote sport and physical education in schools and consider sport as a value in itself. Deliberately or not they can contribute to development through the formation of community structures, the promotion of income and the provision of infrastructures.³⁰

i. The Role of Sport in Development

a. Individual Development

The positive benefits of sport provide opportunities for personal development physically, emotionally, socially, and culturally. A number of psychologists have presented studies linking the positive influence of unstructured play on child development, emphasizing that a child's spontaneous self-generated play has great potential to enhance brain development and increase a child's intelligence and academic ability.³¹ Sport and play also play an essential role in promoting individual development of women and girls, those living with disabilities and in trauma rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals.

b. Community Development

In 2002, at the Olympic round-table Forum of the Salt Lake City Olympic Games, Secretary-General Kofi Annan stated his belief that:



Sport can play a role in improving the lives of not only individuals, I might add, but whole communities. I am convinced that the time is right to build on that understanding, to encourage Governments, development agencies and communities to think how sport can be included more systematically in the plans to help children, particularly those living in the midst of poverty, disease and conflict.



Local development through sport particularly benefits from an integrated partnership approach to sport for development involving the full spectrum of actors in field-based community development including all levels and various sectors of Government, sports organizations and federations, NGOs and the private sector. Strategic sport-based partnerships can be created within a common framework providing a structured environment allowing for coordination, knowledge and expertise sharing and cost-effectiveness. Local sports programmes can offer employment and reduce social exclusion through access to “employment networks”.

IYSPE 2005 saw many projects where the development of volunteers was a strategic aim which combined “empowerment” and “ownership” with short-term funding requiring the work of volunteers to ensure sustainability. It has generally been found that sports programmes which build on and assist existing (or emerging) programmes provide a greater sense of involvement and ownership. Sports programmes can be constructive in developing leadership skills for the next generation providing empowerment and a healthy alternative to potentially harmful behaviour. Furthermore, sports programmes which contribute to wider aspects of the community are more likely to be sustainable with ongoing support given by skilled professional workers. Organized sports activities create a basis for civil society structures which reinforce cohesiveness and peaceful coexistence between communities.

c. National Development

Securing Government leadership is essential to ensure that sport and physical education are incorporated into country development and international cooperation policies, laws and agendas.





IYSPE 2005 has seen increased mainstreaming of sport and physical education into the development agendas of Governments worldwide. However, continued governmental commitment is crucial to ensuring that the root causes of the issues that challenge human development are addressed, with sport being a low-cost and effective tool to addressing those challenges.

d. International Development

The engagement of a number of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies during IYSPE 2005 demonstrated the potential breadth and depth of sport as a tool in achieving development goals, particularly the MDGs. IYSPE 2005 sought to engage Governments and the world of sport more deeply in sport-based development activities in order to ensure that this powerful and diverse element of civil society becomes an active and committed force in the global partnership for development.

ii. Sport and the Environment

The relationship between sport and the environment includes both the impact of sport on the environment and the impact of the environment on sport. The environmental values of sport include the contribution of sports facilities to local physical infrastructures, providing a social focus and affecting people's perception of their neighbourhood. The maintenance of underused local facilities and recreation-related environmental improvements can play a significant role in the development of the quality of life of communities. Consideration should be given to the use of some sport forms associated with specific minorities as vehicles for visitor attraction, either through social tourism (promoting the opportunity for ethnic minority groups to meet, creating links between such groups in various communities) or for economic purposes. Sport tourism may be instrumental in enhancing the social conditions in areas of high concentration of ethnic minorities.

To prevent the negative cumulative effects that can ensue from sports activities, events, facilities and the manufacture of sporting goods, the sporting world must seek to minimize impacts such as energy consumption, air pollution, emissions of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances, waste disposal, erosion, waste use and impacts on biological diversity. Sport must be pursued in an environmentally sustainable manner with a healthy environment necessary for healthy sport. Participants must learn to respect and appreciate their natural environment, and hence become more willing to take a stake in community activities. During IYSPE 2005, major efforts were made by Olympic Games organizers, the Global Sports Alliance and other organi-

zations to incorporate environmental sustainability in the planning and conduct of major sporting events. Two conferences on sport and the environment were held, namely, the “Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment” in Kenya and the “Sports Summit for the Environment” in Japan (see p.116 and p.149).

iii. Sport and Economic Development

Sport is an important sector of the world economy with the European Commission evaluating that two million jobs were created in member States by sports activities from 1990 to 1999.³² Television rights for the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ are estimated to be worth over US\$ 6 billion; in the 1960 Rome Olympic Games, they were sold for US\$ 700,000. In the United Kingdom, the sports market has grown by 15 per cent in value and 31 per cent in volume since 1994.³³ Sport is a catalyst for economic development of communities and nations by creating jobs and developing business within and beyond the sports industry. Individually, each of the various sectors of the sports economy can create activity, jobs and wealth such as through sporting goods manufacturing, infrastructure-development, event hosting and media. Equipment manufacturing can be a productive, low-resource economic activity, providing job opportunities and fulfilling local demand for equipment and services. The local economic potential of sport is further enhanced when supported by national “sport for all” strategies. As part of research conducted by the ILO across 358 European Union (EU) and United Nations-funded projects around the world and presented in the publication “Beyond the Scoreboard”, it appears that sport-specific skills are complementary to core skills for employability, which in turn provide youth with the opportunity to insert themselves socially and economically in a number of other sectors.³⁴



During IYSPE 2005, UK Sport, in conjunction with the International Business Leaders Forum (IBLF), published a paper called “Shared Goals: Sport and Business in Partnerships for Development” aimed at encouraging the private sector to use sport in community projects for health and development.³⁵ “Shared Goals” is aimed at senior managers in businesses, NGOs, development agencies and the sports sector, presenting a policy framework for establishing effective partnerships, based on the experience and best practice of organizations such as BP, Nike, Deloitte, United Nations agencies, the Governments of Columbia and France and CARE. As the paper discusses, despite sport’s huge influence, there is limited awareness of the potential advantages of strategic engagement of business in development partnerships that





work through sport. This represents a missed opportunity for combining business benefits (managing business risks, reputation and opportunities) with development gains (bringing the power and resources of business to benefit development).

How the Private Sector Can Use Sport in their Various Spheres of Influence

Core business

In the **workplace** companies can use sport projects

- For employee development programmes and to
- Encourage teamwork and informal communication in multisite companies
- Promote healthy lifestyles among employees, reducing health-care costs and absenteeism, and increasing motivation and productivity
- Break down barriers and discrimination, especially regarding HIV/AIDS and ethnicity

In the **marketplace** companies can use sport projects to

- Support consumer marketing
- Reinforce brand values in communities and with opinion formers
- Reinforce messages around healthy diets and well-being, and
- Sports companies can use sport projects to innovate and test new products, such as sporting apparel for Muslim women

In **supply chains** companies can use sport projects to

- Strengthen relationships with existing suppliers, for example through an inter-company sports day
- Develop skills and technology in local businesses, shortening supply chains

Social investment

Companies can

- Attract youth or other marginalized groups to participate in development programmes (for example, on health or education) through sport
- Encourage employee participation in community programmes and unlock enthusiasm and creativity for development goals through sport
- Invest in sporting infrastructure, including coaches and leagues as well as equipment and facilities
- Invest core competencies and resources in increasing skills and employability of local population through sport

Policy dialogue and advocacy

Companies can

- Build partnerships with government ministries, NGOs and other companies around sport
- Use sporting events as a platform for advocacy on social, economic, health and development issues
- Use the influence of major stars to communicate important public education messages to large numbers
- Help to promote sport as a human right
- Sports companies can capitalize on the profile and interest in the sports industry to champion transparency in labour standards and supply chains

Adapted from: Nelson 1996 © IBLF

However, with the economic development possible through sport, negative aspects appear such as economic exploitation, child labour and the illegal exporting of young talented sports people to Europe or North America. Although it is recognized that the negative aspects of sport endanger the economic dynamic, global sports events, such as the 2008 Beijing Olympics, can arguably be used to promote the spread of human rights and democracy, improve intercultural understanding and “celebrate humanity”.³⁶ Caution is to be exercised when considering the economic impact of sporting projects, with evaluation of the credibility of an event taking into account all economic, social, environmental and ecological factors. Sport-based development projects must tackle a real community need, otherwise they are unlikely to be sustainable. This is particularly important in developing countries, where economic underdevelopment is often accompanied by underdevelopment in sport. The promotion of sport in these countries in a healthy and sustainable manner may enable economic and social growth without endangering the environment.

World Economic Forum

In the immediate follow-up to IYSPE 2005, the Secretary-General, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, and the Presidents of FIFA and IOC attended the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, at an event dedicated to sport for development and peace. For the first time, the WEF brought together leaders from the world of sport to discuss the role of sport in improving the state of the world and to plan new initiatives. The Secretary-General and his Special Adviser also visited the IOC headquarters in Lausanne and FIFA in Zurich to discuss ways to strengthen collaboration.





iv. International Conferences and Initiatives

a. International Workshop on Sport for Development, Geneva/Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Workshop on Sport for Development held in December 2004 was jointly organized by IOC, the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and UNDP. The Workshop highlighted the importance of synergy between the sports world and these institutions. It was a ground-breaking initiative, an historic occasion, since this was the first time that United Nations country representatives and their National Olympic Committee (NOC) counterparts had met to establish links and exchange ideas on how to implement joint sport for development projects while at the same time not losing sight of their respective objectives and mandates.

Workshop recommendations

Common grounds

- The sports community and the United Nations share the same values.
- The development of sport must be encouraged and supported at all levels of society.
- There is a shared understanding of the benefits of sport for development between both communities.
- Sport must be seen as both a means and an end in itself.
- IYSPE 2005 should be used as an opportunity to launch new initiatives, in particular through national committees.
- Sport is one of the driving forces to achieve the MDGs.

Advocacy

- Organize regular meetings between the United Nations country team and NOC to deepen the understanding of each other's role and agree on common objectives.
- Organize meetings with regional and subregional governmental authorities as well as national ones on the role of sport for all.
- Work with the national committees of IYSPE 2005 to promote the concept of sport for development.

Policy

- Mainstream sport in regional agendas (New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)), national agendas (poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), sectoral plans) and United Nations development plans (United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), country programmes).

Capacity- and institution-building

- Promote the development of sports infrastructures and competencies.
- Promote training of the sports community on development issues and of United Nations staff on sports concepts.

Programme of activities

- Mainstream sport in the United Nations programme of activities.
- Mainstream development in the programme of activities of NOCs.
- Use sport as a communication tool to promote development.
- Define a set of common and agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

Partnership-building

- Build new partnerships with all stakeholders (Governments, United Nations and other international organizations, NOCs and continental associations of NOCs, sports community, international financial institutions, civil society, private sector, media, etc.).

Resource mobilization

- Target traditional and non-traditional partners at global, regional and national levels.

b. Global Workshop on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports for Development Programmes, New York, United States of America

Sport, recreation and play are increasingly important elements of UNICEF development programmes around the world, contributing to the well-being, health and education of children and adolescents. Sport, recreation and play support child and adolescent psychosocial health, promote active participation, provide safe places to play and restore a sense of normality in the lives of children affected by conflict and disaster. However, there is a need to assemble proof, to go beyond what is mostly anecdotal evidence to monitor and evaluate the impact of sport in development programmes. What qualitative and quantitative indicators are available to illustrate how sport, recreation and play actively contribute to the overarching objectives of development? How do HIV/AIDS, education or child protection programmes benefit from including sports-based activities, and how does one measure the contribution of sport in helping to achieve specific development outcomes? To explore these challenges, UNICEF convened a group of diverse sport for development experts and practitioners in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Sport-based Programming Workshop from 31 January to 2 February 2005.





Sport for Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Report: Recommendations

Following the completion of the workshop, UNICEF released the “Sport for Development, Monitoring and Evaluation Report”, including the goals, objectives and challenges of monitoring and evaluation of sport for development programming. A series of recommendations were developed including:

1. Development of an international toolkit detailing the role, purpose and advantages of sports programming and its effectiveness across a variety of organizations and interests.
2. Creating institutionalized platforms (such as websites) for networking and sharing critical knowledge, including the “Value of Sport Monitor” to include all research, even if some of it does not meet quality standards.
3. Enhanced modelling incorporating the development of recognized and accepted industry indicators.
4. Identifying principles and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation.
5. Ensuring ongoing and increased funding of sport for development programmes.
6. Continuing advocacy with Governments and institutions linking sport to development.
7. Workshop participants suggested that UNICEF play a specific role in convening and developing a global Sport for Development network, focusing specifically on a monitoring and evaluation programme and operational activities. It was suggested that UNICEF facilitate the sharing and comparing of best practice via regular workshops and provide an electronic “hub” for a monitoring and evaluation network.
8. Ongoing support and collaboration of the monitoring and evaluation network including future workshops to foster the momentum of the network, including:
 - a. Development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for sport-based programming.
 - b. Follow-up monitoring and evaluation network meeting, hosted by the University of Cape Town, South Africa, in 2006.

c. Sport for Development: Evaluation Manual

Following the Global Workshop on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports for Development Programmes, UNICEF was invited to participate in a UK Sport research initiative, to prepare a manual to assist in the evaluation of projects using sport for development purposes. The manual (currently under development) will explore the evaluation of sports projects, and projects invol-

ving sport, that are being used as a tool for social development and will be supplemented by logic models designed and tested in relation to four specific projects on the ground. UK Sport is the prime sponsor of the initiative, supported by UNICEF and the Indian-based project, Magic Bus, as joint sponsors of the project. The programmes studied include the UNICEF-assisted Youth Education through Sport (YES) programme in Zimbabwe; the Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) in Kenya; Edusport's Go Sisters girls' empowerment programme in Zambia; and Magic Bus in India.

It is also anticipated that the testing process may lead to recommendations about the delivery and further development of the projects in question and/or result in adaptations to the logic model.

d. International Forum on Sport and Development: Economy, Culture and Ethics, Bad Boll, Germany

From 13 to 15 February 2005, the Bad Boll Academy and ICSSPE organized a Conference on Sport and Development in Bad Boll, Germany. The goal was to engage representatives of various areas of sport, science, politics and economics, as well as global acting human rights organizations and NGOs, who would usually not collaborate. Highlighting the economic, cultural and ethical aspects of development through sport, participants examined ways to optimize cooperation in sport on the basis of various projects in development. This allowed participants to take advantage of competence, knowledge and experiences to contribute closely and objectively to the current international debate on the global role of sport. The organizers also strived to continue the discussion process established by the development conference in Magglingen, Switzerland, in 2003, for stronger ties within sport in the global development programme.

ICSSPE President Gudrun Doll-Tepper who led the conference, in cooperation with Rev. Volker Steinbrecher at the Bad Boll Protestant Academy, explained: "Though there needs to be comprehensive scientific monitoring of sport development projects, there is enough evidence of how practical development work should occur, that is well suited to the needs of each party involved". During the Conference, Ute Vogt, Parliamentary Secretary of State in the German Ministry of the Interior, reminded participants that the Government of Germany had contributed Euro 700,000 for projects to be conducted in the context of IYSPE 2005. Consensus was reached in the discussion that the persons responsible in sports, science, politics and media should use IYSPE 2005 to strengthen the opportunities to use sport for development, health, education and peace.

Website: <http://www.icsspe.org>





UNITED NATIONS

L'ÉQUIPE FR

e. United Nations and L'Équipe round table on Indian Ocean tsunami aid Geneva, Switzerland

A round table on the response of the world of sport to the Indian Ocean tsunami, organized in the framework of IYSPE 2005, took place at the United Nations Office at Geneva, on 14 April 2005. The French sports daily L'Équipe, together with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and Dr. Jacques Rogge, President of IOC, jointly hosted the leaders of international sports organizations in this round-table discussion.

The tsunami caused tremendous loss of life and destruction of property, schools and sports facilities throughout the region. The goal of the round table was to stress the role sport can play to help in rebuilding strong communities, overcoming the trauma and making sure that people have access to recreation and sports facilities necessary for their recovery and future development. The participants agreed to seek ways to provide access to sports for all in the regions affected by the tsunami. Sports organizations, with assistance from the United Nations, were asked to share information more effectively regarding development through sport initiatives. The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace identified ways in which sport can render assistance to victims of the tsunami:



First the sports associations can contribute financially to the reconstruction efforts; second, clubs and federations can directly cooperate with sports associations in the affected region; and third, the large number of volunteers who are so essential to sport could be made available to help in the longer term.



**f. Next Step II Conference: “Taking Sport for Development Home”
Livingstone, Zambia**

The Next Step II Conference: “Taking Sport for Development Home” was held in Livingstone, Zambia, from 10 to 13 June 2005. The Conference was an initiative of the Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) in partnership with the National Sport Council of Zambia, UK Sport, Commonwealth Games Canada (CGC), Right to Play and FK Norway (Youth Exchange Programme) and was a follow-up to the “Next Step I” conference organized by the Netherlands, which took place in Amsterdam in November 2003.



The countries of the South represented at government level included the host Zambia, as well as Barbados, Ghana, Guyana, India, Nepal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uganda, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe. In addition, NGOs from Eritrea, Namibia, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania took part. The countries of the North represented at government level included the organizer Norway, as well as Austria, Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The two main goals of the Conference were to demonstrate and exchange knowledge on the use of sport as a vehicle in reaching the MDGs particularly in the fields of health (HIV/AIDS) and peace and reconciliation, and to exchange knowledge and experience in strengthening local community sport structures, and translate this into practical, sustainable instruments. The Next Step II Conference identified one positive and obvious development since the Next Step I conference as being the strengthening of various implementing partners such as Sports Coaches Outreach, Right To Play, Go Sisters, MYSA, Kenya, Magic Bus, India, and several others. The fact that this Conference was organized in sub-Saharan Africa was also a strong signal for the implementing partners. The issue of monitoring and evaluation of sport-based development programmes and projects was also an important theme for discussions. Mr. Fred Coalter from the University of Stirling, United Kingdom, proposed ways to measure the process rather than the result of sports programmes with it being recognized that elements such as “self-confidence” and “social inclusion” remained difficult to evaluate.

The Livingstone Declaration

We, the undersigned delegates of the Next Step Livingstone Conference on Sport and Development affirm that sport and physical activity play a significant and valuable role in human development and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.



Wide-ranging evidence drawn from the Conference confirms that sport and development practitioners increasingly recognize the importance of partnership to ensure sustainability, namely the progression from dependence to independence to interdependence. Partnerships will further ensure more coherent and effective sport and development strategies for education, health, social inclusion, development and peace. The sport and development sector will also consolidate and extend its capacity to fight against poverty, discrimination and disease, specifically HIV/AIDS.

The Conference highlighted the power of uniting development through sport with the development of sport to achieve our goals. Specifically, the sport sector provides tremendous potential both to focus existing capacity and contribute new energy and new resources to this initiative.

The outcome of the Next Step Livingstone Conference, marking IYSPE 2005, is this declaration to be submitted to the leaders of the international community. We request that resources be urgently mobilized for the strengthening and expansion of this innovative sector in line with General Assembly resolutions 58/5 and 59/10.

Website: <http://www.nextstep2005.no/>

g. International Toolkit Sport for Development



The international toolkit on sport and development was launched during the Next Step II Conference in Zambia. What started as a national initiative from the Dutch governmental agency, the National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development (NCDO), the Netherlands Olympic Committee/Netherlands Sports Federations (NOC/NSF) and the Ministry of Health Welfare and Sport, to improve the quality of Dutch-supported sport development projects, has developed into a toolkit, with worldwide input of many international partners. It was launched at the Next Step II Conference in Livingstone, Zambia.

The toolkit is generally designed for NGOs, sports clubs and Governments using sport to achieve the MDGs. The toolkit has more than 250 pages, numerous tools, checklists and recommendations; dozens of best practices or learning examples and useful links with the aim being to share existing expertise and tools on sports projects and programmes.

In September 2005, a meeting was held with various toolkit partners to discuss the future of the toolkit. The Netherlands invited the NIF as the second Next Step organizer, to take up the challenge of leading the production of the second edition of the international toolkit. The Norwegian

Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports accepted this challenge and the toolkit was symbolically handed over at the second Magglingen Conference in December 2005, where it was also presented and distributed to all participants. It is intended that new themes and learning examples will be incorporated into the next edition of the toolkit to be published in 2007. The future of the toolkit depends on international support. The sport and development sectors are encouraged to share their existing expertise and tools to enable further development through sport and of sport itself.

Website: <http://www.toolkitsportdevelopment.org>

h. 2005 United Nations World Summit, United Nations Headquarters, New York, USA

The 2005 World Summit, held from 14 to 16 September 2005 at United Nations Headquarters, brought together more than 170 Heads of State and Governments. It was the largest gathering of world leaders in history presenting the unique opportunity to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations. The 2005 World Summit Outcome document, which was adopted by Member States (General Assembly resolution 60/1), underlines the role of sport in promoting peace and development and encourages consideration of a plan of action on sport and development. Paragraph 145 of the resolution states:

"We underline that sports can foster peace and development and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, and we encourage discussions in the General Assembly for proposals leading to a plan of action on sport and development".³⁷

i. Rehabilitation through Physical Activity and Sport in the Tsunami-Affected Area of South-East Asia, Bangkok, Thailand

A special project by ICSSPE and the Federal Ministry of the Interior of Germany was developed in close cooperation with, and attended by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace to provide a hands-on seminar on rehabilitation through physical activity and sport in the tsunami-affected area of South-East Asia (see p. 348). The seminar from 28 to 30 October 2005 offered a forum for the exchange of knowledge and expertise with over 100 participants from 12 countries representing international organizations and experts in development projects, discussing and presenting ways in which sport and physical activity could be included in the relief process of individuals and into societal reconstruction activities. The examples given during the seminar by the various relief and development organizations strengthened the general consensus of the important role sport and physical





activity play in many communities as a part of the physiological and psychological rehabilitation process. This event also inspired a follow-up symposium held on 20 and 21 January 2006 at the ICSSPE headquarters in Berlin. This and future events will provide a much needed foundation to improve coordination between organizations, nations, disciplines and professions ensuring ongoing activities will include sport and physical activity.

j. Seminar on Communication and Development through Sport, Copenhagen, Denmark

On 7 November 2005, a seminar about sport and development projects was organized by the Danish Centre for Cultural Development (DCCD), Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations (DGI) International, and Play the Game. The seminar discussed experiences and lessons learned from projects on sport as a tool for development such as that of streetfootballworld (see p. 369) and Recreation for Development and Peace (RDP) in the northern part of Uganda. RDP is a joint partnership between DGI and the Danish Association for International Co-operation MS Uganda. A project manager from RDP argued that sport and cultural activities for all are important in order to develop resources in environments suffering from a twenty year long civil war with disastrous consequences and tremendous poverty. Mr Michael Kleiner, global coordinator of IYSPE 2005 identified the following reasons to use sport for development projects:

- Sport can reach out to those who would otherwise not be attracted to development projects.
- Sport allows for a progressive implementation.
- Sport already exists and has huge communication potential.
- Sport can keep young people away from drugs, crimes and prostitution.
- Sport helps to promote gender equality and equality for minority groups.

The development of democratic structures, dialogue, transparency and respect for women's rights was identified as necessary in national and international sports as well as civil society organizations using sport. Furthermore, the need for quantitative measurements was recognized as an essential element of proving that projects are relevant to the economic, health and other sectors of society. Evaluating the long-term impact of sport and physical education is not an easy task but a necessary one, and researchers and project staff ought to give a high priority to this task. All the projects presented and issues debated ought to be objects of research and further developed by sports researchers, social scientists and other research disciplines at the universities. The scientific research can then lead to improvement of quantitative and qualitative measurements.

k. International Sport and Urban Development Conference, Rotterdam, Netherlands

From 9 to 11 November 2005, a conference was held in Rotterdam, Netherlands, stressing the connection between sport and urban development. One hundred and seventy participants from over 20 countries attended the Conference. The intent of the Conference was to generate knowledge and instructive results by offering possibilities for information exchange, transfer of knowledge, and network development. The themes, around which the discussions were held, were the following: (a) Education through sport; (b) City sports and experience economy; (c) Local sports participation and urban diversity; (d) Sports and urban planning; (e) Good practices of local sports policy; and (f) Sport and local identity.



IYSPE 2005 CORE CONFERENCE “SPORT AND DEVELOPMENT”

I. 2nd Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development, Magglingen, Switzerland

The Sport and Development Conference, which was held in Magglingen, Switzerland, from 4 to 6 December 2005, marked the culmination and conclusion of IYSPE 2005. Officially opened by the President of Switzerland, Samuel Schmid, the Conference brought together over 400 participants from 70 countries and all sectors of society. All stakeholders were called upon to continue to promote the unique convening power of sport for development and peace. Political will, financial support, effective partnerships, evidence-based research, and innovative and locally owned projects were identified as prerequisites in order to achieve desired results and the ambitious goals set by the international community.

The immediate outcome of the Conference was the Magglingen Call to Action 2005, which received a standing ovation and was unanimously adopted. Copies of the Call to Action were presented to the Director-General of SDC and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace with the request that it be submitted to the Secretary-General for implementation across the world. The Director-General went on to invite participants to come together again in fall 2008 in Magglingen to share results and validate impact.





The Magglingen Call to Action 2005

We, the participants at the 2nd Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development, the culminating global event of IYSPE 2005, pledge our long-term commitment and determination to making sport an essential component of the world's efforts to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. We reaffirm the Magglingen Declaration – adopted at the 1st Magglingen Conference held from 16 to 18 February 2003 – and recall all relevant initiatives, conference outcomes, projects and events being implemented so far, especially during IYSPE 2005.

We resolve to use sport, wherever appropriate, to improve the quality of education and health, to eradicate poverty, and to foster peace and contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding. In doing so, we respect and promote principles of human rights – especially child rights –, human diversity, gender equity and environmental sustainability.

Therefore, we commit ourselves and call upon the different stakeholders to contribute to sport and development by taking the following actions:

1. *Sports organizations*: include human development goals in programmes and projects; develop guidelines based on established sport and development principles and implement them.
2. *Athletes*: act as role models and actively use personal popularity in the interest of development and peace; and make time available for specific mobilization and communication efforts.
3. *Multilateral development organizations*: take on a leading role in policy dialogue at strategic and global levels; raise the awareness of international actors and other partners; strengthen networks and enhance coordination; and carry out and evaluate projects, programmes and approaches.
4. *Bilateral development agencies*: integrate sport in development and foreign assistance policies and programmes; and implement and evaluate exemplary projects, programmes and approaches.
5. *Governments*: promote the ideal of sport for all; develop coherent sports policies and coordinate their implementation; promote sport and physical education in schools; and integrate sport and play in public health and other relevant policies.
6. *NGOs*: demonstrate through projects the potential of sport for development and peace; gather and pass on experience and knowledge; and engage other members of civil society.



7. *Private sector/sports industry*: accept social and environmental responsibility in business operations and across supply chains; and invest in sport-based development activities.
8. *Science and research*: refine analytical concepts for sport-based development activities; analyse and validate experiences; and contribute to the development of evaluation methods and instruments.
9. *Armed forces*: use sport for promoting friendship and for building peace and security.
10. *Media*: report on the social role of sport beyond the pure sports aspect; and raise awareness of the possibilities of sport for development and peace.
11. *All stakeholders*: actively participate and invest in consolidating and expanding a global partnership for sport and development; engage in a dialogue on a common vision, common goals and a common frame of action; and promote and implement innovative partnerships at all levels.

Maggingen, 6 December 2005

Website: <http://www.maggingen2005.org/>



D. Sport and Peace

“ *Sport permits encounters on neutral territory unhampered by politics, thus preparing the ground for rapprochement and reconciliation between former enemies.* ”

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (2005)⁹⁸







Sport and Peace

“

Team sports vocabulary includes words similar to warfare language such as defence, offence and attacks. However, in sport we move from the battlefield to the sports field, from conflicts and war to competitions and games, from armies to teams, from laws to rules, from neutral parties to judges, and from death to life.

”

Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General
on Sport for Development and Peace

Sport, as a universal language, can be a powerful vehicle to promote peace, tolerance and understanding by bringing people together across boundaries, cultures and religions. In conflict or post-conflict situations, sport can help to create a structured, constructive outlet for the people affected, an outlet that is oriented towards peaceful resolution of aggression and tensions. Governments and international agencies are increasingly recognizing sport as an important, powerful and underexploited tool for development in post-conflict reconstruction.

In the modern era, the philosophical and educational value of sport was institutionalized and initiated by Pierre de Coubertin through the Olympic Movement. The Olympic Charter states that “the goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity”.³⁹ With the development of the notion of the Olympic Truce, the idea that sport could promote peace became more prominent. Since 1992, the General Assembly has called upon all Member States to express their resolve (every two years) for peaceful competition unmarred by violent conflict as represented in the Olympic Truce, the longest lasting peace accord in history. The Paralympic Games now also abide by the Olympic Truce.⁴⁰

i. Sport as a Tool in Conflict Transformation

The integrating power of sport is strong enough to overcome differences. For example, sport has helped re-initiate dialogue when other channels were struggling. In 1967, Brazil played a football match in civil-war-plagued Nigeria with combatants on both sides agreeing to a 48-hour cease-fire so they could watch the superstars play. One of the most famous sporting events of the Cold War era was the 1971 “ping-pong diplomacy” between the United States and China with table tennis setting the stage for the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two countries. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea merged their athletes into a common team for the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games and the two countries plan to compete as a single nation at the 2006 Asian Games in Qatar and the 2008 Summer Olympics in China. Again, in August 2004, football was used as a diplomatic tool for peace when the national team of Haiti and defending World Cup champion Brazil played a friendly match in the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, to promote peace and encourage armed factions to hand in their guns.

Today, sports programmes are being implemented in countries all over the world to promote peace. Israeli and Palestinian children regularly come together to play football or basketball. In the province of Kosovo, sports programmes are being implemented for reconciliation and reintegration between communities. In Medellín, Colombia, sports activities are used to attract young boys and girls away from the streets allowing a first step towards a more formal education as well as nutritional supervision. In the neighbourhoods where this integrated programme is implemented, the crime rates have dramatically dropped in the last year and economic development is evident. United Nations peacekeeping troops have often organized sports activities with the local population on first beginning a mission in a conflict region. Following IYSPE 2005, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace initiated a programme which is currently being defined to implement sporting programmes in collaboration with United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, IOC and other strategic partners. Furthermore, the India and Pakistan national cricket teams were appointed spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 in recognition of their contribution to peace in the region (see p.381).

ii. Sport as a “Training Ground for Democracy”

The effectiveness of sport is probably the greatest on the local level in the education of children and adolescents. Sport teaches social values such as respect, tolerance, solidarity, teamwork,





fairness and is a constructive way of dealing with conflict where aggression can be controlled, directed and regulated. Sport can serve as a catalyst for enhancing collective action and participation which are the foundation for sustainable peace and development. By reinforcing civil structures and contributing to a culture based on peaceful values, sport inherently transmits democratic values.

iii. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Refugees and internally displaced persons are of every race and religion and can be found in almost every part of the world. They are often forced to flee from conflict and are traumatized by flight, murder and rape. Sport can be instrumental as a positive and productive activity for these individuals. UNHCR has long been using the power of sport in its programmes to foster refugee reintegration and to ensure tolerance and understanding between the communities. In 2005, UNHCR expanded its activities, developing more partnerships with sports-oriented donors to enable it to expand its sports programmes further (see p. 285). UNHCR has found that sports programmes in refugee camps provide an effective tool for empowering girls, given that they are often excluded from participating and enjoying the physical and psychosocial benefits offered by sport. By directly challenging and dispelling misperceptions about women's capabilities, integrated sports programmes help to reduce discrimination and widen the roles prescribed to women and girls.

iv. Child Soldiers

The positive values of sport and the importance of promoting healthy recreation can be used for post-conflict educational and counselling programmes for child soldiers as part of an integrated approach to healing and reconciliation. Sport can help traumatized children to develop healthier personalities and encourage them to channel their energies and talents in constructive ways. In post-crisis environments, in particular, engagement in sport has demonstrated a tremendous healing power for those suffering from physical and psychosocial trauma, and from stress-related anxiety.

Sport is used as a vehicle for social integration and inclusion by NGOs such as Right To Play which uses team sports activities to re-integrate former child soldiers in Sierra Leone into their communities (see p. 364). Having been raised in an environment of violence and death, these

children lack the basic social skills necessary to function in society. By engaging in regular sports activities, they learn the need for rules and the value of team solidarity. As a result, sports ease the transition from child soldier back to simply being a child. Right To Play has also trained former child soldiers to be coaches. In these positions, they serve as role models in their communities, helping other former child soldiers to gain social acceptance.

v. Sport as a Tool to Promote Peace

In terms of communication, sport can be used as an effective delivery mechanism for education about peace, tolerance and respect for opponents, regardless of ethnic, cultural, religious or other differences. By bringing individuals and communities together, commonalities can be found, and cultural or ethnic divides bridged. Its inclusive nature makes sport a good tool to increase knowledge, understanding and awareness about peaceful coexistence. Sport can reach out to all, and is by nature apolitical, hence providing a neutral platform where individuals, social and political groups can meet. Sport shows how interaction is possible without seeking to coerce and exploit other people. The rules in sport teach individuals how to play against and with others, peacefully defining the limits between acceptable aggressiveness and unacceptable violence with the human contact provided by sport preventing each side from dehumanizing the other.

Male and female athletes, as well as major sports teams and the sporting goods industry, can use sport to support peacebuilding by raising the awareness of suffering and by contributing towards humanitarian assistance in war-affected regions of the world, particularly where refugees and internally displaced persons are situated. This contributes towards improving the provision of physical education and sport in marginalized regions of the world and provides mentors and heroes, both men and women, whom youth can follow and to whom they can aspire.

The positive benefits of sport are exemplified throughout this publication, including in education, health, economic revival, social cohesion and addressing gender and disability issues. Additional benefits specific to conflict and post-conflict situations are identified below.⁴¹





vi. Why Use Sport as a Tool in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations?

- **Security:** During sporting activities, energies, particularly of the youth masses, are directed away from hostile, terrorist, extremist and criminal activities. Sports activities can assist in training of security forces and in building bridges between them and the local communities they serve.
- **Role Models:** Sport at all levels can provide mentors and heroes for youth to follow and aspire to.
- **Discipline:** Sport teaches discipline and the rule of law. Youths who learn to obey the rules of a game and a referee's whistle, will be more likely to obey the laws and regulations of the country.
- **Return to normality:** Vibrant sports activities are a key performance indicator of the return to normality and civil society.
- **Quality of Life:** Sport is an excellent way to give those with physical and intellectual disabilities an opportunity to excel, to find pleasure and achievement in physical exercise, to be rehabilitated after conflict or injury from weapons such as mines and to be integrated into their community.
- **Crime prevention:** Crime is bred from youth having no respect for others or for property, no role models, no self-respect, no self-discipline and nothing better to do. Sport can be used as a tool to focus energies and introduce direction into young lives.
- **Reintegration:** Community-based youth sport and development programmes can reintegrate individuals, providing a positive path to healthy development. Regular physical activity and play are essential for physical, mental, psychological and social development.
- **Social cohesion:** Sport teaches teamwork and respect for others and respect for shared property and equipment. Community sport is a key tool in breaking down social and religious barriers.
- **National Identity:** Sport has the power to teach teamwork, to bind communities together and to support nation-building. Elite sport in particular has the power to provide a nation with a national identity and renewed national pride, and also to project a positive image to the international community.

Sport is a cost-effective means of achieving development and peace goals.

It is recognized that sport, although effective, can also be a fragile peacebuilding tool. Sport is capable of igniting violent passion, separatism, nationalism and racism. Sport can negatively transform human interaction into a confrontational process based on coercion and imposition. Therefore, there is a “need to constantly promote the spirit of fair play and tolerance at all levels of the society” to ensure that sport does not undermine peaceful coexistence.⁴² However, sport can offer an effective tool by providing a surrogate framework through which competitive impulses can be expressed in a safe and regulated environment. Sport in this regard becomes in effect a surrogate for war.

vii. International Conferences and Initiatives

IYSPE 2005 CORE CONFERENCE “SPORT AND PEACE”

a. International Sport and Peace Conference, Moscow, Russian Federation



In the framework of IYSPE 2005, a conference on sport and peace took place in Moscow on 3 and 4 October 2005. The Conference was held under the chairmanship of the Head of the Russian Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sport, Vyacheslav Fetisov, with the participation of the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Alexander Yakovenko, and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace. Forty States were represented at the Conference, as well as a number of international organizations: UNESCO, the Council of Europe and WADA. Heads of ministries and departments responsible for the field of sports from 25 countries, representatives of the Russian and foreign sports community, prominent athletes, and Olympic champions participated in the Conference.

The Conference was devoted to the advancement of the role of sport in the cause of strengthening peace and mutual understanding between people, as well as discussing the results of IYSPE 2005. In a constructive atmosphere, fruitful discussions were held pertaining to the state of, and prospects for, international sports cooperation as a means to foster peace.

Declaration of the International Sport and Peace Conference

Moscow, 5 October 2005

Sport for peace,

Sport for cooperation,

Sport in the name of the future!

The participants in the International Conference on Sport and Peace, held in the Russian Federation's capital, Moscow, on 3 and 4 October 2005, under the aegis of the United Nations and with the backing of the International Olympic Committee as part of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education,

Regarding sport and physical education as a huge achievement of modern society and as an important social possession,

Recognizing the significance of the ideals of Olympism and the need for the Olympic education of children and youth for the purpose of bringing them into contact with these ideals,

Based on the belief that sport can play an active constructive role in bolstering the physical, intellectual and moral health of mankind in the twenty-first century, and



Considering that sport can and should be a key element in the assertion of humanitarian values and in counteraction against racial and religious prejudices and the ideas of violence, Appeal to State and political leaders, to the athletes of the planet and to sports organizations to use their authority for the prevention of conflicts on an inter-ethnic basis and renunciation of enmity and aggression and thus contribute to the unification of the international community on the principles of peace and harmony.

Website: <http://www.rossport.ru>

b. Cycling Against Landmines



During IYSPE 2005, Armin Köhli, a double amputee from Switzerland, with the support of organizers including the Swiss Campaign to Ban Landmines and Geneva Call, cycled more than 1,000 km, from Geneva to Croatia with the aim of sensitizing the population and the media to the fight against landmines and the importance of offering treatment to the victims who are in need. He arrived in Zagreb for the Sixth Meeting of the States parties to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction). The ride aimed to raise public awareness about the global scourge caused by landmines and unexploded ordnances. Over 80 nations – mostly the developing nations – are contaminated with mines where their inhabitants face day-to-day uncertainties and the majority of amputations are the result of mine accidents.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

From 24-30 April 2006, the Addis Ababa Sports Federation for the Disabled, Ethiopia, hosted a sports competition featuring participants from twenty-eight disability organizations. Held in the Addis Ababa Stadium, the event provided survivors with the opportunity to interact and socialize with many other people with disabilities from throughout Ethiopia. Thirty Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) Ethiopia survivor-clients and staff participated in the event. Such events are seen as extremely important as they showcase the abilities of people with disabilities. LSN links landmine survivors to healthcare and rehabilitation services, provides social and economic reintegration programs, and works to ban landmines around the world. A leader in the Nobel Prize-winning International Campaign to Ban Landmines, LSN has also emerged as a pioneer in peer support - building peer relationships that help transform victims into survivors, and ultimately, into fully participating citizens.

Websites: <http://www.stopmines.ch/>
<http://www.genevacall.org/>
<http://www.landminesurvivors.org>

c. 2005 Global Peace Games for Children and Youth

The 2005 Global Peace Games for Children and Youth took place in 46 countries, celebrating IYSPE 2005 around the world. This was the fifth annual event of this unique civil society “grass-roots” community initiative. These friendly Games, which were held at various venues on or around 21 September – the United Nations International Day of Peace – aim to promote cultural understanding and non-violence among the world’s youngest citizens. The Games are testimony to the leadership and individual responsibility of children and youth who in increasing numbers unite with commitment to a common purpose – to make the world a better place for all.

The Games are sponsored each year by civil society to support the United Nations objectives for a culture of global peace and non-violence and the achievement of the United Nations goals for human development. At the international level, Play Soccer provides the leadership to initiate and organize the Global Peace Games annually, in strong partnership with SOS Children’s Villages, with the support of FIFA, and Right To Play. Many organizations and individuals join at the local level. The Games demonstrate the importance and potential of sport to promote and reach these goals on an individual, social, cultural and economic level. At each Global Peace Games, a UNESCO Manifesto for Peace, drafted by Nobel Peace laureates, is signed.



UNESCO Manifesto for Peace

I pledge in my daily life, in my family, my work,
my community, my country and my region to:

Respect all Life

Reject all Violence

Share with Others

Listen to Understand

Preserve the Planet

Contribute to the Development of the Community





A Certificate of Participation in the Global Peace Games is created each year, representing the collective signatures of all the children and youth in each country that has signed the Manifesto for Peace. The 2005 Certificate was presented to the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace at the second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development. The Certificate testifies to the support of all the participants for the mission of global friendship, peace and the achievement of the MDGs.

Each year, an open invitation to organize and/or participate in the Games is extended to all with the hope that the Global Peace Games for Children and Youth will continue to grow and expand in every country of the world.

The first ever Global Peace Games were held in 1999 in New York City and countries all over the globe have since taken up the idea. Countries and territories that took part in the 2005 Games included: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan,, Peru, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



Websites:

Report on the 2005 Global Peace Games: <http://www.playsoccer-nonprofit.org/games2005/2005games1.html>
SOS Children's Village: <http://www.sos-childrensvillages.org>

“

Sport, with its joys and triumphs, its pains and defeats, its emotions and challenges, is an unrivalled medium for the promotion of education, health, development and peace. Sport helps us demonstrate, in our pursuit of the betterment of humanity, that there is more that unites than divides us.

”

Global Peace Games 2005,
Message of Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser
to the Secretary-General on Sport for
Development and Peace



E. The Benefits of “Sport for All”

“ Sport has the power to change the world, the power to inspire, the power to unite people in a way that little else can. It speaks to people in a language they understand. ”

Nelson Mandela







The Benefits of “Sport for All”

“Sport” has been interpreted in a very broad sense throughout IYSPE 2005, incorporating “all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include play; recreation; organized, casual or competitive sport; and indigenous sports or games”.⁴³

Building on the findings of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force Report, the concept document of IYSPE 2005, numerous conceptual papers, speeches, outcome documents of conferences and seminars held during IYSPE 2005, research and the experience and feedback of stakeholders, the importance of respect for the “sport for all” concept is emphasized. Throughout IYSPE 2005, “sport for all” has been promoted especially across the four thematic areas identified in General Assembly resolution 58/5, namely, education health, development and peace.

The Benefits of “Sport for All”

- Encourage healthy individual development especially to combat the growing problems of obesity;
- Encourage health promotion and disease prevention and rehabilitation;
- Develop more cohesive and sustainable community development;
- Encourage environmental sustainability;
- Tackle anti-social behaviour and fear of crime;
- Ensure young people get the best possible start in life;
- Enable economic vitality and workforce development;
- Encourage individual and collective empowerment, especially of women and girls;
- Promote gender equality;
- Combat discrimination and marginalization;
- Tackle discrimination including gender, those living with a disability, the elderly, ethnicity and the impoverished;
- Encourage social integration and development of social capital;
- Encourage conflict prevention/resolution and peacebuilding;
- Promote rehabilitation and reintegration;
- Promote communication and social mobilization;
- Protect human rights;
- Raise educational standards.

i. Non-Discrimination in Sport

Throughout history, stigma and ignorance has led to marginalization of minorities, the poor and the sick. However, the right to be protected from all forms of discrimination is a fundamental human right and one that is recognized as an essential principle in international human rights treaties as is the right to physical education and sport. Various programmes and conferences undertaken during IYSPE 2005 have identified certain individuals who require special protection to ensure equal access to sport and physical education, namely women and children, those living with an intellectual or physical disability and those suffering from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Sport and physical education are now being used globally to integrate these marginalized individuals into society as illustrated by examples scattered throughout this publication. A deeper discussion is made here to emphasize the importance of these individual's inclusion in “Sport for All” policies following IYSPE 2005. However, given that the right to sport and physical education is applicable to all members of society, no individual or group must be excluded from consideration and full protection made of their human rights.

ii. Sport for People Living a Disability

The World Bank estimates that 600 million or 10 per cent of the world's population are persons with a disability, with at least 500 million living in the developing world. These numbers continue to increase as a result of a number of factors including accidents, political conflicts and a high incidence of untreated disease. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force Report on Sport for Development and Peace recognized how sport can offer many positive benefits of a social, psychological and physiological nature for persons with a disability:

*“Sport can integrate persons with a disability into society, providing an arena for positive social interaction, reducing isolation and breaking down prejudice. Sports programmes for the disabled are also a cost-effective method of rehabilitation. They are highly therapeutic, improving motor skills and increasing mobility, self-sufficiency and self-confidence”.*⁴⁴

Since 2002, a United Nations working group has been mandated to draft an international convention specifically aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and dignities of persons with a disability. Significant contributions were made during IYSPE 2005 from the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) on the article in the draft convention that relates to leisure, recreation and sports. IYSPE 2005 provided the opportunity for greater awareness of the rights of all individuals to physical activities, including people living with a disability, either physical or intellectual.





Sport allows individuals to excel, despite the odds and to compete with others on an even playing field. Through landmines and other war injuries, the importance of equal opportunity and access to sport is essential for those physically disabled to return to normality, to overcome trauma and to learn to deal with a physical disability during re-education and social integration. The practice of sport teaches onlookers that the person with a physical or mental disability is able to compete and enjoy physical activity.

The issue of access to sport for people living with a disability was a theme addressed in a number of conferences throughout IYSPE 2005 including the “Women and Sport Leadership Summits held in Tanzania and Niger with the support of UK Sport and IPC (see p. 306). A partnership was established between IPC and the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, with the signatories agreeing to work together to promote the value of sport as a means for development for persons with a disability. The empowering of individuals with intellectual disabilities was focused on at the Special Olympics World Winter Games held in Nagano, Japan from 26 February to 5 March 2005 (see pp. 150, and 312).



“

Let me win. But if I cannot win, let me be brave in the attempt.

”

Special Olympics Athlete Oath

“

The pleasure of sports is to discover at every moment that you have arrived and you have overcome – that you have achieved your goals, which you thought to be possible only in your dreams.

”

Béatrice Hess, Paralympic medal-winner from France

Website: United Nations Enable: <http://www.un.org.esa/socdev/enable/index.html>

iii. Sport in the Combat against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

Whilst racist gestures and actions in sport are a recognized problem which the international community seeks to combat (e.g. United Nations International Convention Against Apartheid in Sport 1985), sport itself can also be an effective vehicle to eliminate racism. 2001 was the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, with the Declaration adopted at the World Conference urging:

*“States, in co-operation with intergovernmental organizations, the IOC and International and Regional Sports Federations, to intensify the fight against racism in sport by, among other things, educating the youth of the world through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity”.*⁴⁵

This urge is reflected in a number of projects throughout the world which are aimed at promoting tolerance and fair play using the popularity and integration potential of sport to combat racism and other forms of discrimination including a European wide Action Week Against Racism and a “Unite Against Racism” campaign during 2005 organized by the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) in cooperation with the Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE) network (see pp.332 and 344).

iv. Sport and the Holistic Development of the Child

The General Assembly recognized that sport could lead to the abuse and exploitation of young athletes in resolution 58/5. This was again addressed in resolution 60/9 of 3 November 2005, which stated:

“Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child ... Acknowledging with concern the dangers faced by sportsmen and sportswomen, in particular young athletes, including, inter alia, child labour, violence, doping, early specialization, overtraining and exploitative forms of commercialization, as well as less visible threats and deprivations, such as the premature severance of family bonds and the loss of sporting, social and cultural ties.”

Although the linkage between children’s rights and sport has seldom been addressed, respect for the rule of law implies that the sporting world is bound by human rights law and policies.





Although the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is one of the most ratified United Nations Conventions with 192 ratifications, it is one of the least implemented.⁴⁶ This is particularly evident in the sphere of children in sport who currently do not enjoy any of the similar protections afforded to children in the entertainment industry with no country in the world having enacted specific and comprehensive labour legislation covering young athletes. Elimination of the harmful side effects of sport must be made so that sport can remain a positive and fulfilling experience for all children. Some of the positive aspects of sport which promote respect for the human rights of children as provided in the Convention on the Rights of the Child have been identified as follows.⁴⁷

Sport in the Protection of the Human Rights of the Child

- *Sport combats discrimination* by facilitating the integration of groups suffering from discrimination, such as girls, children belonging to minority groups, children living in poverty, children with disabilities, etc. (art. 2).
- *Sport provides an opportunity for all groups of children in need of special protection* to be provided equal access to sports such as children with disabilities, children living in social and other institutions, children living in detention centres, child refugees, children in rehabilitative care, working children, etc. (arts. 20, 22, 23 and 31).
- *Sport empowers youth* by providing opportunities to participate in social life, be self-reliant, develop self-confidence and empowerment with due regard to the maturity and evolving capacity of the child, and respecting the rights and responsibilities of adults (arts. 5, and 12–17).
- *Sport promotes non-violence*, encourages fair play and channels energy away from potential violence (arts. 19 and 29).
- *Sport is healthy* and, by promoting and ensuring healthy and safe sporting conditions, enhances public health (art. 24).
- *Sport can provide the opportunity for talent to be supported and children to be developed* “to their fullest potential” (art. 29.1.a).
- *Sport is a positive recreational activity*: the practice of sport keeps children and adolescents away from deviant behaviour (art. 31).
- *Sport is a rehabilitation and reintegration tool*: child victims can use sport to support their physical and psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration (art. 39).

In recognition of the concern expressed in General Assembly resolutions 58/5, 59/10 and 60/9 of the dangers faced by young athletes, special attention should be made to ensure that the holistic development of a child is not hindered through the excessive practice of sport. Furthermore, the best interests of the child must always be placed first with all bodies, from local to international, public and private complying with international legal standards.

v. Sport, Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

The participation and involvement of women in sport at all levels has increased worldwide in recent years and IYSPE 2005 has catalysed this progress. In 1994, the International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG) was established to promote and facilitate the development of opportunities for girls and women in sport and physical activity throughout the world. In 1996, the first IOC World Conference on Women and Sport was held. However, despite such measures, women and girls continue to face discrimination and the treatment of men and women in sport often mirrors existing gender stereotypes and reinforces gender inequalities. Women are under-represented at all levels of sports participation and decision-making; resource allocations are unequal; the marketing, promotion and media coverage of women’s sports is given limited attention; the risk of gender-based violence, exploitation and harassment exists, not only for women and girls engaged in sports but also as a result of enhanced notions of male dominance, physical strength and power. Women with disabilities encounter greater discrimination and additional obstacles, resulting in even lower rates of participation in sports at all levels.

Sports’ Benefits for Women and Girls

Activities during IYSPE 2005 have seen that sport can provide a myriad of benefits for women and girls and can be a powerful tool for the empowerment of women and for gender equality.

- Sport can help broaden gender equality objectives such as human rights and empowerment by providing access for women and girls to public spaces, in which to gather, build skills in communication, teamwork, leadership and negotiation; enjoy freedom of expression and movement; and allow women to become more engaged in school and community life.
- Sport can develop girls and women’s sense of ownership over their bodies and increase their self-esteem.





- Through its convening power, sport can provide an entry point for the participation of women and girls in other development activities.
- Sport can provide an entry point to reach women and girls on a variety of social issues, including health and education, and raise awareness of the human rights of women, particularly when social interaction outside the home is constrained and may offer non-traditional educational opportunities throughout the life cycle.
- Girls participating in sport are less likely to enter into violent relationships, suffer depression, become unwillingly pregnant or smoke.
- The participation of women and girls in sport also challenges gender stereotypes, thereby reducing discrimination and breaking down entrenched attitudes, leading to higher school enrolment and completion.

Sport can therefore be a catalyst for economic, social and political development for women. This was evident during IYSPE 2005 in projects such as Austria's "Women swimming into the future"; the Third Asian Conference on Women and Sport held in Yemen; the Fourth Women's Islamic Games in Iran; the 2005 Congress of the International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women in Canada; the conference on gender and women in sports in the United States; and the UNHCR "Together for girls" project in Kenya (see p. 116). Further activities have included conferences and symposiums on women and sport in Cameroon and Mauritius; sport leadership grants for women in rural and remote communities in Australia; and a research project in Austria, "This could be you!", which presents female athletes in top sports as role models for girls and women.

The Women in Paralympic Sport Network held two Regional Summits for the Africa region in 2005 to develop a blueprint for expanding opportunities for girls and women in Paralympic sport, with a focus on capacity-building and leadership development. The main outcome of the Summits is an action plan for the region to effectively incorporate women into Paralympic sport.⁴⁸

In 2005, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe passed recommendation 1701 on discrimination against women and girls in sport (see p. 167). In the follow-up to IYSPE 2005, the ILO adopted the theme of women and sport for its celebrations of International Women's Day, with activities that included a panel discussion, a special photography exhibition, the third annual ILO International Film Festival on Women in Sport, and the award ceremony of the IOC's Women

and Sport Trophy (see p. 274). UNICEF implemented a programme in Somalia, in partnership with a local NGO, the Somaliland Culture and Sports Association, including initiatives such as a sports centre for girls and the training of coaches for girls’ basketball and volleyball teams.

“

[P]hysical education and sport should seek to promote closer communion between peoples and between individuals, together with disinterested emulation, solidarity and fraternity, mutual respect and understanding, and full respect for the integrity and dignity of human beings.

”

Preamble, UNESCO's International Charter
of Physical Education and Sport







Part III

Recognizing the Values
of Sport and Physical
Education on the National
and Regional Stage



Introduction

Action at the country level in coordinating and publicizing commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities is testimony to the success of the International Year. Across all geographical regions, countries responded to the proclamation by United Nations General Assembly in resolution 58/5 of 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education and undertook diverse and numerous activities using sport and physical education as tools to promote education, health, development and peace.

In accordance with the Economic and Social Council guidelines for the observance of international years, special attention was given to the role of Governments in the commemorative activities of IYSPE 2005. Member States were invited by a note verbale from the Secretary-General to establish multi-stakeholder national committees or national focal points to plan, coordinate and implement national observance of IYSPE 2005. The valuable contribution of United Nations Information Centres (UNICs) and UNDP country offices in assisting in identification of a significant number of national focal points is recognized.

IYSPE 2005 has ensured that a growing network of Governments, organizations, groups and individuals around the world are made aware of sport and physical education's vital role in contributing to education, health, development and peace. National focal points were established in 70 countries, namely Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Israel, Latvia, Lebanon, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Vanuatu and Zambia.

Beyond those countries that established national focal points, many other countries have been particularly active in forwarding the objectives of the International Year. The commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities of countries from around the world, and of governmental and non-governmental organizations working within those countries, are presented in the following pages to contribute to the promotion and proof of the role of sport and physical education in local and national communities to promote education, health, development and peace.



A. Africa

Benin	Mauritius
Botswana	Mozambique
Burundi	Niger
Cameroon	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Rwanda
Comoros	Seychelles
Ethiopia	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Somalia
Kenya	South Africa
Lesotho	Togo
Liberia	Uganda
Madagascar	United Republic of Tanzania
Malawi	Zambia
Mali	Zimbabwe





BENIN

Benin hosted an international seminar during IYSPE 2005 with experts establishing international quality benchmarks for physical education in educational systems.

International Seminar on the Quality of Physical Education and Sport

From 16 to 19 May 2005, in Port-Novo, Benin, the “The International Seminar on the Quality of Physical Education and Sport” was held in commemoration of IYSPE 2005 and in recognition of 2005 as the year beginning the

Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. Experts were expected to establish international quality benchmarks for physical education in educational systems, from training to teaching which will act as guidelines for the Decade. The conference was a follow-up to the Bamako and Cuba seminars organized in 2003 and the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV) Conference held by UNESCO in 2004 (see p. 280).

Declaration of the UNESCO Seminar

We, delegates at the UNESCO Seminar on the quality of physical education and sport (PES) in Benin, having deliberated on various issues impacting the quality of PES, declare as follows that:

1. All Member States should include PES curricula in their education systems and be committed towards its implementation while taking into consideration the environment.
2. In order to achieve quality PES, the curricula and training of teachers should be standardized.
3. PES should be universal.
4. PES should be made a compulsory part of the education curriculum and be examinable by education authorities in each Member State, if possible, or a body should be established for that purpose.
5. PES programmes must be qualitatively assessed and accredited.
6. Building and implementation of capacity of directors of PES institutions is necessary.
7. Development of qualitative structures for PES in the education system is a critical necessity.
8. Strategies should be put in place to facilitate regional and international cooperation between PES specialists, institutions and countries.
9. It is necessary to establish an African network of PES professionals at the university level with scientific publications, including reviews, magazines, bulletins, newsletters and information databases, etc. Other regional networks should also be established.
10. It is necessary to develop structures for team research on PES thematic.
11. The establishment of a technical working group is necessary to monitor standards for quality PES and ensure sustainability of regional initiatives.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

International Seminar on the Quality of Physical Education and Sport Action Plan

The participants along with experts at the International Seminar on the Quality of Physical Education and Sport seminar developed an action plan of activities till 2015:

Year	Event
2006	2nd international seminar on quality PES in the education system
2006	International seminar on capacity-building of PES teacher training structures of Arab, Asian and Eastern European States
2006/2007	Establish regional network of PES experts
2006/2007	Signing of memorandum of understanding between UNESCO and other relevant regional and international organizations
2006/2008	1st phase of universalization
2008/2015	2nd phase of work sites in PES



Botswana has promoted “Sport for All” during IYSPE 2005 with the government encouraging development programmes using sport.

“Sport for All” – Ministry of Sport and Recreation

The mission statement for the Department of Sport and Recreation of Botswana is to provide a conducive environment in order to increase and retain participation of every person in Botswana in sport and recreation regardless of age, gender, ethnic origin, physical or mental ability to achieve their full potential by 2016.

The objective of the Department of Sport and Recreation is to create an environment in which all Botswana, whether rural or urban, disabled or not, can participate in sports either for fun, health, fitness or recreation. This would mean that those who have the potential to excel would be provided with the facilities and environment to

reach their full potential. It would also mean active living behaviour through sport and recreational programmes.

IYSPE 2005 Sports Programme

Sports festivals held in Botswana during IYSPE 2005 have contributed to promoting one of the pillars of “Vision 2016” – that of a united and proud Botswana. Sport has been recognized as an essential tool for rehabilitating delinquents and for keeping sport participants spiritually, physically and mentally healthy. The sports programme in Botswana has been designed to ensure that all citizens have an opportunity to participate in sport and recreation irrespective of age. The elderly were urged to focus their efforts on reviving traditional sports and games. Games such as *mhele*, *koi*, *morabaraba*, *modikano* and many others should be passed on to youth and be shared to preserve the nation’s heritage and tradition.



Beside contributing towards a healthy nation, sports activities promote teamwork and nation-building. It is through sports that we can mould and build good characters and future leaders of this nation.



Pius Mokgware, Botswana Defence Force Commander of Ground Forces during Kgagalagadi South District Sports Festival of Werda





BURUNDI

Burundi's commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities included a sports project for youth and a roundtable discussing the role of sport as an instrument for development and peace.

Inter-Ethnic Tolerance and Understanding Through Sport

In collaboration with IOC and the local authorities, UNDP Burundi supported a project aimed at facilitating inter-ethnic tolerance and understanding through sport. The project was designed to encourage regular and friendly contact among youth of diverse backgrounds by encouraging participation in sport activities and compe-

titions, and accompanying development projects. About 13,500 children from various ethnic groups and backgrounds took part in a number of traditional and popular sport activities in the capital and six provinces.

Sport: a Universal Instrument for Development and Peace

The Permanent Mission of Burundi to the United Nations Office at Geneva, in collaboration with the United Nations Office of IYSPE 2005, hosted a round table on the theme "Sport: a universal instrument for development and peace".





Throughout 2005, Cameroon held a number of activities related to IYSPE 2005. Most activities took place in the capital Yaoundé and included mass participation awareness-raising events such as “Health through Walking”, “The Walk of Big Ambitions”, “Walking for All” and “Walking in the Fight Against AIDS”. A national week of physical education and sport was held in November with a harmonized programme across all provinces.

“Health Through Walking”

On 19 March in Yaoundé, individuals of all ages and from all walks of life came together to walk seven kilometres.

The objective was to sensitize the Cameroonian population to the benefits of sport and physical activity.

United Nations Development Programme

On 8 October 2005, in Yaoundé, as part of the initiative organized by the United Nations, the Ministry of Sport and the Cameroon Football Federation, youth volunteers participated in an awareness-raising initiative aimed to promote the MDGs. The volunteers distributed 42,000 pocket calendars outlining the MDGs at a football match between Cameroon and Egypt. In addition, two MDG banners were displayed in the stadium during the match.

IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in the following activities in Yaoundé:

Date	Event
30 March	Official Opening of IYSPE 2005
14 May	Organization of “The Walk of Big Ambitions”
26 July	Olympic Day Race
22 October	United Nations sixtieth anniversary walk “Walking for All”
27 November	“Walking in the Fight Against AIDS”
15 December	Symposium of the National Organization of Sports and Physical Education Instructors on the theme: “Towards achieving quality education for all in Cameroon”

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Women and Sport 2006

2006 has been announced by WomenSport Cameroon as the year for the focus on education of women and girls in sport. The campaign is being organized to sensitize the population about the impact of sport on development.

This initiative will make it possible to reach the target population through publicity on the importance of practicing sport, as well as breaking the myth that the practice of sport is a luxury only for the most rich and affluent section of the population. The campaign will be organized in three main areas of implementation:

- Adding a theme: “Sport – factors for the development of women and girls in Cameroon” to the high school and university sports curriculum;
- Education on women and sport in the media;
- Publication of information and promotion of the programme.





CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Sport in the Central African Republic is considered as a social mobilization tool that significantly impacts on the economic and political landscape of the country's people. Sport has become a method of reaffirming the sovereignty of the nation and incorporation into the global community. Unfortunately, due to recent budget constraints of the federal government, the absence of a national charter on sport, insufficient sport infrastructure and a lack of sport museums and libraries, sport has been able to reach only a small percentage of the population.

During IYSPE 2005, the principle activities consisted in negotiating with the government to consider sport as a necessary factor in the development of the country and to invest more time and resources into sports' development potential.

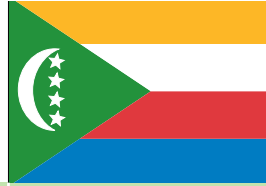
Legislative Conference Debate: "How Sport Supports Development and Peace"

The conference debate was organized by the First Minister of Youth, Sport, Art and Culture in collaboration with the President of the Central African Republic's Olympic Committee in order to gain support and demonstrate evidence for a national programme on sport for development.

Athletes March for Peace

Athletes and young people came together to organize this event and show how sport can help in the fight against war. The participants in the March for Peace included members of the Government, the religious community, women's organizations and the National Youth Council. In follow up to this initiative, a series of exchanges were debated in the National Youth Council on the following themes: the national politics of sport; women and sport; planning the careers of athletes; and religion and sport.





Comoros consists of three islands, each having a distinct Government, which is dependent on the Government of the Union of the Comoros. The National Commission of Culture, Youth and Sports was responsible for carrying out sport and physical education projects during IYSPE 2005.

A number of regional and national projects were carried out by the National Commission of Culture, Youth and Sports, the National Institute for Youth and Sports, the Olympic and Sporting Committee of the Islands of Comoros and national sporting federations. It was found that well-organized demonstrations have an immediate and positive impact on the public.

Physical Education Programme

Four Comorian students (including two females) were sent abroad in order to continue studies in physical education to help fill the gap that exists in the country in finding qualified sports and physical education teachers.

World Women's Day

In collaboration with the National Institute for Youth and Sports, a project was organized which coincided with World Women's Day, with the organization of three road

races on each of the three islands; the race was exclusively reserved for women.

Inventory of Physical Education Facilities

Upon the initiative of the Government of the Comoros through UNESCO, experts came to the Comoros to carry out an inventory of the physical education infrastructure. It is intended that all partners will cooperate to address the problems identified and that associations and communities can contribute to the way sport and physical education is developed on the islands.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

IYSPE 2005 has enabled identification of the need in the Comoros for a clear physical education structure at the school and federal level. More sporting events are intended in collaboration with world days, such as the World Women's Day, World Health Day, World No-Tobacco Day, World AIDS Day, International Youth Day and International Day of Peace. The population must be continually educated and informed of the benefits that can be generated from sport. The values of sport are universal and can be a powerful force for the good of all populations, even in countries devastated by poverty such as the Comoros.

The Government, in collaboration with the Comorian Federation of Athletics, is organizing a national 10 km championship to be held on World AIDS Day in December 2006 and thus enabling the holding of a conference in partnership with AIDS organizations, WHO, and the Ministry of Health.

IYSPE 2005 has provided a starting point that will enable Comoros to cultivate and to develop a philosophy of sport that will offer priceless lessons for life in the community.





ETHIOPIA



In Ethiopia, “Sport for All” and “Sport for Life” programmes were organized to benefit the population at large, particularly those living with a disability. The Swiss NGO, “Sport the Bridge”, was active during IYSPE 2005 in Ethiopia working with street children in Addis Ababa.

“Sport for All” and “Sport for Life” Programmes

In nine regional states and two administrative cities, about 400,000 students participated in “Sport for All” and “Sport for Life” programmes, which supported growth, health and quality of education. During IYSPE 2005, 1,080,000 young farmers and peasants were involved in traditional sports and were informed of the benefits of having healthy and productive lifestyles.

In providing special attention to disabled students and facilitating their participation in sports suitable for their physical condition, a seminar for trainers was provided to 33 physical education teachers representing nine regional states and two administrative cities. The programme has made it possible for disabled students to participate fully in their physical education.

In cooperation with Ethiopian television and radio stations, a 30-minute health and physical fitness period was aired daily to the benefit of the society. Special health and physical fitness programmes have been provided to those with HIV/AIDS, diabetes, asthma and high blood pressure as well as for pregnant women, elders and youth. As a whole 1 million people have benefited from the programme.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The outcome of the “Ethiopia – Sport builds Bridges” project proves the effectiveness of sport as a tool for social development. These positive results led to a decision to increase the number of street children and families participating in the programmes and to take step-by-step measures to integrate additional programmes and side projects to the already existing project. A major concern is to promote further the potential of sport. Therefore future plans include:

1. Intensifying the workshop programmes for partner organizations in Ethiopia with the goal of acquiring the needed knowledge and skills to use sport as a tool for social development.
2. Publishing documentation of the experiences, strategies and outcomes of the project to make the knowledge available to other organizations and new projects.

The children that successfully passed through the programme participated in an official under-15 football team in the hope that they would profit further from the benefits of sport. “Sport – The Bridge” is also organizing a mini-gigathlon (a sporting event that combines mountain biking, road cycling, swimming, in-line skating and running) in Addis Ababa as a parallel event to the gigathlon that is organized by the Swiss Olympic Association (SOA) in Switzerland. Once again, through sport, a bridge can be built to connect the two countries (see “Sport-The Bridge” in action in the enclosed DVD).

“Ethiopia – Sport Builds Bridges”



Away from the street and back to the family – the socialization of street children is the aim of the project “Sport – The Bridge” in Addis Ababa. A combination of sport and teaching is used for reunification of street children with their families. This initiative allows the street children to actively practice social behaviour and acquire social competence. The potential of working in this fashion is to allow interaction with street children who normally fail in common projects while sports programmes can easily be integrated into already existing projects.

Currently there are around 120 street children and their families who participate in the project. The daily sports activities include special programmes for the family members of the street children. In addition, basic medical care, healthy nutrition and education are made available.

Other activities

- Cooperation with local partners and the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture in Ethiopia to promote the potential of sport;
- Tournaments for street children and orphans;
- Participation in the Great Ethiopian Run to promote the rights of street children;
- Workshops for partner organizations in promoting sport as a tool for development and peace.

Website: <http://www.sportthebridge.com>





The Ministry of Education and Sports of Ghana was active in promoting sport as a tool for development in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy. Sport was recognized as having the potential to become one, if not the fastest, avenue of wealth creation thereby reducing poverty in the country. In particular, the hosting of the 2008 African Cup of Nations could create jobs for the youth and wealth for every facet of the economy. During 2005, a number of events were held to commemorate the International Year.

“Sport for Life”

As part of IYSPE 2005 initiatives, the Ministry of Education and Sports expanded its policy framework to include sports

for development and peace, and adopted a slogan “Sport for Life” as the driving force behind the policy initiative. The Ministry submitted proposals to the National Development Planning Commission for sports to be included in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy as a tool for development. The impact of sports particularly on education, the economy, health and the environment was felt to be so enormous that the aim of reducing poverty would be incomplete without including sports. The proposal examined the multiplier effect of sport on the economy, especially in job creation, the issue of dependency ratio and self-reliance. IYSPE 2005 played an integral role in creating enthusiasm for implementation of activities under the strategy.

IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in the following activities in Ghana:

Date	Event
August	Fitness clubs in the country embarked on a clean-up exercise in the communities
September	Workshop for fitness instructors Commemoration of the Global Peace Games in collaboration with Play Soccer and Right To Play
October-December	The “Sport for Life” secretariat held a 10-km “Walk for Life” for fitness and health with over 10,000 participants. The walk was so successful that it has become a regular monthly event. Corporate sponsors are being encouraged to support the walks.
November	Forum on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

A fitness aerobics programme has been introduced in schools and colleges as a way of preventive medical care. Students are selected and trained to become fitness instructors in their schools. This programme is being sponsored by the National Health Insurance Scheme. Thirty schools are currently participating in the programme with the vision being that the programme will be in all schools and colleges in Ghana within 10 years’ time.





KENYA

Kenya hosted the Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment organized by UNEP and IOC. A number of NGOs were particularly active in promoting sport as a tool for education, health, development and peace.

Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment

Organized by IOC in cooperation with UNEP in Nairobi, from 9 to 11 November 2005, the Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment was one of the key activities under the UNEP long-term strategy on sport and the environment and was attended by 300 heads of NOCs,

organizers of the Olympic Games in Turin, Beijing, Vancouver and London as well as organizers of the FIFA 2006 World Cup, international sports organizations, United Nations agencies as well as sports stars. The President of Kenya, Mwai Kibaki, opened the Conference. The Conference explicitly linked environmental sustainability and peace, and the role that sport can play in promoting these two necessary conditions for sustainable development. The Conference was used to encourage sports organizations to mainstream environmental issues in their activities.



Nairobi Declaration on Sport, Peace and Environment

We, assembled delegates representing the International Olympic Committee, International Federations, National Olympic Committees, Olympic Games Organizing Committees, the World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry, the United Nations Environment Programme and other United Nations entities, the African Union and concerned non-governmental organizations, meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 11 November 2005, on the occasion of the sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment, with the theme "Sport, Peace and Environment",

Recalling the commitment of the Olympic Movement to the principles of sustainability since the Centennial Olympic Congress, held in Paris in 1994, the inclusion of the environment as the third pillar of Olympism, alongside sport and culture, and the creation of an International Olympic Committee Commission on Sport and Environment,

Recalling the formal cooperation between the International Olympic Committee and UNEP since 1994 in promoting environmental sustainability through sport, including through the organization of World Conferences on Sport and Environment,

Acknowledging the direct link between peace, security and the protection and sustainable management of the environment,

Recognize the example set by IOC in working to reduce the environmental footprint of major sporting events,

Recognize also the efforts made by international federa-

tions, particularly the FIFA Green Goal initiative, *Applaud* the efforts made by the City of Turin for including environmental considerations at every stage of its planning and preparation for the forthcoming XX Olympic Winter Games in 2006, and especially its commitment to making the Games climate-neutral,

Note with satisfaction the comprehensive proposals made by the organizers of the Beijing 2008, Vancouver 2010, and London 2012 Olympic Games to address environmental concerns, and look forward to the realization of their plans and initiatives,

Acknowledge with appreciation the IOC publication of its Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development, launched at this Conference,

Encourage international federations, NOCs and organizers of all sporting events to use the advice it contains, as well as the wealth of material on sustainable sport published by UNEP, IOC and other organizations,

Call upon international federations, NOCs, national sports federations and clubs to encourage and include in their programme of work activities that promote environmental sustainability and peace through sport,

Recalling also that the United Nations General Assembly declared 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education to promote education, health, development and peace and has reaffirmed the role of sport and the Olympic ideal in building a peaceful and better world through the Olympic Truce,

Noting the United Nations initiative to use sport to help



achieve the MDGs, and recognizing the important role sport can play, especially in combating HIV/AIDS and promoting gender equity and empowering women and girls, *Noting also* the actions called for in the Turin Declaration of the fifth World Conference on Sport and Environment in 2003 and the need for ongoing activities to meet the commitments it contains,

Request that the IOC, international federations and NOCs redouble their efforts to explore how to maintain and improve on the significant momentum for environmental awareness created by the bidding process for and the staging of the Olympic Games and strive to ensure that level of awareness and commitment is sustained between Games, *Call upon* the IOC, international federations, NOCs and

national sports federations to identify and share examples of best practice in providing leadership and training in achieving peace and environmental sustainability through sport, such as the UNEP Nature and Sports Camp, and act as a focal point and catalyst to replicate similar activities in their countries and communities,

Further encourage the IOC, international federations, NOCs and national sports federations to work with sportsmen and women to educate children and youth and raise community awareness through the media about the importance of environmental sustainability and its links to achieving peace and human well-being.

Nairobi,
11 November 2005

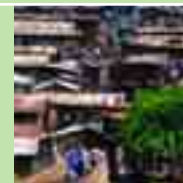


Special Focus on HIV/AIDS Education Programme during the Global Peace Games Tournament

The aim of the tournament was to give young people a chance to participate in sport, create HIV/AIDS and drugs awareness and create joy and happiness through sport especially targeting the poor youth from the sprawling slums of the city. The tournament provided an ideal site for public information campaigns on prevention and protection and reached large numbers of people of varying backgrounds and ages with the participatory nature of sport making it a powerful means to dispel misunderstanding about AIDS and break down stigma and discrimination. The tournament promoted the principles of fairness, teamwork and sustainability by imparting the values of harmony, promotion of personal and collective responsibility, peace and tolerance, exposing children to cultural differences and acceptance of such differences. All participants were encouraged to exchange a handshake of friendship, before and after a match, as a gesture that they too could extend the message of global friendship and the culture of peace and non-violence (see p. 87).

Sport for Development and Peace Football Teams

To foster development and peace for youth in the impoverished Kibera Settlement of Nairobi, two boys teams and one girls' football team have been formed, with used equipment donated from the Calgary, Canada football community. The programme is a result of collaboration between Kibera Settlement Executive Committee, the Real Soweto United Football Club, the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, the Calgary Blizzard Football Club, Soccer Dreams, and other youth and development organizations.



KENYA



Alive and Kicking Kenya

Alive and Kicking Kenya is an NGO supported by the English Football Association (FA), the Elton John AIDS Foundation and UK Sport, which contributes to the local manufacturing of resistant leather balls made from second-class leather otherwise thrown away. The initiative provided full-time jobs for 45 adults, and produced 35,000 balls in 2005. The organization particularly provides recreation and health education for youth at risk (malaria – HIV/AIDS).

Carolina for Kibera Youth Sports Association

The Carolina for Kibera Youth Sports Association uses sport to promote youth leadership, community development, and ethno-religious cooperation, as well as to improve basic health care and education in Kibera, Kenya

– one of the largest and poorest slums in East Africa. The project works with youth in 11 villages, providing them with donated sports equipment. CFK is based on the premise that everything must be earned and that nothing is free. In return for the opportunity to play sports, youth give back to their communities through garbage clean-ups and youth-led public service initiatives. A Fair Play Code has also been developed.

Website: <http://www.cfk.unc.edu>

“Together for Girls”

The Nike Foundation and PriceWaterhouse Coopers have sponsored a UNHCR project, “Together for Girls”, in Dadaab, Kenya to encourage girls (mostly Somali refugees) to participate in sports as a means to encourage them to attend and stay in school.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The fifth running of the Global Peace Games tournament is to be organized in 2006 by the Kenya Community Sports Foundation. In April 2006, a subsidiary tournament for young people will be organized with the aim of attracting at risk and disadvantaged individuals in areas identified as having youth nuisance problems as well as those who traditionally do not participate in sport or take advantage of learning opportunities. The objective of this tournament is to provide affordable, accessible and diverse activities within local communities.



“

Respect Myself and the Environment. I will not smoke, drink alcohol or use illegal substances. I will promote environmental awareness and improvement, as healthy athletes need a healthy environment.

”

Carolina for Kibera Youth Sports Association Fair Play Code





The Lesotho Vision 2020 National Games was the major event organized to commemorate IYSPE 2005 by promoting sport and raising a nationwide awareness campaign of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Lesotho. A number of other activities were also held within the framework of IYSPE 2005.

Lesotho Vision 2020 National Games

The Lesotho Vision 2020 National Games was a concept developed in 2004 by the Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sport and Recreation, to encourage sport development among youth in an effort to build their integrity and professionalism in sport by the year 2020. The Games assisted in the identification of talent among youth, especially focused on preparations for international competitions. With special consideration, disadvantaged groups such as children with

special needs, girls and shepherds were among athletes participating in the Games. The objectives of the Lesotho Vision 2020 National Games were to:

- Prepare and select athletes that will participate in international games such as the Supreme Council for Sport Zone VI to be held in Namibia in June/July 2006, the All Africa Games, the Commonwealth Games and the Olympic Games.
- Harness sport talent among youth under 20 years of age.
- Promote understanding and mutual respect and to build a culture of peace and tolerance among all young people.
- Sensitize the population on HIV/AIDS issues through participation in sport.
- Integrate the disadvantaged and people living with a disability into sporting and recreational activities.

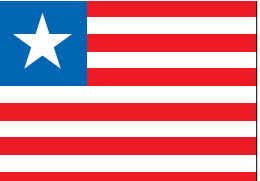
IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in the following activities in Lesotho:

Date	Event
January	Northern Border Traditional Games
March	Friendship Games – Qacha’s Nek
March	Queen Mamohato and Queen Masenate horse racing
July	King’s Birthday horse racing
August	Cattle racing
August	Lesotho Institutions Schools Associations Games
September	Two Nations Marathon
December	Lesotho High Altitude Summer Marathon

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In an effort to ensure the continuity of the above mentioned events, the Government of Lesotho through the Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sport and Recreation has committed itself towards hosting these events annually.





LIBERIA

Liberia's civil war destroyed much of the country including schools and hospitals. While it takes time and substantial resources to rebuild educational and healthcare networks, with both programmes already underway in Liberia, the institution of sport has been brought back to full capacity to satisfy children's love of sport, especially football and kickball. During IYSPE 2005, sport was especially used as an educational tool and to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS.

World AIDS Day: Using Sport to Protect Children from AIDS

In the weeks leading up to this year's World AIDS Day 2005, UNICEF and its partners, including the United Nations Mission in Liberia, held six half-day HIV/AIDS education workshops in four Liberian counties for 360 players, coaches, referees and sports officials. Countywide football and kickball tournaments were held after the workshops for teams with players aged 15 years or under. The county champions were then invited by UNICEF to

play for the inaugural World AIDS Day Education Cup trophies during a tournament held at the Antoinette Tubman Stadium in the Liberian capital on 1 December.

Overall, more than 50 teams and 1,000 young players competed in the World AIDS Day tournaments. The Foundation for International Dignity, the Liberian Kickball Federation and the Liberian Football Association also supported the workshops and tournaments.

Renovation of Sports Complex in Liberia

The Government of China is in the process of a US\$ 7.6 million renovation project of the 35,000 capacity sports complex in the Liberian capital, Monrovia. The project will play an important role in promoting national reconciliation, mutual understanding, unity and dignity for a sports-loving nation and will strengthen the friendship between China and Liberia. The sports complex was constructed by China in 1986, but it has been in a dilapidated state for almost 14 years, playing host to thousands of internally displaced persons as a result of many years of conflict.



While all of us respect every child's right to play, UNICEF Liberia is supporting these sports tournaments so we can connect with children about HIV/AIDS ...Through sport, young people have the opportunity to talk about HIV/AIDS openly and learn ways to protect themselves. They may also be more likely to respond to HIV/AIDS prevention messages conveyed by their coaches or team captains and that's the goal of this programme: for Liberians to receive HIV/AIDS prevention messages from people they connect with and admire.



UNICEF Liberia Representative Angela Kearney



Madagascar has adopted a law related to the organization and promotion of physical and sporting activities which recognizes sport as a tool for development and which promotes sport for all as an indispensable factor of education.

A programme from 2004 to 2006 has planned governmental activities to integrate sport as a tool for development through a number of measures including the construction, restoration and equipping of sporting infrastructures; the promotion of sport for youth to combat social deviance; and the promotion of physical activities and sport for the benefit of adolescent health.

African Tae kwon do Championships

The African Tae kwon do Championships, held in September 2005 in Madagascar, had young people from nine African countries come together to compete and exchange views on important matters such as development and the future of youth in Africa.



During IYSPE 2005, Malawi carried out a number of activities supporting the fulfilment of the MDGs ranging from training programmes and development of sports structures, to acquisition of sports equipment and policy formulation.

Sport as a Vehicle in Addressing HIV/AIDS

UK Sport, in partnership with the Commonwealth Games Canada (CGC), Kicking AIDS Out! (KAO) and the Malawi National Sports Council, organized the first ever KAO courses in Malawi to train leaders in using sport as a vehicle in addressing HIV/AIDS. They also trained sports journalists and ran a football coaching workshop during IYSPE 2005.

Not only was this the first time the concept of KAO had been introduced to Malawi volunteers, it was also the first time UK Sport, the FA and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) World Service worked in partnership to run concurrent workshops and integrate the KAO concept and activities into their programmes. The FA ran a coach training course with the Malawi Football Association for 35 football coaches of 7 to 16 year olds, while the BBC World Service ran a five-day sports reporting workshop for existing reporters, editors and presenters of sports news as well as up and coming youth reporters. Both the FA and the BBC participants had a half-day introductory workshop on the concept of KAO and some of its activities with discussions on how the media can be more creative in using sport as a platform for other development issues and in particular for disseminating HIV/AIDS messages.

The three workshops culminated in a five-a-side tournament with over 120 children that took place in the National Stadium of Malawi, providing a perfect opportunity for all trainees to demonstrate some of the activities they had learned. The FA coaches organized the tournament and worked with the youth teams; the KAO team undertook KAO activities and discussions with individual

teams as warm-up exercises or in between matches; and the reporters conducted interviews with various stakeholders.

Website: <http://www.kickingaidsout.net>

Community Action through Sport and Physical Education

Sport Malawi developed a community sport-based development programme, designed to mobilize and empower the community through the power of sport and physical education in addressing human, social and economic problems. The following initiatives are being undertaken:

- a. *Sports policy formulation*: The Government carried out a wide consultation process to come up with a draft sports policy ready for submission to the Cabinet for approval. The draft policy is in line with the MDGs and once approved, will act as a guide for sports development in Malawi;
- b. *Provision of sports equipment to schools and youth centres*: The Government through the National Aids Commission grants sports facilities assorted equipment for distribution to schools and youth centres;
- c. *Sports infrastructure development*: The Government committed itself to renovating some of the sports infrastructure, particularly the Kamuzu Stadium which is the major sports facility in the country;
- d. *School of Excellence*: The Malawi Schools Sports Association held a one-week School of Excellence on 11 December 2005 at Kamuzu Academy. The programme attracted 35 excellent football players drawn from secondary schools.

Sports conference: The Malawi NOC held a sports conference with stakeholders on 19 December 2005 to map the way forward for sports development. Among other resolutions, members agreed to promote school sports in recognition that school is a nursery for elite sports. It was also agreed to concentrate on talent identification and development.



The Republic of Mali through its Ministry for Youth and Sport elaborated and executed a programme of activities commemorating IYSPE 2005. A committee was created composed of representatives of the Ministry of National Education, the United Nations, the National Olympic Committee, civil society including youth and women's group representatives and the president of the Republic. The committee organized commemorative activities to enable a significant advance in the role and knowledge of the contribution of sport to the development process. The objectives of the Year included:

- an improvement in the role of physical education and sport in the educational system;
- to educate the public, especially youth, about the role of sport in education, health, development and peace;
- to encourage physical activity among the population at large.

Popular Cross-Country Race

Dressed in t-shirts with the logo of IYSPE 2005, 56 high level athletes took part in a 10 km cross-country race through the town of Bamako. The race was organized jointly by the Ministry for Youth and Sports, the Ministry for National Education, the National Olympic Committee of Mali, the Mali Federation of Athletics, civil-society organizations and United Nations agencies based in Mali. The 10 km race was preceded by a race of 4 km intended for juniors and senior women. Prizes were given

to the first five of each category, sending a clear message that sport should be practiced at all ages and by both sexes.

Televised Debate and Public Awareness Activities

The President of the Republic of Mali, Mr Amoudou Toumani Touré launched IYSPE 2005 at the Opening Ceremony of the Forum of African Youth on the 8 November 2005. The message of the year was aired on national television and covered by several international television chains. On 10 November 2005, a 60-minute televised debate engaging representatives of the Mali National Olympic Committee, the Ministry for Youth and Sport, civil-society and United Nations agencies on the direction of IYSPE 2005 and the relationships between sport and health, education, development and peace was organised by the head office of UNICEF in Bamako.

Furthermore, the committee also organized "Jeux de la Paix", a seminar on "Sport as a Factor of Development, Education, Peace and Health", a conference debate on "Volunteers and Sport", as well as the publication of numerous articles on the various themes of IYSPE 2005 in national newspapers.

A number of publicity materials were produced during IYSPE 2005 including t-shirts and caps, which informed and sensitised political leaders, administrators, athletes and civil-society in Mali on the relationship between sport and development.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

IYSPE 2005 provided an opportunity for the Republic of Mali to bring the nation together around the common ideal of sport. It is intended that the efforts and activities undertaken will endure beyond 2005. The Ministry for Youth and Sport in collaboration with the Ministry for National Education has established a committee which intends to promote school and university sport.

* The Republic of Mali is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)



The practice of sport does not make it only possible to obtain trophies. Sport is a school of life which contributes fully to individual blooming and the training of the citizen.



Mr. Joseph Byll-Cataria, UNDP Resident Coordinator





MAURITIUS

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius has embarked on a programme to democratize and enhance the practice of sports by constructing appropriate infrastructure in different regions, especially in rural and deprived areas. During IYSPE 2005, games and sports events were organized at the regional and national levels as well as with neighbouring countries to bring communities together and to provide opportunities for socializing with a view to fostering social harmony and enhancing inter-cultural dialogue. Some of the activities included:

A one day *Seminar on Sports Medicine* was organized by the Mauritius Sport Council on 4 May at Hindu Girls College and 14 June 2005 at Marcel Cabon State Secondary School.

A *National Drama Festival* was organized in 11 languages in June and July 2005 around the theme "Sports and Physical Education".

The Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life, organized *physical activities* for people between the ages of 7 and 77 in various regions of the island.

National Sports/Fun Day was organized on 7 August 2005 by Gros Billot Arya Yuvak Sangh, in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports. A Walk Campaign Against Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Drugs was also held.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius has implemented or planned a number of policies and measures to fulfill the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/9.

- Physical education and sports activities have been included in school programmes to impart values such as fair play, team spirit, solidarity, justice, equality and friendship to help students become responsible citizens.
- Taking into account the gender inequality in sports, a programme is currently being put in place in schools to target and encourage young girls between 8 and 10 years old to practice sport and physical activities as a long-term strategy for improving well being and health.
- Conscious of the fact that there is a high prevalence of non-communicable diseases in Mauritius, the Government is encouraging and sensitizing the population of the need to practice sport to improve quality of life, reduce expenditure on health services and increase productivity.
- Young talents are given the necessary support through coaching and mentoring to become high-level athletes. A special training scheme has been devised to enable them to acquire the vocational skills necessary for employment. Famous athletes are depicted as role models for excellence with a view to encouraging the younger generation to emulate them.





During IYSPE 2005, Mozambique held a seminar to mark the National Day for Sports and Physical Education; a workshop on sport to boost youth opportunities; and a partnership was developed to design a sports curriculum for sports trainers.

National Day for Sports and Physical Education

Organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Mozambique NOC and United Nations Country Team (UNCT), the seminar in Maputo on 9 June 2005 included participants from Government, civil society – including the private sector – and the international community. Working groups examined ways to use sport to promote community development; the fight against HIV/AIDS; improved health; gender equality; education, culture and peace. First Lady, Maria da Luz Guebuza, National Ambassador for the initiative, opened the seminar.

The National MDGs Committee and the UNDP Project for Vulnerability Reduction sponsored the event. The NGO Right To Play actively supported the arrangement.



National Workshop on Sport for Youth Integration

First Lady, Maria da Luz Guebuza, pointed to the potential of sport for fighting poverty by expanding opportunities for youth, as she chaired the opening session of a national workshop on sport for youth integration in

Maputo on 23 November 2005. Participants discussed sport as an engine of economic development and a way to steer youth away from risks such as HIV/AIDS. An example is the Olympafrica Sports Centre in Boane, which with help from IOC, ILO, the Mozambique NOC and other partners, has formed a cooperative to train women to manufacture school uniforms and assist 1,000 children to receive sports training. IOC also pays school fees for more than 600 schoolchildren.

The International Labour Organization Youth Sport Programme

Under way in Mozambique (as well as in Albania, El Salvador and Morocco), the initiative brings together participants from national sports organizations, ministries of sport, NGOs and the sporting industry to build a partnership. Each participant has an opportunity to shape a curriculum that will be taught to sports trainers for the purposes of enriching the training of young athletes. The curricula start with a focus on social exclusion, youth unemployment, gender inequality, child labour and HIV/AIDS prevention. Partners include IOC and NOCs, the United Nations system, and Kennesaw State University, Georgia, United States. A key aim of the programme is to develop initiatives within the United Nations Common Framework linked to national development tools such as UNDAF and the World Bank’s PRSP.



NIGER

Niger hosted the Women in Sport Leadership Summit I as well as the Jeux de la Francophonie during IYSPE 2005. The Jeux de la Francophonie are organized every four years following the Olympics, bringing together around 3,000 participants from the 56 French-speaking countries through art and sport.

Women in Sport Leadership Summit I

In light of the African Decade of Persons with a Disability (2000–2009), the MDGs to promote gender equity and empower women, IYSPE 2005, and the work of the United Nations to prepare a draft convention on the rights and dignities of persons with a disability, IPC, in cooperation with the National Paralympic Committee of Niger (*Fédération Nigérienne Sports pour Personnes Handicapées*), organized a Women in Sport Leadership Summit in Niamey from 17 to 19 August 2005. Representatives from eight French-speaking African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Niger and Togo) participated in the Summit.

The Summit was organized to encourage full participation in society for girls and women with a disability in the African region by empowering them through involvement in sport. Collectively, this project assisted in bridging existing gaps in opportunities for girls and women with disabilities in sport in the African region to achieve the United Nations World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (rule 11 of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities) that identified sport and recreation as a target area necessary to make society accessible to all. This initiative increased the capacity of the African region and national entities responsible for delivering sports and recreation programmes to girls and women with a disability.

UK Sport provided funding for one representative of each of the African National Paralympic Committees to attend one of the IPC Women in Leadership Summits in 2005. The major product of the Summit was an outcome document of recommendations for the region to incorporate women effectively into Paralympic sport.⁴⁹



According to the World Health Organization's estimate, nearly 80 million persons with a disability reside in Africa. Recognizing that half of all people with a disability are women, it can therefore be estimated that 40 million women and girls with a disability live on the African continent and face dual discrimination based on disability and gender.



Phil Craven, MBE, President, International Paralympic Committee



Jeux de la Francophonie

From 7 to 17 December 2005, Niamey, the capital of Niger hosted the Fifth edition of the "Jeux de la Francophonie" (Games for French-speaking countries). Thirteen disciplines, six sporting and seven cultural were contested during the Games. Traditional wrestling, the most popular sport in Niger was presented at a Festival for Traditional Wrestling held during the Games. The Games represented the synthesis possible between sport and culture and were the first time that a capital city from black Africa hosted the Games.



Websites:

Jeux de la Francophonie:
<http://www.jeux.francophonie.org>;
<http://www.jeux2005.ne/>

In Nigeria, numerous public awareness-raising sports activities were held to commemorate IYSPE 2005. A National Conference was held to discuss ways to increase participation in sport and physical education activities.

36th National Conference of the Nigerian Association for Physical, Health, Education, Recreation, Sports and Dance

The 36th National Conference of the Nigerian Association for Physical, Health, Education, Recreation, Sports and Dance (NAPHER-SD) was held at the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria in December 2004. The participants deliberated on IYSPE 2005 and the modalities for marking IYSPE 2005 in Nigeria. NAPHER-SD called for positive action to move sport and physical education forward through active community participation in sports institutions and establishments.

On 19 January 2005, the Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education at the University of Lagos, “kick-started” the activities to mark IYSPE 2005 by organizing campaigns to realize the implementation of IYSPE 2005. High Performance and Research Laboratory was esta-

blished by the Department. The Laboratory is intended to serve multiple purposes including research, fitness, physiological, psychological, medical and elite athletes high performance testing. It is anticipated that the Laboratory will eventually develop and accommodate a stress, drug and anti-doping control laboratory in the very near future.

Raising Awareness

Events in Nigeria commemorating IYSPE 2005 included fitness walks, aerobic demonstrations and discussions on the importance of exercise to health and wellness. Following the official opening of IYSPE 2005 in Nigeria, every Saturday until the end of December 2005 was set aside for sport and physical education in order to sustain the tempo of the declaration of 2005 as IYSPE.

All members of the Nigerian Community were encouraged to endeavour to participate in one form of sporting activity for at least one hour a day such as walking, running, aerobics, etc. All national sports federations were encouraged to endeavour to involve all their members and athletes in their sports to create awareness.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The strategy for sustaining sports and physical education in Nigeria involves plans by NAPHER-SD to collaborate with the Nigerian Television Authority to present daily exercise programmes to encourage individuals to join such demonstrations either at home or work for effective participation to achieve good health. It is believed that major telecommunication companies such as Globacom and MTN which have been sponsoring athletics competitions will also be able to sponsor the programme to promote and sustain the objectives of IYSPE 2005 in Nigeria.

IYSPE 2005 in Nigeria enabled sport and physical education to be recognized as a fundamental right for all, particularly for children, and therefore all adults and government agencies have a duty to ensure that all children are adequately exposed to sports and physical education. This exposure to sports should be a continuous exercise, at best on a daily basis, and at least once a week. The tempo of functional physical activities must be sustained for life.





RWANDA

The "Kicking for Reconciliation" project in Kigali teaches sport to overcome the devastating events of the past. A street football tournament was organized as part of the Global Peace Games with participants signing the Manifesto for Peace.

“Kicking for Reconciliation!” Self-Confidence, Life Skills and Healing through Sport

After one of the largest genocides since the Second World War, the average age in Rwanda is approximately 18 years. The youth then, have the responsibility of leading the country into a safe and stable future. Women, who represent half of the Parliament, have taken on a very special role in reconciliation, peacebuilding and social healing processes. Current research shows that youth who play sports are up to 90 per cent less likely to:

- Be part of street gangs;
- Use harmful narcotics;
- Have unsafe sex;
- Have unplanned pregnancies.

The Austria-based NGO “Women without Borders” started the “Kicking for Reconciliation” project, a football for girls’ project in Kigali (see p. 375). With the generous sponsorship of Austrian Sport and the Sports Division of the Federal Chancellery for the equipment, 160 girls in Kigali are playing football in the sports fields around their school. Being part of a sports team teaches confidence, life skills as well as physical balance and conditioning needed to face everyday challenges. By working out stresses and emotions, sport is an important tool for coming to terms with the past. A sustainable and relevant model project has been created through the founding of girls’ football teams and the production of a training handbook. The training of Hutu and Tutsi girls together is unique and will be an investment in the future of the youth of Rwanda.

Football Pour La Paix: The Global Peace Games

In collaboration with the “Association des Jeunes Sportifs de Kigali: Espérance”, Right To Play planned a street football (called “football pour la paix” in Rwanda) tournament to go beyond a classic sports festival type of event and use sport as a tool to demonstrate the power of sport for peacebuilding and peacekeeping. The tournament was held under the umbrella of the Global Peace Games. Eight organizations were invited to create two teams of two age categories (8-12 year olds and 13-17 year olds) to participate in the tournament.

The participating organizations provided two teams each and two carers to manage the children during the day’s activities. Participating organizations included: Kimisagara Youth House, Sport and Culture for Peace Foundation, Gisimba Orphanage, SOS Children’s Village, Red Cross Youth House Project, Amahoro Association, Centre Presbytérien d’Amour des Jeunes, and Pamasor Orphanage.

Manifesto for Peace signed by “Football pour la paix” participants in Rwanda (in Kinyarwanda)

*Ndarahiye mu buzima bwa buri muni,
mu muryango wanjye, akazi kanjye,
ihuriro ryanjye, igihugu cyanjye
n’akarere kanjye ko:
Nzubaha mu buzima bwanjye
Kwamagana ubugizi bwa nabi bwose
Gusangira n’abandi
Kumva kugira ngo mbashe kumenya
Kwiyita ku bidukikije
Kugira uruhare mu iterambere ry’ihuriro*



Sport for education, health, development and peace was highlighted in a number of commemorative events in the Seychelles during 2005 including a Grand Sport and Physical Education Manifestation. Events were especially oriented towards children with a resolution on Children and Sport adopted following a conference held in August.

“Our Children, Our Treasure, Our Future”

Activities to celebrate 2005 as the Year of “Our children, our treasure, our future”, were officially launched by President James Michel during a colourful song and dance-filled ceremony at the International Conference Centre on 10 January 2005. The President had dedicated 2005 as the Year of “Our children, our treasure, our future” in his National Day address on 18 June 2004.

Sport and Physical Education Event

On 29 May 2005, Seychelles Sports held celebratory IYSPE 2005 events in the Roche Caïman sports complex. To officially launch the activities, the Minister for Local Government, Sports and Culture, Sylvette Pool, unveiled a sports and physical education billboard placed at the entrance to the Roche Caïman sports complex. An exhibition about the history of Seychelles sports was held inside the Palais des Sports. Activities for the great sport and physical education event on 29 May were held under four main themes – education, health, peace and develop-

ment. The day started with a general warm-up session, followed by varied activities. Some of these included traditional games and sports, a school sports festival, a family fun day at the swimming pool and a band festival.

Conference on Children and Sports

The conference entitled “Children and sports” on 18 August 2005 organized by the Sports Department of the Ministry of Local Government, Sports and Culture with participants from the National Council of Sports, UNESCO, schools, representatives of federations and local sports associations and civil society, addressed children and the role of sport in their lives. As explained by the UNESCO representative at the Conference, physical education and sport provide practical ways in which young people can acquire values, attitudes and modes of behaviour that will serve them well throughout their lives. Sport, play and organized competitions can make an outstanding contribution to international exchanges and understanding between people. Because the benefits of sport are not only enjoyed by individuals but also throughout society, there is the need for Governments, United Nations agencies and all stakeholders concerned to integrate sport and physical activities into policy and programmes across a wide range of sectors, including education, health and social development.



SEYCHELLES



“The Child and Sport” Resolution

- Considering the place granted to children within the national sports policy and the need for taking into account its place within the framework of an educational policy;
- Considering the importance and the role of a structure to support the development of sport for children in order to form them to be participative citizens;
- Considering the benefits of sport for the physical, moral, mental and psychological development of the child;
- Considering the behavioural role of sport in the life of a child: to live well, understand and to know oneself;
- Regarding sport as a tool for change to promote values, competences, respect, responsibility and fair play;
- Considering the social and economic repercussions of sport at the national and international level;
- Considering the engagement of the Olympic Movement to promote human values and peace;
- Considering the important role of the media to inform the public;
- Recommends to the sports authorities to look further into partnerships with other ministries and public and private agencies implied in the organization of sporting practices to lead to a better sporting educational policy in favour of children;
- Study with the Ministry of Education the possibility of re-examining the number of weekly sessions allocated to physical education, from 80 to 160 minutes;
- Propose a system which allows regular follow-up of children’s sporting practices on the level of performance, competence and the results to enable the identification and establishment of sporting projects allowing any child to practise and develop the sport of its choice and to use the support of regional and international cooperation especially as regards development of the programmes;
- Ensure that physical education teachers always pass on the messages with respect to the principle of fair play and of educating children on the safety of sporting areas;
- Propose that all existing sport disciplines in Seychelles are included in the school syllabus;
- Work with organizations in order to organize annual inter-school activities at the regional and national level;
- Reinforce the management of the health of the child through regular specialized medical check-ups;
- Request the media to disseminate positive information, to sensitize the public to the principles of fair play and to avoid coverage of events involving violence and disagreement;
- Find ways and means of promoting peace through sport.

“

Physical education and sport are essential tools to contribute to the total and harmonious development of a child.

”

Mr. Patrick Nanty, First Secretary on Sport and Culture, Seychelles

Sierra Leone established a National Committee on Sport for Development and Peace to advise stakeholders and to coordinate a number of IYSPE 2005 commemorative activities including an Olympic Day Run and a sports aid training programme. Sierra Leone is the subject of a United Nations Inter-Agency Sport Pilot Project that has yet to be implemented in the country.

United Nations Inter-Agency Sport Pilot Project

Representatives of various United Nations agencies met during 2005, discussing ways to work together on a joint United Nations programme for development through sport for young people in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone has been rated the “poorest country in the world” by the United Nations four years in a row. Ten years of war ended in July 1999 with foreign military intervention and the signing of the Lomé Peace Accord. The country remains deeply dysfunctional with the coastal capital Freetown largely disconnected from the rest of the country due to a general lack of means and infrastructure.

Plans were made for a sports programme in Sierra Leone as an innovative educational means to: (a) facilitate the (re)integration and reconciliation process of the country’s youth; (b) attract youth to school (especially girls); and (c) lower school drop-out rates. The intention is to focus upon poverty reduction through community-based recovery. The project proposal for the inclusion of sport-based elements into currently implemented development programmes is presently seeking financial support from institutional and private sources of funding.

Sierra Leone National Committee on Sport for Development and Peace

Consequent to the meeting of the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) at the United Nations Sport for Development and Peace New York Office on 24 May 2005, and also in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/67, inviting member States to establish national committees – the Minister of Youth and Sports, Dennis Bright, appointed a National Committee in Sierra Leone. The members of the Committee were chosen from a broad range of country stakeholders who have contributed immensely towards the development and promotion of sport in Sierra Leone.

The terms of reference for the National Committee are to:

- Develop inclusive strategies, support and implement a wide range of activities for the celebration of IYSPE 2005.
- Deliberate on and recommend to the Ministry of Youth and Sports all matters relating to sport for development and peace.
- Advise on ways of mainstreaming sport into government policies and programmes.
- Liaise with all agencies concerned with the promotion of sport for development and peace.
- Elaborate strategies for the formation of a national sports policy and lend support to the Ministry in the drafting of the policy.



SIERRA LEONE

The Olympic Day Run

The National Committee organized this event on 18 September 2005 in collaboration with the Sierra Leone NOC to commemorate the advent of the modern Olympics founded by Pierre de Coubertin from France in 1894. This event brought together over 500 participants from all age and social categories.

“Get Someone Involved, Keep the Ball Flying”

In collaboration with the Sierra Leone Volleyball Association, the National Committee on Sport for Development and Peace organized a sports aid training programme for 35 physical education teachers/coaches in volleyball from 11 to 17 October 2005. The course was conducted by an International Volleyball Federation

(FIVB) instructor, Mr. Johann Huber from Austria, with the objective of enhancing the technical capacity of grass-roots coaches and physical education teachers. This training programme ended with a volleyball festival and youth tournament involving six teams.

Athletics meeting - 26 December 2005

The Boxing Day sports event marked the climax of the celebration of IYSPE 2005. The two-day meeting, held under the patronage of Mr. Dennis Bright from 24 to 26 December 2005, attracted a large crowd of spectators and elite athletes from all over the country. The following corporate bodies who supported this programme financially are commended: Standard Chartered Bank (Sierra Leone Limited), Koidu Holdings Limited, Freetown Cold Storage and Sierra Leone State Lottery Ltd.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Due to limited financial resources, Sierra Leone was not able to realize all the programmes intended during IYSPE 2005. However, Sierra Leone hopes to continue with the momentum of IYSPE 2005 in 2006 with the following activities planned:

One-day round-table forum on the importance of sport for development and peace: The participants in this seminar will include schoolchildren, college and university students, lecturers, civil society representatives, civil servants, United Nations and private sector representatives. They will examine ways of using sport to promote health, gender equality, education, culture, development and peace.

“Sport for All” campaign: This campaign will highlight the values of a healthy lifestyle to which members of the community should have access. It is also intended to increase the opportunity for sport and recreation to target groups of the community that remain underrepresented in sports; for example, special campaigns of sport for the disabled.

International event – week of friendship and fraternity, 20 to 27 November 2006: This initiative will use a football solidarity tournament to integrate and further cement the bonds of friendship among the eight zonal countries of the Supreme Council for Sports in Africa (SCSA), namely Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. It will also offer the opportunity for these member countries to show solidarity with the youths of Sierra Leone, who have suffered 11 years of brutal war.





In Somalia, NGOs have been active in using sport to rehabilitate former militiamen and to promote peace during IYSPE 2005.

Nero Youth Sports Development Association

Competitive foot races were held in villages around Somalia in commemoration of IYSPE 2005 and the Global Peace Games for children and youth. Organizing such events in a war-prone area, such as parts of Somalia, is quite a daunting task. However, the activities organized proved very successful. These events were held to engage people in sport as a source to build peace for public integration in Somalia. The Nero Youth Sports Development Association (NYSDA) implemented the activities at the community level with little support from aid agencies.

Elman Peace Movement

Elman Ali Ahmed, a successful businessman before the war in Somalia and a Somali peace activist, repeated the words “Put down the gun and take up the pen” with the aim of rehabilitating young militiamen with the skills to turn to peaceful livelihoods. The Elman Football Club was created to use the spirit of the young and the excitement of sport to advance the message of peace. 8 of the 11 players on the Somali national football team are members of the Elman team, three times a week, these players meet with over 100 street children aged between 8 and 13. During 2005, the Elman Peace Movement travelled 3,000 km around Somalia in 22 days, taking their message of sport and peace to youth all over the country.



SOUTH AFRICA*

The Government of South Africa was particularly active during IYSPE 2005 in promoting the MDGs and encouraging sport as a tool for social cohesion in the country. Over 100 sporting facilities were constructed and money was invested. The budget for 2006 for sports projects will be increased by 38 per cent from that of 2005.

With regard to gender equity, sports stars were used during “16 Days of Activism” to speak up against violence against women. In the fight against HIV/AIDS, a partnership was established with the Kaiser Foundation through the “Love Life Games”, which is the largest inter-school sports development programme in South Africa involving 250,000 young people and 11,000 schools around the country.

Framework for Collaboration

In March 2005, the Minister of Sport and Recreation and the Minister of Education signed a Framework for Collaboration that committed the two ministries to take the responsibility for the management and implementation of school sports programmes in all public schools in South Africa. The Education Ministry also made the commitment to reintroduce physical education, which had disappeared from public schools, incrementally in schools. The campaign will culminate in the establishment of a national coordination committee for school sport which will be launched at the National Summer Games where 3,700 students will participate in various sporting disciplines.

The Ministry of Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Education organized the following national events under the banner of IYSPE 2005:

Event	Participants
National Primary Schools Athletics Championships	2 500
National Secondary Schools Athletics Championships	2 500
National Schools Winter Games	3 700
Oudtshoorn Youth Festival	2 500
National Farm and Rural Schools Festival	4 000
National Girls Games Festival	2 800
National Schools Indigenous Games Festival	1 080

Sport for Development and Peace

The Ministry of Sport and Recreation has fully accepted the notion of sport for development and peace and has begun to popularize the concept at all public events where statements are made from the platform.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

An international conference on sport and development was held at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) in Cape Town from 10 to 12 April 2006. The theme of the conference was “Unlocking the potential of sport for youth wellness and development”. The conference was organized by UWC, in collaboration with the Catholic University of Louvain and the University of Ghent – both in Belgium, with the key note speech delivered by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace.

The Ministry of Sport and Recreation has received a request from the Northern Gauteng Cricket Union to endorse an event that they plan to host as the country’s official event for sport for development and peace in 2007. The concept includes cricket matches between India, Pakistan and South Africa that will be organized alongside charity functions, a gala dinner, a multid denominational religious service and a mass youth participation programme.

* South Africa is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)



Declaration of Support for United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/5 and the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

On 3 November 2003, the General Assembly adopted resolution 58/5, "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace. In the resolution, the Assembly recalled its decision to include an agenda item entitled "Sport for peace and development", including a sub-item called the International Year of Sport and Physical Education. Through this resolution, the United Nations proclaimed 2005 as the International Year for Sport and Physical Education.

On 23 July 2005, the University of Pretoria, through its Department of Biokinetics, Sport and Leisure Sciences, provided a declaration of support for the 2005 United Nations International Year for Sport and Physical Education. *WHEREAS*, the International Year for Sport and Physical Education aims to better facilitate knowledge-sharing among different key stakeholders, to raise general awareness and to create the right conditions for the implementation of more sport-based human development programmes and policies;

WHEREAS, the United Nations and the University of Pretoria are committed to integrate sport in programmes and policies;

WHEREAS, sport participation enhances one's personal abilities and general health and self-knowledge, sport and physical education can contribute to economic and social growth, improve public health, and bring different communities together;

WHEREAS, sport and physical education can have a long-lasting positive impact on development, public health, peace and the environment;

WHEREAS, access to and participation in sport and physical education provides opportunities for meaningful inclusion for populations otherwise marginalized by social, cultural or religious barriers due to race, sex, ability or other forms of discrimination;

WHEREAS, through sport and physical education, individuals can experience equality, freedom, and a dignifying

means for empowerment; the control over one's body experienced while practising sport is particularly valuable for girls and women, for individuals with disabilities, for those living in conflict areas and for individuals recovering from trauma;

WHEREAS, the overall goal of the International Year for Sport and Physical Education is to highlight the vital contributions sport and physical education can make in the achievement of global development goals, the University of Pretoria, through its Department of Biokinetics, Sport and Leisure Sciences, declares its commitment to:

- Promote sport and physical education for all when furthering programmes and policies
- Advance health awareness
- Ensure that sport and physical education are included as tools to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed upon development goals, including the MDGs and the broader aim of development and peace
- Promote a culture of peace, social and gender equality and advocate dialogue and harmony through collective work promoting sport and physical education-based opportunities for cooperation
- Promote recognition of sport and physical education towards economic and social development
- Promote sport and physical education as a means for health, education, social and cultural development;
- Strengthen cooperation and partnerships between stakeholders, including family, school, communities, youth sports associations and decision makers as well as the public and private sectors
- Disseminate scientific evidence about the value of sport and physical education for development and peace in order to promote the role of sport for development and to mainstream sport in national and international development policies.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the University of Pretoria, through its Department of Biokinetics, Sport and Leisure Sciences declares its support for the United Nations International Year of Sport and Physical Education through its programmes, projects and initiatives.





TOGO

Commemorative activities in Togo focused particularly on youth and the importance of "Education for All".

Youth, Sport and Development

Within the framework of IYSPE 2005 and the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations in Togo, a series of activities were carried out by UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNAIDS in collaboration with the Government of Togo, NGOs and associations. On 16 October 2005, activities began under the topic: "Youth, Sport and Development" which considered the fate of children and young people living in difficult situations. The former world football champion, Christian Karembeu of France, visited Togo and made it possible for an assessment to be made of the living conditions and various aspects of vulnerability of certain categories of street children, in particular, drug addicts and prostitutes. The visit also provided the opportunity for government representatives and UNCT representa-

tives to acknowledge the creditable efforts and devotion of NGOs and associations for the support they bring to children and young people in difficult situations. On 24 October 2005, an activity entitled: "Youth: Hope and Solidarity around a Ball" was carried out with children and young people of Togo.

Education for All

United Nations agencies in Togo, in collaboration with the Ministry for Youth and Sports, organized a walk for 500 Togolese children. The promotion of the MDGs, "Education for All", was at the heart of this activity. The walk led to the municipal stadium of Lomé where the Minister for Youth and Sports unveiled a monument commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations and IYSPE 2005, in the presence of members of the Government, the diplomatic corps as well as personnel of the United Nations.



Give us a little love and protection, a good education, peace and we will be your champions.



Message by and for the children of Togo unveiled in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations and IYSPE 2005



A football match took place following the unveiling of the monument with the participation of Christian Karembeu and the former international player from Togo, Assogba Yaovi. A cheque for US\$ 10,000 was given in testimony of the athletes' friendship and solidarity to finance a programme of elimination of illiteracy amongst street children.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

A rehabilitation centre for young drug addicts is intended to be constructed during the first quarter of 2006 through a partnership between the Government, bilateral partners and the United Nations to provide a chance to those children and young people in difficult situations who are so often rejected, wounded, maltreated, deceived and scorned.





A number of events were organized by the National Council of Sports in Uganda to commemorate IYSPE 2005 including "Sport for Peace 2005 - 2010"; inter-village football, netball and volleyball matches where at least 18 young stars having been picked from the village teams to join urban professional sports clubs and are earning some money, school fees and maintenance from their talents; and the identification of women leaders to support the project.

Sport for Peace 2005–2010

This project is directed by the Mpolyabigere RC RICED Center (rural community centres) consisting of 10 tournaments held mostly in Nsinze subcounty in the Ugandan countryside of Busoga Kingdom. The goal of the project is to help rural people appreciate the need for peaceful coexistence. As part of the preparations for the political transition and the usually volatile situation during the 2005 presidential and parliamentary campaigns, these sport programmes were launched to bring people together to build friendship in the midst of political instability.

From January 2005, over 80 inter-village football, netball and volleyball matches were held with the various villages using sports as a platform to interact and inform the political leadership of the need to address some of their common concerns including facilitating the requirements of local schools and supporting sports programmes.

The Mpolyabigere RC RICED Center programme manager, together with women leaders from cultural groups accompanying the project, have also been identified and supported by a local NGO called "Idudi Self-help Organization" to become health educators using their sport, music and dance skills.

Solidarity in the Face of War

Solidarity in the face of war was the theme of the Recreation for Development and Peace (RDP) international youth event in the internally displaced persons' camp in Apac district, Uganda. The event provided another opportunity to test the potential of sport and recreation in creating harmony and promoting a culture of tolerance. RDP activities restored hope and provided the opportunity for children to fully participate in their community. RDP has initiated weekly programmes for children who are in the camps in order to enable them to access basic knowledge and values necessary for nation-building and life skills.

RDP works in selected sub-counties in northern Uganda, covering about 50,000 people which is a small percentage of the total population of Uganda (27 million). Some of the tools used by the RDP are youth leader education, youth training, management training, empowerment through participation, solidarity activities, exchange visits, use of internet etc.





UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The United Republic of Tanzania hosted the Women in Sport Leadership Summit II. A few development projects using sport have been introduced in the country with greater involvement following IYSPE 2005 particularly planned by Liike, a Finnish NGO.

Recognition that Sport can Boost the National Economy

Sports and physical education are seen as one of the key tools for democracy and development by the Tanzanian authorities. During IYSPE 2005, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Benjamin Mkapa, underscored the importance of sports in boosting the country's economy and achieving the MDGs. Additionally, he said sports, through the use of peer coaches, could be used to bring about gender parity, maintain peace, improve education and help in fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The former President directed sports authorities at all levels to ensure that they gave priority to sport and that they prepared schedules for sports, particularly at workplaces and schools.

Women in Sport Leadership Summit II

IPC and UK Sport held from 2 to 4 November 2005, in Dar es Salaam (for English-speaking African countries), the second African Women in Sport Leadership Summit (see p. 305).

Development Projects

With limited financial and human resources in the United Republic of Tanzania, financial support for projects using sport for development and peace have been introduced by organizations such as Right To Play, Terre des Hommes, Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA), SDC and a number of United Nations agencies, including UNICEF.



“ Sport plays a major role in boosting the economy and employment creation. Healthy Tanzanians will rarely go to hospital and will [reduce national and domestic] health budgets at the national and family level.

”

Benjamin Mkapa
Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

LiiKe Physical Education Training Programme

In response to the particular need for qualified sports and physical education instructors, the Finnish Sport for Development Organization, LiiKe, is planning a project at the Butimba Teacher Training College in Mwanza to improve the quality of physical education teachers as well as to increase the number of new physical education teachers. LiiKe will receive 150,000 euros for three years from the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the project. Other teacher training colleges are encouraged to commence physical education studies in their colleges (see p.182).



“ Peace begins at this level – the community level. It is important for children to learn what peace is at a young age so they carry this understanding into adulthood. ”

Ms. Evelyn Kamote, Principal Social Welfare Officer, Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sport, United Republic of Tanzania





ZAMBIA

Zambia hosted the Next Step II Conference on Sport for Development as well as organizing a race highlighting the MDGs. Some of the NGOs active in Zambia during IYSPE 2005 using sport for development and peace objectives include the Edusport Foundation and Sport in Action.

“It’s Possible ... 2015” Race

On 1 October 2005, the United Nations country team, the Ministry of Sport, Youth, and Child Development, and the Zambian Amateur Athletic Association organized the second annual MDGs race with more than 750 adults and children taking part. The race was established to honour the pledge made by Heads of State and Government to achieve the MDGs by 2015. The theme of the race was “It’s possible ... 2015” with all participants gathered in the sports arena wearing a white armband – the global symbol for the fight against poverty. Apart from the competitions, the race was an important opportunity for people to get a closer look at the Goals and discuss them with representatives from the United Nations, civil society and the private sector.



Next Step II Conference on Sport for Development

During the opening ceremony of the Next Step II Conference on sport for development, the President of Zambia, Mr. Patrick Levy Mwanawasa, declared that he would re-introduce physical education into the national school curriculum. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ms. Barbara Chilengwe, confirmed during the closing ceremony that the commitment of the President was indeed going to be implemented and that sport had been brought to the top of the Zambian development agenda (see p. 71).

Edusport Foundation

Since its inception in 1999, the Edusport Foundation has made a substantial impact by using sport to achieve local community development goals. The Foundation has implemented sports initiatives to facilitate youth development and support youth at risk, human rights, special groups, empowerment, gender equality and inclusion, to increase awareness and education on HIV/AIDS and other major health issues, and values of hard work, fair play, teamwork, respect, tolerance and cooperation.

Website: <http://www.edusport.org.zm>

Sport in Action

Sport in Action (SIA) is a Zambian NGO dealing with development through sport projects. SIA has produced a document which includes methods of integrating Zambian traditional games with health and civic education. This gives an opportunity for participants to be given information and skills on HIV/AIDS, substance abuse and children’s rights and responsibilities.





The mandate of the Sport and Recreation Commission of Zimbabwe includes, inter alia, the coordination, control and fostering of sport in Zimbabwe, the expansion of sporting opportunities and facilities, and the provision of human resources for sport. The Commission supports a strong sport delivery system that services all Zimbabweans in all sectors and at all levels of the community, ensuring equal access for girls, women and persons with disabilities through initiatives such as Youth Education through Sport which was particularly active during IYSPE 2005.

Youth Education through Sport

Youth Education through Sport (YES) is a Zimbabwe Sport and Recreation Commission initiative developed in partnership with the Commonwealth Sport Development Programme (CSDP) to create multiple opportunities for the youth of Zimbabwe in respect of their physical and personal development. The programme using sport, aims at developing a complete youth, who through engaging in peer education discussions and community development projects should consequently adopt a positive attitude towards life as well as lead a positive and/or responsible life style.

The programme has given rise to the inception of community work projects, the establishment of football leagues, and the engagement of youth as masters of their own destiny. The YES New Millennium programme plans to offer Zimbabwean youth a package consisting of three projects: peer education discussion, community development projects and football.

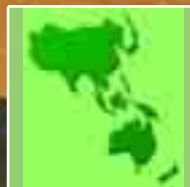
Website: <http://www.2insport.org.zw>

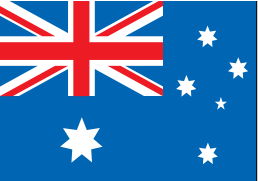


B. Asia and the Pacific

Australia	New Zealand
Bhutan	Pakistan
China	Philippines
India	Samoa
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Japan	Thailand
Malaysia	Timor-Leste
Mongolia	Viet Nam
Nepal	







AUSTRALIA*



The Government of Australia, together with the States and Territories of Australia, promoted IYSPE 2005 through a range of programmes and events that sought to promote physical activity. A particular focus was placed on sport for schoolchildren, women, indigenous Australians and people with disabilities.

On behalf of the Government of Australia, the Australian Sports Commission operates sport development programmes in 28 partner countries throughout the Caribbean, southern Africa and the Pacific Islands. In addition, the Commission manages sports assistance initiatives in 30 developing Commonwealth countries. The Australian Sports Commission aims to build the

capacity of communities to implement sport and physical activity programmes that contribute to improving the health and well-being of the population.

Through a multifaceted and consultative approach, the Commission has developed a series of effective programmes that are tailored specifically to the needs of developing countries, particularly in the areas of junior sport, sport education, elite and high performance sport, sport for people with disabilities and community club development. The programmes are backed by extensive and appropriate resources to assist with programme delivery, policy development and train-the-trainer initiatives.

National Programmes Undertaken in the Framework of IYSPE 2005

- Active Australia Schools Network, coordinated by the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation and the Australian Sports Commission and directed at schools;
- Indigenous Sport and Recreation Programme, coordinated by the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts targeted at indigenous Australians;
- Australian Youth Olympic Festival, coordinated by national sporting federations and intended for young Olympic aspirants aged between 13 and 19;
- Nineteenth Summer Deaflympics, coordinated by Deaf Sports Australia and designed for disabled international athletes.

Selected Projects Coordinated by the Australian Sports Commission

- Our Sporting Future 2005, targeting business leaders in sporting organizations;
- Sport Leadership Grants for Women in Rural and Remote Communities;
- Project CONNECT, for athletes with a disability at national sporting organizations;
- Disability Education Programme targeting national sporting organizations, coaches, administrators, volunteers, officials, and other sport and physical activity providers.
- “Australia – South Pacific Sports Programme” targeted at elite and community level in 14 Pacific countries. Coordination for the programme is in Victoria;
- “Targeted Sports Participation Growth Programme” targeted at national sporting organizations;
- “Club Development Network” targeted at clubs.

Australian University Games

The 2005 Australian University Games, held in Brisbane from 25 to 30 September, were the first official Australian sporting event to be endorsed by the United Nations. In the framework of the commemoration of IYSPE 2005, the United Nations identified Australian University Sport, and in particular the Australian University Games, as distilling the values of fair play, peaceful competition and the pursuit of excellence.

Since their inception in 1993, the Games have grown to be the largest and most diverse annual multisport event in Australia. The 2005 Australian University Games attracted over 6,000 participants from universities across Australia.



* Australia is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

Arafura Games International Sport Conference “Celebrating Sport and Culture”

The Arafura Games 2005 team, in partnership with the Charles Darwin University and the Australian Sports Commission, staged the 2005 Arafura Games International Sport Conference: “Celebrating Sport and Culture” from 13 to 15 May in Darwin, Australia. The conference was divided into three streams: Celebrating Sport, Developing Athletes and Building Communities. Topic streams were tailored to coaches, sport scientists, physical educators, sports trainers, sport officials and administrators. Through a range of practical and theoretical workshop sessions, the conference examined the function of sport in various countries and the role sport plays in developing communities to improve quality of life.



Government Activities in New South Wales

Activities in New South Wales commemorating IYSPE 2005 recognized the opportunity presented for people of all ages, backgrounds and abilities to embrace health, fitness and enjoyment through participation in physical activity and sport. Posters were designed and distributed to promote IYSPE 2005 at:

Website: <http://www.dsr.nsw.gov.au/sport2005/>



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Following IYSPE 2005, Australia has identified that there is a lack of funding directed towards monitoring and evaluation activities that gather quality evidence and recommends a minimum of 10 per cent of a programme budget should be spent on monitoring and evaluation. Collaborative strategies incorporating sport-related activities between NGOs and government agencies, especially health-based agencies, are important to achieve the objectives of the programmes implemented.

Australia intends to build on the momentum created by IYSPE 2005. In particular, sport is being used as a tool to help achieve the MDGs such as the Pacific Junior Sport Programme designed to encourage school attendance by children (MDG 2); the Solomon Islands Provincial Games Programme, supporting peace building, community and civil society development, is delivered in partnership with the International Women's Development Agency. This partnership facilitates the inclusion of women at all levels of decision-making and optimizes women's visibility in their communities through participation in the programme (MDG 3); and in Papua New Guinea and Southern Africa, HIV/AIDS messages are delivered through sports programmes (MDG 6).

The identification of appropriate partners in the field of development and peace and the incorporation of sport programmes into existing programmes of partner organizations to achieve sustainable and cost-effective outcomes will continue.

Website: <http://www.ausport.gov.au>
<http://www.dcita.gov.au/sport>



BHUTAN

The Bhutan Olympic Committee, with the support of UNDP, unveiled a sports website during IYSPE 2005. Furthermore, a "Sport for Health and Happiness" Tournament was held also with the support of UNDP.

"Sport for Health and Happiness" Tournament

In commemoration of IYSPE 2005, the Bhutan Table Tennis Federation hosted a tournament in the capital, Thimphu, under the theme "Sport for Health and Happiness". UNDP provided technical and financial support for the two-day event that hosted children between the ages of 9 and 15.



Sports Website

Sports enthusiasts in Bhutan now have access to information on local sports events, thanks to the country's first sports website launched during IYSPE 2005 and coinciding with a Veteran's Run organized by the United Nations System in Bhutan to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations and United Nations Day in Bhutan. Hosted by the Bhutan Olympic Committee with support from UNDP, the website contains direct and related information on 15 major sporting disciplines in the nation. Its content includes the history of sports, a calendar of events, daily news updates, player profiles, photograph galleries and contact addresses with a search engine and a login facility for users. The website includes messages related to the MDGs, which Bhutan is committed to achieving by 2015 in order to improve the livelihood of its people.

Website: <http://www.bhutansport.bt/>





An agreement on environmental standards for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games was signed during IYSPE 2005 and a major international cycling race event was held in the Qinghai Province.

The United Nations Environment Programme and Beijing Sign Green Games Agreement

On 18 November 2005, a week after the sixth World Conference on Sport and the Environment in Kenya, an agreement aimed at making the XXIX Olympic Games environmentally friendly, was signed by UNEP and the Beijing Organizing Committee of the XXIX Olympiad. The green plans for Beijing are part of a growing commitment by Olympic Games organizers to put sport at the forefront of environmental planning and awareness.

The agreement rests on the ambitious programmes of Beijing in areas ranging from air, water and noise pollution to transport, landscaping and the disposal of solid waste. A key part of the plan and one in which UNEP will be actively involved is in the area of public awareness campaigns. In doing so, the United Nations environment body hopes to leave a lasting legacy in China and beyond, on the links between mass participation events and a healthy environment. The campaigns will also link the importance of the environment generally in delivering sustainable development that benefits current and future generations.

* China is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)

Tour of Qinghai Lake International Road Cycling Race 2005

Qinghai Province is situated in the northeast of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and is named after the famous Qinghai Lake, the largest inland salt-water lake in China. The largest event in Asia, the Tour of Qinghai Lake International Road Cycling Race has been held annually in July for the past three years. The race is collectively hosted by the Chinese State General Administration of Sport, the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television and Qinghai Provincial People's Government, undertaken by the Chinese Cycling Association, the Sport Centre of China Central Television and Qinghai Sports Bureau and is assisted by the China Association for Science of Environment and the Green China Foundation. The event was approved by the International Cycling Union. It has become the largest in scale, highest in level and classification among the cycling races in Asia, which is unprecedented in the development of Chinese cycling races.

In 2005, 20 teams from around the world participated in over nine stages, totalling approximately 1,400 kilometres.

Among the main positive effects of the event have been the promotion of Qinghai's global image as host to about 2 million spectators; the positive influences on social and economic development, as well as sports and tourism; and the improvement of the organizational and coordinative capabilities of the staff.



“

Sport has the power to bridge the divide between communities and countries and in doing so help in our common quest for a more stable and peaceful world.

”

Eric Falt, Director of the UNEP Division of Communications and Public Information



Map showing the route of the Tour de Qinghai Lake International Road Cycling Race 2005



INDIA *

A number of activities were held in India to raise awareness about the positive contribution that sport can make to education, health, development and peace. A summit was held as were a number of sports events and activities to promote sport and physical education, especially for women.

Indian National Cricket Team appointed spokespersons for IYSPE 2005

The national cricket team of India was appointed spokesperson for IYSPE (see further p. 378).

World Cricket Week

UNDP India and the International Cricket Council collaborated on the occasion of World Cricket Week (2 to 9 April 2005) to promote international understanding, peace and development. This initiative marked the first time the United Nations used cricket and its stars as the mechanism for the promotion of its goals and mission around the world. In addition to planning a number of development projects that built upon this new partnership, a number of television stations aired messages on a number of topics promoting development and peace.

Marathon Run to Drive Away Polio

A marathon was held in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh) to combat polio and raise awareness of the disease. Government officials, including the mayor and district magistrate, were involved in the event, which was attended by a wide cross-section of people. Girls comprised 15 per cent of the competitors and a large number of children participated.

Goa Summit “Creating a Healthy India through Sports and Physical Education”

The principal aim of the Goa Summit was to reflect on the present situation in India, with regard to health, development, education and peace.

The objectives of the Goa Summit for IYSPE 2005 were:

- To generate an overall awareness among the entire nation regarding health development through physical education and sports;
- To raise the profile of sports and physical education in the Indian education system;
- To plan strategies to motivate people from all communities ‘from womb to tomb’ to broaden the general perception of sport beyond ‘elite sports’ to ‘sports for all’;
- To underscore the need for physical education from primary school to the college and university level;
- To create interest in human development issues in the world of sport and to facilitate partnerships;
- To encourage initiatives where sport can assist in creating a platform for national integration, bringing people from various religions and cultures to a peacebuilding dialogue in relation to the present national scenario.

Track and Field Competition

For the first time in the history of Indian sports, a talent search for track and field athletes took place on 5 and 6 February 2005 in Ullon, a remote village in West Bengal. The event was organized by Ashok Nilay – a social development NGO working in rural India. The objective of the race meeting was to search for talented, young track and field athletes, who previously had no opportunity to attend such events due to poverty. A total 147 boys and girls from all sectors of the society participated.

A residential complex is being established to house the athletes who will be given a formal education along with year-long sports training. The selected children will live together irrespective of caste, language and above all, religion, which is a major hindrance to prosperity in India.

* India is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)



Women Swimming into the Future: Promoting and Strengthening Women in the South Asian Tsunami Region

A study by the British aid organization, OXFAM at the end of March 2005 showed that the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster of 2004 took the life of four times as many women than men. One of the reasons is that in the patriarchal fishing communities women usually do not practise physical movement nor do they learn how to swim. Due to the absence of sporting activities for women in many affected areas, women lack strength and confidence. In the tsunami, many were not able to swim, or tread water or were not capable of climbing on to the roofs, up trees or to other safe areas.

Women without Borders (see p. 375) together with the Austrian Swimming Association, the Austrian Life Saving Federation and the Austrian Youth Red Cross will now offer swimming lessons for girls and women in the south Indian coastal regions. This is not only a valuable contribution to their future survival, but also strengthens self-confidence and develops group identity and solidarity among the women. In addition, this unique initiative will bring more respect and an elevated status for women within their rural societies. The aim is to provide women, especially those who are in a disadvantaged position due to the social structures in the affected region, the skills and self-esteem with which to manage survival issues in the future.

website: <http://www.women-without-borders.org>

“Run 4 Youth Development and Health”

The Karnataka Athletic Association in association with the Government of Karnataka and the Karnataka Olympic Association, commemorated the observance of IYSPE 2005 with the theme “Run 4 Youth Development and Health”.

In India, 33 per cent of the population is younger than 15 years of age. Therefore, sport and cultural activities were planned to promote the role of sports in the development of education and peace and in striving to accomplish the MDGs. The initiative sought to reach out to the youth community to impart essential values such as core work skills, communication, problem solving, self-esteem, community spirit, healthy life styles, and also to educate the public on healthy eating habits.

A two-day programme was planned to promote the concept of sport as a catalyst for economic growth and a cost effective way to improve health and education. A sports meet for disadvantaged youth was held as well as a mini-marathon (5 km footrace).



Youth is an integral part of democratic society and the future asset of Mankind.



Karnataka Athlete Association

INDONESIA

A department for physical education was created within the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport in 2005 in Indonesia. UNDP Indonesia was particularly active in responding to the needs of devastated communities through the distribution of sporting goods.

Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery Programme

As a part of the Emergency Response and Transitional Recovery programme for the December 2004 tsunami-affected regions, UNDP Indonesia is collaborating with the local government on programmes aimed at rehabilitating athletic facilities in *Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam* (NAD) in an effort to rebuild crucial community and social structures. As a part of this initiative, the following activities are planned across 12 tsunami-affected districts in NAD: provision of computers and other office equipment for the local Diaspora office (the Indonesian Government Department for Sport and Youth), which was badly affected by the tsunami; rehabilitation of football fields and volleyball courts through cash-for-work programmes; and procurement and distribution of approximately 10,000 pieces of sporting equipment (such as footballs, volleyballs, nets, rackets, etc.).

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport

Physical education has been identified as contributing to ability building and creating healthy, innovative, dextrous and disciplined individuals. In 1983 and 2005, President RI Tahun declared that Sport for All would be integrated into Indonesia policy. An Assistant Deputy for Physical Education, *Asdep ofdik*, was created as part of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport in May 2005. This was the first time that the Ministry has had its own department for physical education. It is intended that the values and benefits of physical education and sport will be promoted in order to build personal and national development. *Asdep ofdik* is a facilitator whose duties include the preparation of regulations, monitoring, analysing and evaluation of physical education, developing of internal and external cooperation and the drafting of a physical education report.

The vision of *Asdep ofdik* is to enable greater youth participation in order to realize sports' capacity to develop leadership skills, self-confidence, sporting abilities and fair competition.

The mission of *Asdep ofdik* is to create sports management in physical education and sport; to promote the amount of daily activity in society; and to increase the level of physical activity in order to increase productivity and health.





Japan hosted two major events during 2005, namely, the Sports Summit for the Environment and the Special Olympics World Winter Games. Commemorative activities opened with an exhibition entitled “A Message to Global Sports Enthusiasts” at the United Nations University on 20 December 2004 which featured a RECYCL'art display (art made from old or unused sports equipment) and excerpts from the book “Vital Messages” (environmental messages by 25 world-class athletes). The exhibition was organized by the Global Sports Alliance in cooperation with the United Nations Information Centre.

Sports Summit for the Environment

The Sports Summit for the Environment was held in the Expo Dome, Aichi, Japan from 30 to 31 July 2005 in commemoration of IYSPE 2005 and the first year of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. The year 2005 is also the year in which the first international exposition of the twenty-first century: EXPO2005, AICHI,

under the theme of “Nature’s Wisdom” was held. With it being well recognized that sport plays an important role in human and social development, that the natural ecosystem has suffered and the environment has been polluted to the point where man’s relationship with the planet should be changed, the Summit attracted approximately 2,000 representatives from major international sports federations, delegates from United Nations agencies, NGOs and athletes, who made a declaration on the environment.

The declaration followed the Magglingen Declaration and was a commitment to encourage national associations and local clubs where grass-roots environmental activities are already taking place and promote new programmes. The Summit was organized by the Japan Association for the 2005 World Expo, Chunichi-Shimbun, the non-profit organization Global Sports Alliance and UNEP. It was endorsed by UNESCO, Japanese government ministries and international and Japanese sports federations.

Joint Declaration on Sports and the Environment

“We recognize that a healthy environment, with clean air and water, is a product of natural ecosystems and essential for those who play sports. We therefore declare that we are committed to reducing pollution and enriching the natural environment so that future generations can enjoy sports as we do now”.

Sports Summit for the Environment, 31 July, 2005 Aichi, Japan

The goal of the joint declaration is two-fold: firstly, the declaration, signed by the leaders of the sports world at the Aichi Expo, will be passed on to upcoming international sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, and to the representatives of international sports federations at the Summit, creating a globally expanding movement for an environment where future generations can safely enjoy sport. Secondly, it is hoped that the joint declaration will give courage and support, and help to foster the positive efforts of all the organizations worldwide that are already tackling environmental problems through sport and in their everyday lives. The declaration is part of the “Ecoflag Movement” – a programme supported by Global Sports Alliance (see p. 345) and UNEP that promotes saving energy, reducing garbage and other environmental measures among the global family of sports organizations, teams and events.



JAPAN



Special Olympics World Winter Games

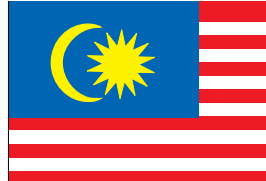
Special Olympics continued its Olympic sports legacy, as Nagano, Japan — site of the 1998 Olympics and Paralympics — hosted the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games from 26 February to 5 March 2005. The first Special Olympics World Games held in Asia drew more than 1,800 athletes and 650 coaches from 80 countries around the world, as well as thousands of family members, volunteers, spectators and journalists from every continent (see p. 312).



“...we are committed to ensuring that the Games are not merely a transitory event, but an opportunity to promote among the public a better understanding of people with intellectual disabilities, show the world how sports foster barrier-free minds that transcend disabilities and national borders, and work toward the creation of more accepting communities. For this to happen, it’s important that we all act now and get involved. The key is “Citizen Participation and Interaction”. If each and every citizen and company takes action, what begins as a small trickle can turn into a great wave that sweeps through society. Do what you can and get involved in Special Olympics. It’s the first step to a more open and accepting society.”

Hideaki Yasukawa,
Chairman 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games





Members of the Physical Education, Sport Science and Fitness profession in Malaysia hosted a symposium to honour, promote and support the United Nations in their efforts to develop physical education and sport to help in the achievement of the MDGs and world peace.

“International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005” Symposium

On 9 April 2005, a symposium was held at the Olympic Council Malaysia on IYSPE 2005. The event was planned by the *Persatuan Pendidikan Jasmani, Sains Sukan Dan*

Kecergasan Malaysia (Malaysian Association for Physical Education, Sport Science and Fitness) and officially opened by Datuk Azalina Binti Dato’ Othman Said, Minister of Youth and Sport, Malaysia.

The half-day symposium focused on: (a) understanding of General Assembly resolutions 58/5 of 3 November 2003 and 59/5 of 22 October 2004 and the United Nations concept document; and (b) encouraging education and sports organizations in government and the private sector to support IYSPE 2005 with programmes in physical education and sport.



MONGOLIA

Numerous conferences and events were held in Mongolia to commemorate IYSPE 2005 including Students Sports Games, a National Sports Day and a number of public awareness activities aimed at educating all members of the community about the benefits of physical activity.

First Mongolian Student Sports Games

From January to May 2005, the First Mongolian Student Sports Games were held with participants from Mongolia and elsewhere including Moscow and Beijing participating in 14 sports. A resolution was signed by the Government of Mongolia calling for the Student Sports Games to be held again in 2009.

Sport Conferences Held in Mongolia

The four conferences which commemorated IYSPE 2005 were:

- A conference for the Mongolian National Olympic Committee and national sports federations;
- A seminar for students of physical education, sports universities and colleges;
- A seminar for rural and urban universities and colleges with 407 teachers and coaches coming together from 1 September to 18 October;
- A conference in November on “Sports Management” for heads of sports committees, sports centres and presidents of sport clubs.

Public Awareness Activities

A number of materials were published and disseminated, including the Mongolian language version of the IYSPE 2005 logo and the IYSPE concept document; the Mongolian law on Physical Education, Culture and Sports; stickers; posters entitled “Health and Development” and a further 10 books regarding the issue of sport for education, health, development and peace.

Sports Awards

On 23 December, 1,200 citizens participated in the IYSPE 2005 closing ceremony that was held at the National Sports Palace. The 10 Best Sportspeople in Mongolia were chosen by the State Committee of Sports and Physical Education. The best male student athlete was Mr. Naranbaatar (gold medal winner, World University Games 2005 in Izmir, Turkey and bronze medal winner, World Wrestling Championships in Budapest) and the best female student was Ms. Erdenet-Od (bronze medal winner, World Judo Championships in Cairo).



IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in Mongolia in the following activities:

Date	Event
14 January	Opening Ceremony of IYSPE 2005 and the Mongolian Student Sports Games at the National Sports Palace, with the participation of 1,200 people.
January-December	National Championships, comprising 36 sports.
1 June	Celebratory events of IYSPE 2005 in the Central Square, Ulaanbaatar with more than 5,000 people participating. The opening speech was delivered by Mongolian Prime Minister Mr. Elbegdorj Ts. Events included public gymnastics, sports presentations and shows and cultural events.
25 June	National Sports Day and celebratory events of IYSPE 2005 in the Central Square, Ulaanbaatar and in all states throughout Mongolia with more than 12,000 participants. Events included an International Marathon with over 3,000 people taking part and a sports show with over 2,000 people in attendance.
11-13 July	National Holiday featuring sports events including national wrestling, archery, horse racing in the Central Stadium, Ulaanbaatar with more than 1,500 people participating.
1-5 September	Fourth Asian University Woodball Championships, in which more than 100 people from 6 countries participated.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Expected follow-up initiatives in Mongolia include the implementation of a project on physical education and health between 2006 and 2010; the decision by the Prime Minister of Mongolia to hold physical education and health events in June of every year; making a Health-Physical Education Development Programme and cooperating with WHO; under the theme “sport and women”, the organization of sport events and seminars to develop physical education for women; implementation of a programme entitled “Let’s train with mother” to develop mother’s health and decrease infant death; implementing a programme for translating foreign sport and physical education books, documents and other publications; and the organization of an international conference on “Sport for development and peace” in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

The impact of IYSPE 2005 is expected to endure. It is evident that the creation of a National Sports Movement, incorporating sport for development and peace, is essential.





NEPAL

A study undertaken in Nepal during IYSPE 2005 was presented on Nepalese Education Day which described a Nepalese Model of Physical Education.

“The State of Physical Education and Sports in Kathmandu”

On the occasion of Nepalese Education Day on 23 February 2006, IYSPE 2005 was commemorated with the presentation of a research study that was conducted in 2005 entitled “The state of physical education in sports in Kathmandu”. The programme was planned by the National Association for Sports Health and Fitness. The study involved 18 physical education students from the Mahendra Ratna Campus, Kathmandu who undertook a survey of 47 government schools and interviewed 47 headmasters, 47 physical education teachers and 398 students.

Mr. Prithu Charan Baidya, former Education Dean of Tribhuvan University noted that the research showed that in the Kathmandu Valley few students take physical education as a subject in school. The tendency is to study knowledge-oriented subjects without realizing the importance of the physical development of students. Education through physical activity is very important for the student's holistic development. Further physical education posts are required in government schools.

Mr. Hum Bahadur Baruwal, Central Physical Education Department Subject Chairman of Tribhuvan University expressed thanks for the donation of US\$ 1,400.00 of kinanthropometric equipment to the Central Physical

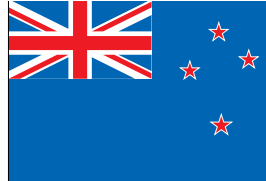
Education Department of the University. He suggested that the Master's degree curriculum be reformed to incorporate the standards of the International Society for the Advancement of kinanthropometry.

Nepalese Model of Physical Education

Main conclusions and recommendations of the study:

- The annual budget for physical education and sports activities is less than 20,000 rupees (1 US\$ = 72 NRs) for schools in 57.9 per cent of Kathmandu, 40 per cent of Lalitpur and 61.5 per cent of Bhaktapur;
- 81.6 per cent of students in Kathmandu, 93.75 per cent in Lalitpur and 96.15 per cent in Bhaktapur, are of the view that physical education classes and other sports activities do not hamper the study of other subjects;
- In Kathmandu valley, football is the most popular sport although students also play table tennis, volleyball, basketball and badminton;
- The research found that there was no doubt that physical education activities help to develop students' physical, mental, emotional and social well-being and therefore this subject must be made compulsory in classes nine and ten;
- Nepal is a multicultural country. The current physical education curriculum provides for some sports and physical activities in schools and colleges, however, provision needs to be made for cultural differences to attract diverse ethnicities.





New Zealand particularly commemorated IYSPE 2005 during its Push Play Day and the "Active Movement" Initiative aimed at promoting physical activity amongst children.

Sport and Recreation New Zealand

Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) is dedicated to getting New Zealanders moving – from encouraging people to get active, to supporting elite athletes to succeed on the world stage. In response to the concern about the decline in activity levels among children and young people, focus is made on physical education in the education system of New Zealand. Physical activity is now recognized alongside literacy and numeracy as a learning priority for children. Activities during 2005 in the framework of IYSPE 2005 included the Junior Sport Action Framework, sponsorship of What Now television programme and the KiwiSport review, with children as the target audience.

"Active Movement" Initiative

In March 2005, SPARC Active Movement initiative was launched and included the release of resources that recommend appropriate ways to incorporate physical activity into the lives of children aged 0 to 5 years old. This initiative aims to improve fundamental movement skills among New Zealand's youngest.

Push Play Day

Push Play Day, on 4 November, is the SPARC annual day for celebration and promotion of physical activity in New Zealand. The key messages of the day are: to promote the importance of encouraging and supporting children and young people to be active; promote meaningful

and positive physical activity experiences in education settings that help children develop physically, socially and mentally; and highlight the goals put forward by the United Nations regarding sport and physical education for health, education, development and peace.

website: <http://www.sparc.org.nz>



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

International Conference on "Sport and Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World"

From 23 to 26 June 2006, the Otago Foreign Policy School, Dunedin, New Zealand hosted an International Conference on "Sport and Foreign Policy in a Globalizing World". The conference represented a significant entry point for the Sport for Development and Peace movement in the region. Attended by renowned academics, policy makers and diplomats from around the world, the conference discussed the influence that sport has as a foreign policy instrument in responding to novel social, political, cultural and economic pressures.

Website: <http://www.otago.ac.nz/OtagoFPS/>





PAKISTAN*

The right of women to sport was highlighted during Pakistan's commemorative activities which included a seminar on "Women and Sport" and a mini-marathon.

National Cricket Team of Pakistan Appointed Spokespersons for IYSPE 2005

The national cricket team of Pakistan were appointed Spokesperson for IYSPE 2005 (see p. 381).

Mini-marathon

About 500 mostly middle-aged men and women jogged through a police-lined street of Lahore in a symbolic mini-marathon on 21 May 2005. Some of the women ran in high heels and the event was over after barely 15 minutes, with no winner declared because the greater victory was that the race was staged successfully. The week before, in the first attempt at a mixed-gender race, Asma Jahangir, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, and Hina Jilani, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, were among 40 participants temporarily detained. The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, founded by Ms. Jahangir, and the Joint Action Committee for People's Rights organized the event to challenge arbitrary curbs by religious extremists on women's public participation in sports and highlight rising violence against women.

* Pakistan is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)



Seminar on "Women and Sport"

The Pakistan Association for Women Sport held a two-day seminar in collaboration with the National Council of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Women Sport International and the International Working Group for Women and Sport starting on 9 December 2005. The seminar took place at the Government College of Physical Education, University of Karachi, the aim being to highlight the significance of sports and physical education and their key roles in improving health, education, unity, peace and better understanding among humankind, as well as to improve the quality of life. The seminar enhanced awareness, help and support to youth and women in the Pakistani community by suggesting the inclusion of sport and physical education activities in their daily life.

Professor Dr. Akhlaq Ahmed, Pro-Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, as chief guest of the seminar noted that the celebration of IYSPE 2005 was a symbol of the participation of Pakistan in the world community. He was of the view that awareness of sports and physical education is one of the most important factors for the development of individuals. Sport and health education facilities were identified as being in need of improvement in Pakistan.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Pakistan Association for Women Sport intends to host additional seminars, workshops and conferences on sport and physical education in Pakistan. In 2006, the Association plans to host an international conference on "The Impact of Sport and Physical Education on Women and Other Topics" in Pakistan, and delegates from the entire country will be invited.





The Department of Education Task Force on Schools assembled regional sports and physical education leaders to come up with a programme of activities that would contribute to the meaningful and substantive celebration of IYSPE 2005.

Advocacy for School Sports and Physical Education

An advocacy programme was initiated in 2005, with the ultimate objective of legislating for the compulsory teaching of physical education from preschool grades to high school, and the regularization of school sports activities. In addition to this, an office was created for physical education and school sports in the Department of Education. This advocacy programme will be continued following 2005.

Stamp Design Contest

Educational and artistic activities to promote IYSPE 2005 were conducted by the Department of Education, the Philippine Postal Corporation and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) in the Philippines. One hundred and twenty-nine student artists from public and private elementary and secondary schools aged between 7 and 17 years participated in a Manila-wide on-the-spot stamp design contest that was held in October. The winning works of art were made into postage stamps bearing the artists' names, schools and the IYSPE 2005 logo.

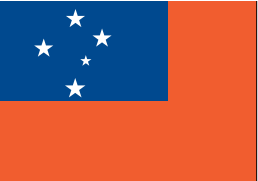
Palarong Pambansa, National School Games

The national school games in the Philippines, the Palarong Pambansa, commemorated IYSPE 2005. Students from all over the country representing 17 regional teams participated, with each team composed of 450 athletes and officials competing in 16 sports events. The week-long sports competition is held annually as a laboratory of the physical education and school sports programme of the Department of Education. IYSPE 2005 banners were displayed by several delegations.

Public Awareness Activities

Discussions on IYPSE 2005 and its underlying principles were carried out in physical education classes. All leaders of physical education and school sports throughout the Philippines were instructed to speak on IYSPE 2005 at every opportunity through radio programmes and media interviews.





SAMOA

Samoa hosted a Summit in 2005 for Pacific Youth which is intended to lead to greater development of sport particularly for youth in the region as well as to assist in achieving the MDGs.

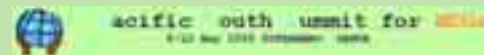
Pacific Youth Summit for MDGs

The Pacific Youth Millennium Development Goals Summit was held in Samoa in May 2005 and resulted in two regional youth policy documents (the Pacific Youth Millennium Development Goals Declaration and the Pacific Youth

Statement on the Pacific Plan) and 13 national Pacific Youth Millennium Development Goals Action Plans.

A key unique element for the Pacific Summit was that its planning, organization and implementation were directed mostly by Pacific youth leaders with the support of the United Nations system and the regional Pacific organizations who deal with youth issues. This summit was coordinated by the Resident Coordinator's office in Samoa in collaboration with the other two Resident Coordinator's offices in the Pacific (Fiji and Papua New Guinea).

Declaration of the Pacific Youth Summit for MDGs



We, the future leaders of the Pacific, pledge to take positive action for the betterment of our region. We seek the guidance and support of our political leaders to fulfill our vision for Pacific Tofamamao 2015 and beyond. We, the delegates of the Pacific Youth MDGs Summit, being future leaders of the Pacific, gathered here in Tofamamao, Apia, unified in our rich diversity and regional solidarity:

- *Affirm* the UN Millennium Declaration and its six core values of freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and shared responsibility endorsed by all UN Member States at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000.
- *Appreciate* Pacific Tofamamao 2015, the region-wide initiative spearheaded by UN agencies and youth and all sections of society.
- *Believe* that the success of the MDGs in the Pacific requires the direct involvement of youth and all sections of society.
- *Acknowledge* international, regional and national youth summits and declarations.
- *Recognize* the unique distinction and dynamics of the Pacific region.
- *Reaffirm* universal values such as equality, justice, peace and respect for human dignity.
- *Recognize* the progress made to date in the area of MDGs in the Pacific.
- *Welcome* the opportunity to work in partnership with religious, political, civil society, business organizations and associations.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Samoan United Nations Country Team, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's offices in other Pacific Offices (Fiji and Papua New Guinea), is developing two key sports and development partnership proposals for 2006 with International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) Oceania for sports and development in the region and with the South Pacific Games Authority on the South Pacific Games in 2007.





As part of the sports policy of Sri Lanka, an ethical code of conduct has been instigated as well as the structuring of various levels of sports authorities in the country. Events undertaken during 2005 included a commemoration ceremony of IYSPE 2005 organized by the Sri Lanka - United Nations Friendship Organization (SUNFO) at the Bandaranaike Memorial Conference Hall on 19 August 2005; a workshop on "Play Therapy in Sri Lanka for post-Tsunami disaster" as part of the Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development (see p. 75); and tsunami relief activities undertaken by the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) (see p. 330).

Table Tennis and Tsunami Relief

A report from the south of Sri Lanka by Ms. Lilamani de Soysa, Project Manager at the (ITTF), notes that one year after the devastating tsunami disaster of 2004, sport was still able to bring joy.

The Table Tennis Association of Sri Lanka is continuing to help the victims. At the 2005 national table tennis championships, the Association distributed 150,000 Sri Lanka rupees to the victims, as well as school books and stationery needed for the children to start the new school year. Children who were victims of the tsunami disaster, are exempt from registration fees for all table tennis tournaments.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Through the ITTF Tsunami Fund and with the help of the rest of the international table tennis family, two table tennis halls will be constructed in Sri Lanka. The Norwegian Table Tennis Association, together with the Norwegian Refugee Council, will be building one of the halls in Trincomalee on the eastern coast of Sri Lanka. The exact location of the construction site in the southern region is yet to be decided.



“ Whatever happens, we have to make sure that the tournaments take place. Sport is still the only thing that motivates the children after such a tragedy. ”

Sri Lankan National Table Tennis General Secretary Chandana Perera
on the national table tennis championships

THAILAND*

International Conference on Sport and Education

Thailand's hosting of the International Conference on Sport and Education, one of the main conferences of IYSPE 2005 was a major contribution to the success of the International Year (see p. 43).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

From 19 to 22 July 2006 the Third International University Sports Federation (FISU) Rectors' Forum was held in Bangkok, Thailand with the theme of "International Academic Cooperation: Cultural Awareness and Sport as Contributors to Global Peace and Understanding" (see p. 309). The Forum was organized concurrently with the World University Presidents Summit by the Commission on Higher Education, Ministry of Education in collaboration with Universiade Bangkok 2007 Organizing Committee (UBOC) and the University Sports Board of Thailand (USBT). The forum provided the opportunity for academic and sports leaders to assist in the achievement of FISU's goal of having more University Rectors from member countries playing a meaningful role in the future of university sport.



* Thailand is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266)





Through a partnership between UNDP Timor-Leste and Adidas Asia-Pacific, a contribution of 2,490 pairs of professional football shoes was made to the Timor-Leste National Football Federation in support of sport activities and development in the country. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and UNDP Resident Representative, Dr. Sukehiro Hasegawa presented the donation to President Xanana Gusmao on 5 October 2005, in the presence of Adidas representative in Indonesia, Mr. Klaus Flocks.





VIET NAM

A ceremony to launch IYSPE 2005 was held by the National Committee for Sports and Physical Training and the Viet Nam Olympic Committee on 22 February with Ly Gia Thanh of the Viet Nam Olympic Committee reading a message from United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan on sport's universal values, including health, teamwork and especially the ability to bring people together.

National Sports Conference

In response to the declaration of the General Assembly, Viet Nam officially commemorated IYSPE 2005 during its National Sports Conference held in Ha Noi on 22 February 2005.

In his opening speech, Vice Chairman of the National Sports Committee, Nguyen Trong Hy, emphasized the social implications of sport and physical education and the aim of building a peaceful and better world through sports and the Olympic ideal. The importance of sport for achieving the MDGs is clearly stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, calling for support to the IOC in its efforts to promote peace and mutual understanding.

Media Coverage

The National Sports Conference was covered by major national newspapers and almost all sports newspapers. They all quoted the United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan as saying:

“

Sports serve as a common language bringing people closer together and show us how to work in a team and learn tolerance for each person.

”

The newspapers also reported on the speech given by the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Viet Nam, Mr Jordan Ryan, especially his suggestion to have sports stars serving as Goodwill Ambassadors, calling it a thought-provoking idea.



“

The sports authorities in the capital city are well aware that when young people take part in sports and physical activities, they can improve their health, enhance their sense of self-respect, develop their talents in a comprehensive manner, foster their team spirit and tolerance, and avoid all dangers related to drugs and crime.

”

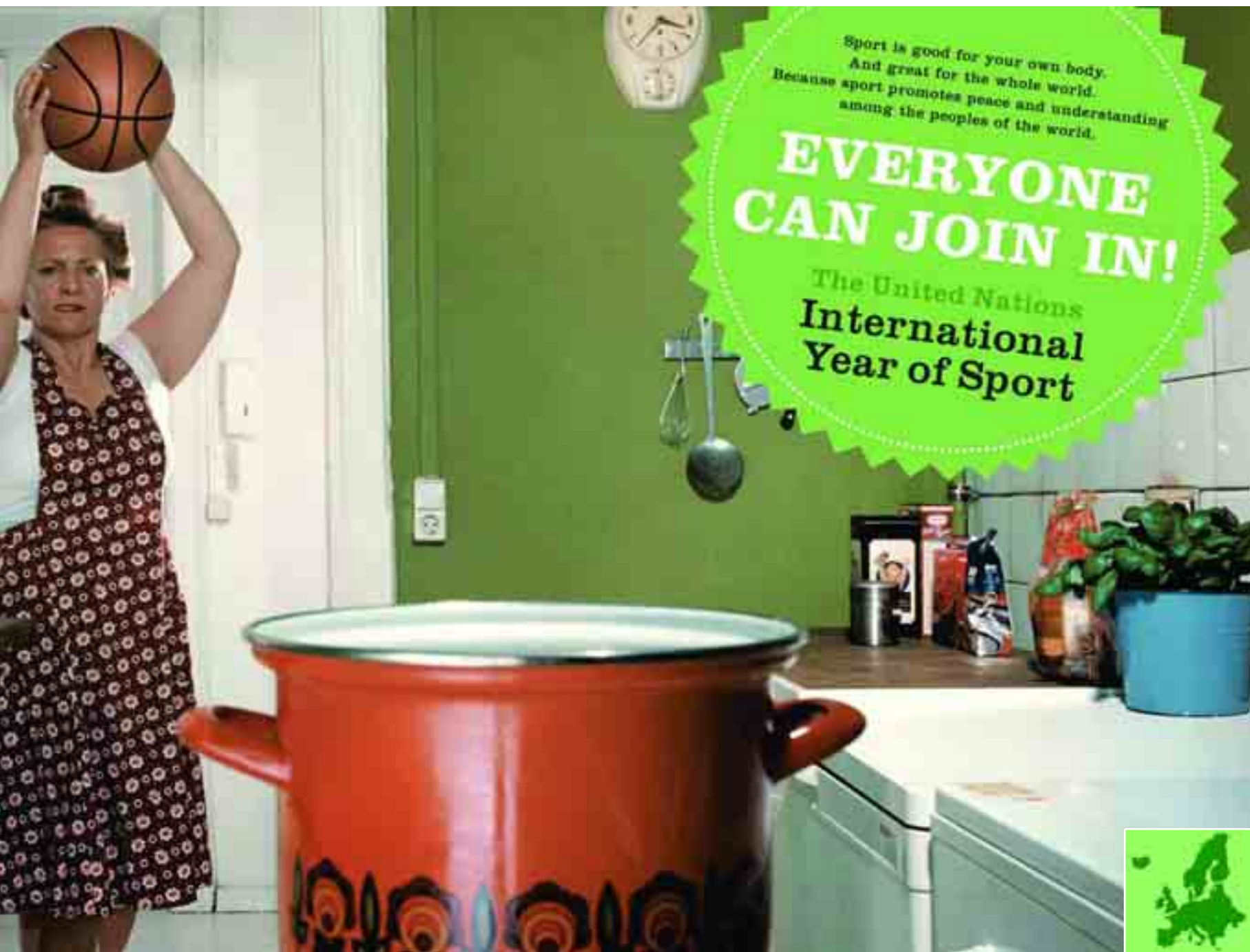
Nguyen Dinh Lan, Vice Chairman of Ha Noi Sports Committee



C. Europe

European Union	France	Slovakia
Council of Europe	Germany	Spain
Albania	Greece	Switzerland
Armenia	Hungary	The Holy See (State of the Vatican City)
Austria	Ireland	Ukraine
Azerbaijan	Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Belarus	Kazakhstan	UNMIK: The Province of Kosovo
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Latvia	Uzbekistan
Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	
Croatia	Netherlands	
Cyprus	Norway	
Czech Republic	Poland	
Denmark	Romania	
Finland	Russian Federation	
	Serbia and Montenegro	





EUROPE

The majority of countries in Europe embraced the objectives of IYPSE 2005 and worked towards increasing the involvement of all members of society in physical activity. European initiatives include the XVII European Sports Conference hosted by Greece (see p. 187) and the Ballons Rouge pilot project of the Council of Europe in Azerbaijan (see p. 172).

EUROPEAN UNION

The EU focuses on promoting sports participation among EU citizens. During 2005, a number of conferences were held and a final evaluation of the European Year of Education through Sport 2004 was published in June. From 19 to 20 September 2005, EU sports ministers discussed, in an informal meeting, recommendations for promoting equal opportunities and diversity in sport through, for example, dissemination of examples of good practice in sports participation within the European sports movement. The Commission's White Paper on Sports For All, set to be published in autumn 2006, will aim to empower citizens to do more sports and physical activity.

European Year of Education through Sport 2004

Every year the EU has a special year dedicated to a particular issue. The year 2004 was the European Year of Education through Sport (EYES 2004). The wider aim of the Year was to promote education through sport in formal and non-formal education and as a vehicle for social inclusion in order to develop knowledge and skills by encouraging cooperation between educational institutions and sports organizations. To this end, information and communication activities, numerous projects and initiatives were carried out.

Co-ordination of EYES projects was handled by the fifteen-strong Sports Unit in the European Commission's Director General of Education and Culture along with National Co-ordinating Bodies from each of the participating countries. In total, there were 150 EYES projects financed by the EU.

In December 2005, the European Parliament, in follow up to the momentum created by EYES 2004, adopted a resolution on sport and development that welcomed IYSPE 2005 and proposed that follow-up to EYES 2004 be made by the European Commission.⁵⁰

Website: <http://www.eyes-2004.info>

Inclusion and Sports Participation in the European Union Roundtable, Belgium

The European Policy Centre and the King Baudouin Foundation organized a round table meeting on 'Inclusion and Sports Participation in the European Union' on 15 March 2005 in Brussels.⁵¹ Three main categories of the Roundtable were:

1. Sports Participation in the EU: Empirical and Theoretical Evidence which looked at the reasons behind why sports participation in the EU between the 60's and the 90's appeared to be stable or in decline, despite the growth in the fitness sector;
2. National and EU/International Policy Makers;
3. Presentations by the Sport Unit in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education and Culture, the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education and the International Sports Policy in the Department for Media and Culture in the UK;
4. Best practice session on sport and disability, sport and gender and sport and integration.

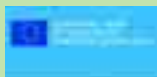
The main conclusions of the Roundtable were that a longitudinal research tradition on sports participation should be established at the pan-European level and that differentiated policies are needed to tackle exclusion from sport and physical activity.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the follow up to the "Inclusion and Sports Participation in the EU Roundtable", the idea was put forward to launch a permanent forum on sports participation and inclusion, which takes a broad definition of sport to include physical activity.

The European Policy Centre (EPC) stated that the EPC was interested in hosting a network on social inclusion, which included sport as one of the instruments for achieving it.

Websites: <http://www.theepc.be/>
<http://www.kbs-frb.be/>



The EU and Sport: Matching Expectations, Belgium

The European Commission invited representatives of the European Sport Movement to the "Consultation Conference with the European Sport Movement on the Social Function of Sport, Volunteering and the Fight against Doping" in Brussels from 14 to 15 June 2005. The workshops' themes were: 1. The Fight against Doping, 2. Volunteering in Sport, and 3. The Social Function of Sport.

The dialogue sought interested stakeholders' views on the three important areas at stake. The aim of the conference was to improve mutual understanding of the concerns and to develop a confident working relationship at European level among key actors. The conference sought to identify European sporting issues, i.e. areas where the EU could play a complementary, coordinating and supporting role in the future as an added value to those activities already carried out by governmental and non-governmental actors in sport today.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

As a follow-up to the Consultation Conference "The EU and Sport: Matching Expectations", the Commission elected to address the following challenges at EU level:

1. *The Fight against Doping*: the Commission will: make better use of already existing EU programmes and policies to increasingly raise awareness; provide for better ways of cooperation at EU level aimed at establishing best practices in the field of education and information for adolescents.
2. *Volunteering in Sport*: to respond to the fact that volunteering in sport faces specific challenges and risks the Commission will: set up a European agenda on volunteering in sport including a dialogue with all interested parties; provide for ways of cooperation at EU level to progress on the issue of volunteering in sport.
3. *The Social Function of Sport*: the Commission acknowledges the need for suitable strategies to promote the inclusion of disadvantaged groups in and through

sport. The Commission will: set up a European agenda on the social function of sport aiming at a broad consensus on the importance of sport, also in other EU policy areas; provide for ways of cooperation at EU level to help identify best practices with regard to the social function of sport and promote these among EU Member States.

The results of the Conference will feed into the discussions of the EU Member States as part of the Rolling Agenda established in the field of sport, a working tool aimed at achieving progress on a number of priority issues.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Recommendation 1701 Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

During IYSPE 2005, an important commitment was made to gender equality by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, who passed recommendation 1701 on discrimination against women and girls in sport.⁵²

Almost ten years after its Resolution 1092 (1996) on discrimination against women in the field of sport and more particularly in the Olympic Games, the Assembly was distressed to observe that women still suffer frequent discrimination in their access to, and practice of, both amateur and professional sport. This discrimination manifests itself in the persistence of stereotyping, the lack of a back-up and support structure for sportswomen and for girls who show potential in their sport, the difficulty of reconciling work/sport and family life, the problem of reintegrating into the world of work, inadequate media coverage of women's sport and the limited nature of private funding.





ALBANIA

The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports of Albania (formerly Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports) taking into consideration the proclamation by the General Assembly of 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, the Government of Albania planned a programme of sport activities targeting children and teenagers. In partnership with the National Sport Federations and the Educational Directorates in the main cities the following sport activities took place:

1. *Summer Day* on 14 March 2005 with the participation of school boys and girls from the high schools of Tirana, young athletes from the sport clubs and sport associations participated in a day of baby basketball, mini-football, table tennis and street games. The festivities involved the majority of the cities of Albania.
2. *Children's Sport Festival* on 1 June 2005, saw the participation of about 10,000 children (from kindergarten up to secondary school). The event was open to all, regardless of ethnic origin (Roma Children, orphans and street children). The festivities were held in the open air - main boulevards, parks and around the artificial lake of Tirana.
3. *Basketball, Volleyball and Beach Volleyball Championships* were aimed at disadvantaged youth, rather than children who already participate in sports clubs and associations.
4. *Memorial to Mother Teresa Marathon* in October 2005, in which 300,000 people of all age groups participated.



5. *Climbing Dajti Mountain* pupils from the ninth grade and high schools of Tirana climbed Dajti Mountain (1,500 metres above sea level) and undertook various sport and physical activities while at the summit.

Launch of United Nations Youth and Sport for Development Programme in Albania

United Nations agencies joined with the Albanian Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports, and the National Olympic Committee to launch the initiative in Tirana on 13 April. The programme involves young people using sports activities to help raise awareness about, and progress towards, the MDGs. The initiative will promote healthy lifestyles through physical education, assess school sport facilities and show how sport is a cost-effective way of helping urban youth avoid alcohol and drug abuse. It will also provide life skills training for marginalized Roma youth, entrepreneurship training for young people in poor areas, and training for teachers, health care and social workers who work with youth.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Director of Sports in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports held a national round-table discussion in March 2006 focusing on issues of physical education and sports among children and youth, treating sport as a means of achieving a healthier lifestyle as well as a means of social integration and cohesion. The discussion raised awareness on such important problems as the lower physical fitness among children and youth due to the lack of sufficient physical education hours at school, physical education teachers, as well as curricular and extra-curricular sporting activities.

Armenia's commemorative IYSPE 2005 activities included a marathon to raise awareness about those living with a disability and the climbing of Mount Elbrus, the highest point in Europe at 5,643 metres. The climb was intended not so much as a sports competition but rather as an event dedicated to the millions of people who fought for victory over fascism in Armenia.

Mount Elbrus Mountain Climbing Expedition

The United Nations Office in Armenia, together with the National Alpine Federation of the Republic of Armenia, organized a mountain climbing expedition to ascend Mount Elbrus from 3 to 13 May 2005 in order to commemorate the end of the Second World War. The Armenian team also dedicated the ascent to the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations, the MDGs and IYSPE 2005. About 500 alpinists from 20 countries participated. Mount Elbrus has an elevation of 5642 metres.

UNIC Armenia

The annual marathon of the "Pyunik" Union of the disabled of Armenia was held on 4 June 2005. The marathon was aimed at focusing public attention on the problems of the disabled and supporting their integration into society. Nearly 50 disabled people in wheelchairs, accompanied by Union volunteers, participated in the marathon. UNIC supported the marathon which marked the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations IYSPE 2005. The printing of t-shirts showing United Nations anniversary logos and bearing the abbreviation IYSPE 2005, was funded by the Joint Information Activities Plan budget. The disabled people and the group accompanying them wore the t-shirts during the marathon.



AUSTRIA*

The Sports Division of the Federal Chancellery as well as the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture supported and initiated a variety of projects throughout 2005 (see projects supported by Austria: pp. 126, 147, 234, 239 and 375).

Projects of the Federal Chancellery

Fit for Austria (Fit für Österreich) "For lifelong sporting activities – sport as a service provider in the health system" is the motto of the most comprehensive mass sport project in Austria to date, which was initiated by the Secretary of State for Sport, Karl Schweitzer. "Fit for Austria" highlights the potential of organized sport in Austria to exploit existing potentials with a beneficial effect on health and to point out new ways to reduce health-care costs and relieve the health system.

The "SportKids" project – education involving several sports for optimum motor skill development of children aged between 4 and 7 has been launched with huge success. More than 1,000 children have already been tested. "Fit for School" presents a model for athletic afternoon school activities, in addition to regular physical education.

"Fit for Business" is a preventive scheme for corporate preventive health care contributing to a boost in the quality of life and work for employees.

The project "Fit for 50 plus" – mobility up to an advanced age, included a hugely successful mobility bus tour throughout Austria and comprised mobility checks and subsequent consulting for the over 50 generation. Approximately 1,700 people were tested during the tour.

A framework promotion contract has been signed between the Federal Chancellery and the Federal Sport Organization to create optimum framework conditions for mass sport. There are plans to award subsidies of €700,000 in 2005 and 2006 and to award a uniform "Fit for Austria" quality seal in order to achieve a uniform quality standard for mobility offers.

Continuation of the Activities of EYES 2004

EYES 2004 (responsible body: Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture; participation of the Federal Chancellery, Federal Chancellery for Health and Women, Federal Chancellery for Social Affairs and Generations) was continued in 2005 through the finalization and evaluation of the projects. Contact with the EU was maintained with the intention of evaluating and passing on best practices of European projects.

Projects of the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture

Contest "Search for the most motion-friendly and most sport-friendly school in Austria". This successful national contest was repeated on behalf of IYSPE 2005.

"Healthy and Sound" respectively "Smart and Fit". These campaigns to promote motion and sports activities were enlarged and supplemented with supervision projects (together with "Fit for Austria", Austrian Sports Federation BSO).

“

The true spirit of sport means respecting yourself, the sport, your coaches and your competitors. That means working hard, being fair, honest and free from drugs.

”

Austrian Swimmer, Markus Rogan

* Austria is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

Pierre de Coubertin Award 2005. The Pierre de Coubertin medals, open to graduates of sports high schools, are endowed by the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture. To achieve these medals, graduates must not only have very good marks in physical education but must also show fairness, musical and social commitment within their school or exemplary commitment to youth service. By naming the medals after Pierre de Coubertin, sport's pedagogic values (holistic education, fair play, personal development through sports activities, social behaviour), which are inherent in the Olympic ideal, are demonstrated and honoured.

Projects of UNIS, Vienna. A charity football tournament was held on 1 October 2005 on the occasion of IYSPE 2005, which the UNIS Vienna also linked to the sixtieth anniversary of the United Nations and the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly. All proceeds were donated to Child-Care-Afrika, an Austrian NGO that digs wells in Namibia and refurbishes older irrigation systems, thus setting a step towards achieving some of the MDGs.

Vienna Sport Day. On 24 June 2005, about 150 young people were invited to participate in a Sport Day in Vienna, which was organized by UNIS in cooperation with the City of Vienna and Wiener Bäder (municipal swimming pools) in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. The main goal of the event was to raise awareness of the universal language of sport in unifying people and encouraging young adults to lead healthy lives.

“Kick Poverty” Match

A “Kick Poverty” match with the Austrian Bundesliga team, FC Wacker Tirol, was held in Innsbruck in October in recognition of the contribution football can make to the achievement of the MDGs. The game was played and the slogan “Kick Poverty! Together against poverty.” 500 refugees and migrants were invited to the Tivoli stadium. Each participant received a stadium newspaper which had an emphasis on sport and development.

Website: <http://www.sport.austria.gv.at/>



“

A fifth of the world's population is affected by devastating poverty, we must increase our efforts to overcome this situation. We hope to call on all individuals to remind them that each is responsible in halving the world's poverty by the year 2015.

”

Zinedine Zidane and Ronaldo, football superstars at the initiation of the “Match Against Poverty”, Bernabeu Stadium, Madrid, December 2004



AZERBAIJAN

The Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Azerbaijan (MYSRA) elaborated a specific action plan to commemorate IYSPE 2005. These events included national tournaments for youth from 11 September to 28 November 2005. The Ministry also conducted a number of events aimed at popularizing the sport for development and peace initiative, such as sport competitions in boxing, football, wrestling, judo etc, conducted under the slogan of "Sport Supports Peace" in different regions in Azerbaijan. Nearly 30,000 young people took part in these competitions. The Fifth International Sports Games were held under the slogan of "Peace and Health are Unity" in September. Nearly 1,200 athletes from 10 countries participated in these games.

IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in the following activities:

Date	Event
16-22 February	Volleyball competition among veteran sportsmen.
August	Azerbaijan Championships among youth football players (11-12 years old).
18-23 November	Mini-football championships between city and regional municipal teams: involved 14 cities and regions and 168 athletes.
20-30 September	Azerbaijani athletes participated in the Womens International Games held in Iran. Azerbaijani athletes participated in nine sports (karate, shooting, basketball, judo, handball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton and tennis) and won 10 medals – 6 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze.
December	The Ministry of Youth, Sport and Tourism held a meeting to close IYSPE 2005, at which the "Athletes of the Year" for 2005 were announced.

Seminar for Teacher-Trainers and Tournaments for Youth Athletes

From 11 September to 28 November, seminars and tournaments were held in the eight largest cities of Azerbaijan. Four hundred and fifty teacher-trainers and 350 athletes participated in five sports. The event was organized by the Ministry of Youth, Sport, and Tourism, Ministry of Education and various sport federations.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Government of Azerbaijan cooperates closely with both sport NGOs and private partners in all policies and programmes conducted at national and local levels with the aim of making better use of sport as a mean to promote development and peace. Projects intended for 2006 include a regional workshop entitled "Sport for Development and Peace" for sport trainers; and academic research and workshops on sport for development and peace.

Ballons Rouges Project

The Ballons Rouges Project is a pilot project which is currently implemented in Azerbaijan by the Council of Europe and the Youth Sports Trust in cooperation with MYSRA. The project encourages the use of sport in different types of post-emergency situations. The project proposes a non-formal education system based on different physical activities which are likely to act as a psychological aid for the children and also build confidence between different groups.

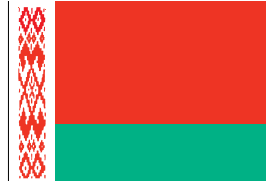
Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Within the Ballons Rouges Project, a training camp was organized in 2006 to train sport trainers working with refugee and internally displaced children.

Ministry of Sport and Youth

Website: <http://www.mys.gov.az/>





The decision of the United Nations General Assembly to proclaim 2005 as IYSPE fully complied with the state policy of the Republic of Belarus in the field of physical education and sports, intellectual and moral upbringing of youth and rehabilitation of the nation. Numerous mass participation events were held during 2005 as well as a photography contest and a fashion week.

UNDP Photography Contest



The second international photography contest, “Sport for Peace and Development” was held in Belarus from 1 October 2004 to 1 April 2005 to mark IYSPE 2005. The contest was arranged by the United Nations office in Belarus, together with “Krayavid” Photographic Studio of the Minsk State Palace of Children and Youth and the “Photo Arts” Belarusian Non-Governmental Association. It was supported by a number of international and local partners including Governments, international organizations, the media, and civil society organizations. The event gathered 135 professional and amateur photographers, from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, India, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, and France to participate in the contest, exhibiting a total of 474 works of arts. The winning photographs were exhibited in all regional cities in Belarus throughout 2005.



Mass Physical Education and Sports Events

The Ministry of Sports and Tourism, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, held a number of mass physical education and sports events, such as children’s and teenagers’ competitions in “Golden Puck” ice hockey and “Leather Ball” football. Over 180,000 young athletes participated in these events.

“Week of Fashion for Health”

It has become a tradition in Belarus to stage a “Week of fashion for health”, during which information events, including seminars and mass sports and tourism events are held.

Sport and tourism are recognized as key factors for development in the country. The mass physical recreation movement was especially important in Belarus in the period subsequent to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. Measures have been taken to promote activity and a goal has been set to have 30 per cent of the country’s physically active and working population regularly engaged in physical exercises.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The year 2006 marks 20 years since the biggest man-made catastrophe in the history of mankind: the explosion at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station. In order to attract the attention of the international community to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster once again, the Government of Belarus is planning to hold several large-scale events. With support from the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other international organizations, Belarus is ready to host an International Sports Camp in 2006, inviting children from neighbouring countries to participate in rehabilitation by means of physical education and sports, and to strengthen international cooperation, mutual understanding and respect.



BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Office in Sarajevo, in the scope of its country programme, committed itself to contribute to the achievement of SDC goals related to sport and development, particularly related to IYSPE 2005 by hosting a 'Think and Move' campaign.

'Think and Move' Campaign - Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development

Sport, especially team sport, has a long tradition in Bosnia and Herzegovina and provides people of all generations the opportunity to interact without regard to geographical, political and cultural borders. Therefore, a national basketball and football competition was planned for youth, combined with youth ecological action and education through fun and games.

Campaign Objectives:

- Promote sport as a means of development at the individual and societal level.
- Strengthen cohesion of youth groups and school communities as well as contacts between youth from various communities and across entity lines.
- Mobilize young people to contribute to ecology in Bosnia and Herzegovina and learn about important ecological issues.
- Through fun and games foster development of social skills of young people such as teamwork, cooperation and tolerance, and support integration of marginalized youth.

More than 7,200 college students from 10 cities took part in the "Think and Move" campaign to promote reconciliation and environmental awareness among Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian communities that began in January and culminated in a closing ceremony in Sarajevo on 11 June. The young men and women competed in football and basketball, held online interviews on environmental issues, and collected old newspapers for recycling. The purpose of the contest was to raise consciousness for environmental issues, sport and sustainable development and sport for peace. All participants agreed that more of that kind of gathering would be needed to overcome the feelings of hatred, revenge or fear from a war that ended only 10 years ago.



The Council of Ministers of the State Agency for Youth and Sports of Bulgaria undertook numerous activities within the framework of IYSPE 2005, particularly in collaboration with UNDP Bulgaria and the Vasil Levski National Sports Academy. In December 2004, Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General on Sport for Peace and Development, was conferred the title of “Doctor Honoris Causa” Professor of the National Sports Academy.

UNDP Bulgaria

UNDP Bulgaria collaborated with a number of civil society organizations, sport federations and private companies to implement three programmes that celebrated IYSPE 2005 and promoted sport as a tool for development and peace.

1. ‘I Want to Be’ Project

In collaboration with the Bulgarian Ministry of Youth and Sport, UNDP sponsored the “I Want to Be” project, aimed at promoting ethnic tolerance through sport and fair play. Six junior league football teams and players from various ethnic backgrounds in the districts of Yambol and Liven participated in a variety of athletic activities aimed at facilitating a culture of social integration and ethnic tolerance.

2. School Basketball League

In April, UNDP launched the School Basketball League aimed at reviving school sports and encouraging youth participation in achieving the MDGs. In addition to the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the project was supported by the Sofia Municipality, the Bulgarian Basketball Federation, Spalding, AND 1, Samsung, Nintendo, and Virgin Records. The League’s own magazine devoted a number of special supplements to IYSPE 2005, the MDGs and what young people can do to help meet them by 2015.

3. ‘Get Involved’ Project

In another initiative, UNDP partnered with the Bulgarian Special Olympics Team to implement a project entitled “Get Involved.” The aim of the project was to promote sport as a mechanism for social integration for people with intellectual disabilities. Special Olympics Europe, Coca Cola Bulgaria, the Johan Kreuf Foundation, the Union of European Football Associations, the Amateur Football League, and the Prosport Foundation supported this project. From April to June 2005, a number of sport competitions brought together individual athletes and teams from residential institutions all over the country. The national Special Olympics were held on 16 and 17 June 2005 with more than 200 athletes with intellectual disabilities competing in them.

“Peace for One Day” initiative

The State Agency for Youth and Sports, UNDP and the United Nations Resident Coordinator for Bulgaria, Mr. Neil Buhne organized observance of the “Peace for One Day” initiative. The initiative included authority public figures – Olympic champions, famous football players, performing celebrities, music stars and artists. This is the fourth year of observance of the International Day of Peace in Bulgaria.



BULGARIA

Activities of the Vasil Levski National Sports Academy in Sofia

The Vasil Levski National Sports Academy (NSA), Sofia is the only higher educational establishment in Bulgaria in the field of physical education and sport. The mission of NSA has always been to promote and develop sports and physical education for better understanding of the values and benefits of sport. All the sports tournaments during 2005 organized by the NSA were held under the motto of IYSPE. Events included a International Athletic tournament, a ski tournament for the Rectors Cup, an International Rugby tournament and sports activities of the 19 NSA sports clubs.

Another important objective of NSA during IYSPE 2005 was the promotion of physical activities and sport among people with disabilities. A number of events were undertaken including the hosting of the first national seminar on sitting volleyball in October; student involvement in the organization of the national Special Olympic Games; and a round-table conference on "Adapted Physical Activity." As a result of this conference, the Centre of Euro Integration and International Relations was established dealing with sports for people with disabilities.

"The Winning Difference": Congress of the European Athletics Coaches Association

The biggest event of the NSA during IYSPE 2005 was the twenty-eighth Congress of the European Athletics Coaches Association, entitled "The Winning Difference" held from 4 to 6 November 2005. The Congress was attended by over 200 participants from 25 countries who were welcomed by the Rector of the Academy, Professor Dr. Lachezar Dimitrov. The Congress started with a ceremony of awarding the degree "Doctor Honoris Causa" to the Olympic and six-time World Champion and record-holder in pole vault, Sergei Bubka.

Scientific and Research Activities

In order to promote sport, NSA is consistently developing scientific and research activities. The greatest achievement during 2005 in this direction was the inauguration of the International Scientific Institute of the National Sports Academy. In 2005, many distinguished people received honorary titles from NSA, including Sergei Bubka, Doctor Honoris Causa, Sepp Blatter, FIFA president, and Honorary Professor Walter Tokarski, Rector of the Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Marco Blatter, Chief Executive Manager of the Swiss Olympic Association and Professor Oleg Matytsin, Rector of the Russian State University of Physical Education, Sport and Tourism.

Website: <http://www.youthsport.bg>





In the course of IYSPE 2005, a series of sports manifestations were held with the objective of promoting sports in order to make peace among people. Croatian National Ambassadors for Sport, Tolerance and Fair Play of the Council of Europe, Gordan Kožulj and Irfan Smajlagić, were invited to the national championships of school sports clubs and took part in talks on tolerance and fair play for the advancement of peace, solidarity and mutual respect regardless of ethnicity.

European Year of Education through Sport 2004

IYSPE 2005 activities followed on from those undertaken in the course of the European Year of Education through Sport 2004 which aimed to promote sport for development and peace. Croatia celebrated the 130th anniversary of introducing physical education in schools. At kindergartens, schools and universities, gymnastic rallies were held along with athletic events, sports competitions and the presentation of traditional games. Lectures and seminars were held with the emphasis on engagement in sports as a way to prevent drug addiction and violence as well as to fight for peace and non-discrimination.

“Prica o biciklu”

During 2005, the ‘Old Timer Club – Biciklin’ of the city of Koprivnica, located in the northern part of Croatia, supported sports initiatives in the city and actively took part in the commemoration of IYSPE 2005. A unique project was developed under the title “Prica o biciklu” (Bicycle Story). In order to celebrate the bicycle as one of the greatest discoveries of human-kind, several activities took place such as a bicycle exhibition, Bicycle Ball and promotional race of old-timers.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the course of 2006, in addition to the national championships of school sports clubs, Croatia was the organizer of the World Cup of School Volleyball Teams held at Poreč, playing host to 37 national teams competing to promote peace and tolerance. Zadar and nearby teams hosted the first ever world games of the Croatian expatriates held under the aegis of the Croatian Government in conjunction with the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports. Sportsmen and women of Croatian descent from 25 countries worldwide took place in the event with the aim of promoting peace, tolerance and friendship.





CYPRUS

In July 2005, Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots offered each other an olive branch of friendship when they teamed up with young people from other countries on a special European Voyage of Understanding. In August, the Doves Olympic Movement Summer Camp took place in the mountains of Cyprus to promote acceptance, tolerance and friendship between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot children.

Cypriot Youth take Voyage of Understanding

Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot youth joined other young Europeans on a 10-day voyage in July, sailing

from Italy aboard the 60-metre square-rigged ship Stavros S. Niarchos. The 34-member crew lived and worked together as a team, which helped foster understanding between young people from the two different cultures during the adventure. The Tall Ships Youth Trust based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland planned the voyage, and Cypriot participants were assisted by a grant from the Bi-communal Development Programme (BDP), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and UNDP and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services in Nicosia, Cyprus.



Sailing provides a great environment for breaking down barriers and encouraging friendships among opposites. It's a life-building experience which will at the very least help foster understanding between the peoples of the island of Cyprus.



Tim Law, a director of Tall Ships Youth Trust.

Olympic Doves: Promoting Peace through Sports

From 30 July to 4 August 2005, the Doves Olympic Movement Summer Camp was held based on the philosophy and principles of the Olympic Movement. The Camp was organized by the Centre for Leisure Tourism and Sport, Research and Development at Intercollege in Cyprus with funding from USAID through the UNDP-executed BDP. The camp had 96 children participate half Turkish Cypriot and half Greek Cypriot ranging in age from 13 to 16 years old.

The main focus was the use of sports towards educational objectives. The instructors participated in conflict resolution activities to help them to better work together and

set a positive example for the participants of the camp. The goal of the camp was to promote acceptance, tolerance and friendship between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot children in a country that has been divided for over thirty years. By bringing the two communities together, they worked to erase commonly held misconceptions and foster trust, respect and understanding. The goals were to develop:

"a better understanding for each other's needs, inter-ethnic tolerance and acceptance, friendships among members of both communities and patterns of working together in the pursuit of common goals."

The organizers hope to have the camp operating on an annual basis in the future.



Sport and physical activities undertaken in the Czech Republic were in harmony with the goals of IYSPE 2005, particularly insofar as governmental support for sports programmes for youth has been instigated. The Czech Republic has a national "sport for all" programme, a code to support sport and a state policy on sports, including a talent development system and sport policies to promote gender equality.

During 2005 some extraordinary events were organized including a Sport Festival for All; Eurogames Doksy; Sport and Health International Conference; Academic Games for University students; and participation in Dreams and Teams - in cooperation with the British Council International Sports Games for Handicapped Children and Youth.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Czech Republic intends to progressively develop cooperation with the private sector, with events organized such as the McDonalds Cup, Coca Cola Cup and Prague International Marathon. It is hoped that further funding and research into the benefits of sport will ensure that the full potential of this tool is used. Sport has been found to be particularly effective in the area of preventing drug addiction, alcoholism, criminality and other negative social phenomena.



DENMARK

Numerous bodies have been particularly active in forwarding the objectives of IYSPE 2005 including the Danish Gymnastics & Sports Associations (DGI) and Play the Game. Seminars, conferences and sports activities were initiated to raise awareness and promote sport as a tool for education, health, development and peace.

“Play the Game: Governance in Sport: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly”

Play the Game is a non-profit, independent institution supported by the Danish Ministry of Culture and founded by all the main Danish sports organizations – the National Olympic Committee and Sports Confederation of Denmark, the Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations (DGI International) and the Danish Association of Company Sports – in close cooperation with the International Federation of Journalists. From 6 to 10 November 2005 in Copenhagen, Denmark, participants came together for “Play the Game: Governance in Sport: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly,” the fourth international world communication conference on sport and society under the patronage of ICSSPE and in partnership with the Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education. The Conference tackled some of the problems and issues facing sport such as doping, corruption, economic exploitation and political use and abuse of sport. Play the Game also told of the positive role of sport in culture, health and development, which mainstream media routinely ignore. The conference showcased the joy, the excitement, and the social benefits that people from all over the world can gain from taking part in sports.

The conference aimed to provide delegates with new insights, skills and opportunities for networking on a truly global scale. It was also part of Play the Game’s aims to strengthen the basic ethical values of sport and encourage democracy, transparency and freedom of expression in world sport.

Website: <http://www.playthegame.org>

Communication and Development through Sport

On 7 November 2005, a seminar about sport and development projects was organized by the Danish Center for Cultural Development (DCCD), DGI International, and Play the Game (see p. 74).

Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations

During 2005, DGI implemented the following projects within the four thematic areas identified by the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace as areas of particular focus for IYSPE 2005:



Sport and education

- “A Strong Volunteer Leader”, educational activities for volunteer sports leaders at the national, regional and local level in Denmark;
- “Youth Leader Education Programme”, the training of instructors to organize local education programmes for young people (aged 14-25) throughout Denmark;
- “Association Week”, a week of training courses, discussion forum and other events arranged for leaders of voluntary organizations throughout Denmark.

Sport and health

- “Children and Youth in Movement”, a sports project focused on providing fun and intensive “Sport for All” activities with a view to reversing the inactive lifestyle among children and youth.

Sport and peace

- “Democratic Development through Grass-roots Sports” – developing “Sport for All” associations in South-Eastern Europe and a regional network of local NGOs. The project is implemented jointly with the International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA).
- “Training of Children through Sports”: capacity-building activities for sports teachers in centres for street children in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Sports and sustainable development

- “Capacity-building through Sport and Culture”: capacity-building activities in three “Sport for All” organizations in western Kenya with a view to establishing a regional network.

playthegame



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

National Danish Performance Team as Ambassador for IYSPE 2005

In September 2005, DGI sent its National Danish Performance Team (NDPT) on its sixth world tour. Through visits to 20 countries the team intends to show its own brand of general gymnastics inspired by the Danish gymnastics tradition. During 2005 to 2006 the team will give 180 large performances and a similar number of smaller workshops for children, gymnastics instructors and teachers of physical education. It is with great pride that the team undertakes all these activities while raising awareness of, and promoting, the power and positive values of sport and the goals of IYSPE 2005, as agreed to in a memorandum of understanding signed by the United Nations and DGI, respectively. NDPT has provided details of this initiative through its website and various public relations documents, which are being distributed all over the world.

Websites: <http://www.dccd.dk>
<http://www.dgi.dk/>



FINLAND



Finnish sports projects during IYSPE 2005 have contributed to social development - peace, equality and basic education - in Finland as well as a number of developing countries such as Tanzania. Public awareness activities included a "Sauna Bus" Tour which ended at the Helsinki 2005 World Championships in Athletics in August. One of the themes at the World Championships was development cooperation, with the "Sauna Bus" Tour involvement in the Make Poverty History Campaign at the Championships demonstrating the athletic communities support for the United Nations and IYSPE 2005.

“Put the Ball on the Move: Global Development with Sport” Seminar

The seminar on the theme “Put the Ball on the Move: Global Development with Sport” was organized by the Finnish Sports Federation, Sports Development Aid Programme, LiiKe and the Ministry of Education on 9 March. More than 100 participants attended the seminar from a variety of organizations and age groups. There was media coverage by newspapers, radio and television. It is hoped that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will give sport and physical activity an official status in its policy programme on development cooperation and will include sport in the action programme on development and cross-border cooperation directed to NGOs.

Sports Seminar

The Finnish Sports Federation held a national municipality sports seminar in Helsinki from 7 to 8 July 2005. 720 leaders from Finnish towns and municipality councils attended the seminar.

LiiKe - Move for a Better Future

LiiKe (Finnish for movement) is a Finnish NGO established in 2001 that has been particularly active during IYSPE 2005 in contributing to the achievement of the MDGs. The purpose of the organization is to strengthen the culture of sports and sports development cooperation in

developing countries. LiiKe also tries to increase the knowledge of development education and development through sport in Finland. LiiKe particularly concentrates on increasing school attendance and physical education in primary and secondary schools. “Education through Sports” is one of LiiKe’s key projects in Tanzania. In this project, sport is realized as a school of life which gives opportunities to learn fundamental social skills.

Sport-Related Development Initiatives

The Finnish Basketball Association’s FinnDo Basketball School in Bosnia helps reconciliation among ethnic communities, and a sports club is providing new and used footballs for primary schools in Tanzania. Two Tanzanian youth football teams FC Vito Malaika and FC Vito Tandahimba and one Zambian team, KAO Ambassador participated in the Helsinki Cup football tournament in July 2005. All three teams were wearing the IYSPE 2005 logo on their jerseys. The Helsinki Cup organizers also sold t-shirts featuring the IYSPE 2005 logo.

Public Awareness Activities

Articles were published during 2005 in the web-based magazine Liikunnan ja Urheilun Maailma (The World of Recreation and Sports) of the Finnish Sports Federation. LiiKe and the Finnish Sports Federation printed about 2,000 postcards with the IYSPE 2005 logo, which were disseminated amongst Finnish citizens to attract them to visit the IYSPE 2005 web page.



“Sauna Bus” Tour

In partnership with the Finnish United Nations Association and a number of NGOs, the UNDP Nordic Office organized the “Sauna Bus” Tour to promote IYSPE 2005, the MDGs, and the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the United Nations. A team of representatives from UNDP and partner organizations travelled to 35 sport and cultural events in a refurbished bus designed by students at the University of Art and Design in Helsinki. The bus featured an exhibition on IYSPE 2005, the MDGs, and the United Nations – and a sauna! The tour kicked off at the World Village Festival in Helsinki on 28 May and ended at the World Athletic Championship (6-13 August) in Helsinki, where it was a part of the “Make Poverty History Campaign” aiming to engage the athletes in the Campaign and raise awareness about the MDGs.

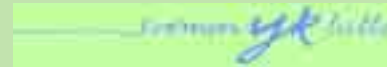
Keeping the Ball Rolling...

LiiKe and the Finnish Sports Federation will continue implementing Sports for Development and Peace programmes. LiiKe is planning a sports development cooperation strategy for the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 2006. Objectives of the United Nations in the domain of sport for development and peace will be included in this strategy.

Websites

LiiKe ry: <http://www.liike.fi>

Suomen Liikunta ja Urheilu ry: <http://www.slu.fi>



“

Personally, I can neither jump nor run fast, so in that sense my credentials in reaching out to participants in this World Championship event are rather modest. But I am someone who benefited in my youth – and still benefits – from the wonderfully formative experience of sport; and who believes in every child's right to that experience – the right to play – and the value of sport in improving health, education and development as well as helping break barriers and promote peace.

Kofi Annan, message from the United Nations Secretary-General to the participants at the Helsinki 2005 World Championship in Athletics

”



FRANCE

France hosted two major international events within the framework of IYSPE 2005, namely, a conference for Youth and Sports Ministers and a Sport and Disability Meeting.

Conference of the Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries

From 6 to 8 April 2005, France hosted the Conference for Youth and Sport Ministers of French-Speaking Countries with some 200 participants representing 40 countries. Mr. Adolf Ogi presented the objectives of IYSPE 2005. As a result of the conference, participants adopted supplementary youth programmes for the development of sports to the value of € 2 million for 2005. France is the first financial backer of these programmes with a contribution of € 1.07 million.

“Sport and Disability” Meeting

France organized, in commemoration of IYSPE 2005, the first meeting of European governmental experts on the topic “Sport and Disability” in Paris on 3 June 2005. The meeting’s objective was to address and reinforce initiatives in this field of sport and disability. Twenty participants from 11 European countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Czech Republic and Romania) participated in the meeting. An abstract network of experts working on this topic was created as a result of the meeting.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

A follow-up of the “Sport and Disability” meeting is intended, with discussion of the following themes:

- the integration of disabled sportsmen and women in sporting federations;
- adequate training of individuals with regard to teaching sport and physical education to young disabled individuals;
- the role of local authorities and in particular of municipalities in the future of sport and disability.

“The School of Champions”

The National Orientation Directive for 2005 was delivered on 16 November 2004 by the Ministry for Youth and Sports to all national bodies and services directed to the development of projects within the framework of IYSPE 2005 at the local, departmental and regional level. Several projects emerged which used the logo of IYSPE 2005 and gained financial support. For example, the association “Sport Future” realized a project “The School of Champions” which used sport as a vector of citizenship and social integration for 10-12 year olds through educational courses.

Public Awareness Activities

Information by way of booklets, posters, advertisements and press releases were disseminated which outlined the United Nations activities on sport for development and peace and the objectives of IYSPE 2005.

Development Activities

France undertook a number of international activities consistent with the objectives of IYSPE 2005. The initiative “To save life in Asia, French sport begins” was organized jointly by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the NOC, major sporting organizations and federations and in partnership with NGOs and the media. More than € 1.2 million were given to victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster.

During the Fifth Jeux de la Francophonie in Niger from the 7 to 17 December 2005, the Ministry for Youth and Sports signed a partnership convention with the French Red Cross for the installation of actions of solidarity in Niger and granted a subsidy of €100,000 for this purpose. The sporting federations taking part in the Games duplicated this effort (see p. 124).

The Ministry of Youth and Sports donated € 35,000 to support the activities of the NGO “Sport sans Frontiers” (see p. 368) in the goal of assisting deprived children, women’s sport and national reconciliation in Afghanistan and the province of Kosovo.

Website: <http://www.jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr>



IYSPE 2005 provided a platform for the Government of Germany and other actors to raise awareness about the role of sport in education, health, development and peace. Sport for development programmes were conducted in tsunami affected regions of the world, in Afghanistan, particularly for women and girls, and sport was promoted in Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Uganda. In Germany, programmes for migrants and those living with a disability were implemented as well as numerous public awareness activities and information sharing about IYSPE 2005.

“The Meaning of Sport Science for the Political Decision-Making Process”

On 11 February 2005, the Government of Germany commemorated IYSPE 2005 by holding a symposium on “The Meaning of Sport Science for the Political Decision-making Process” hosted by the German Institute for Sport Science, Bonn and organized by the Swiss Federal Office for Sports (FOSPO) in Magglingen, Switzerland.

Sport for Development Projects

As the government agency responsible for sports, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, together with the German Parliament and German sports associations, committed itself to supporting IYSPE 2005 and chose and funded 24 model projects to this effect. In addition to promoting and strengthening sport and sports competitions at all levels, the primary aim was to use sport as a means for propagating peace and integration. Examples of transnational projects with this aim include efforts to develop sport and construct sports facilities in Afghanistan; reconstruction assistance after the Indian Ocean tsunami

disaster in South-East Asia; and sport promotion projects in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

National projects mainly focused on integrating people from migrant families living in Germany and on gender equality in sports.

Website: <http://www.bmi.bund.de>

Promotion of Integration of Migrants in Germany through Sport

A number of projects were held, including the following projects:

- “Kick Forward goes for Development”: a street sport project in Ostfildern, Germany.
- “Clear the Ring for Girls” girls’ boxing project;
- “Start – Sport Overcomes Cultural Hurdles”, a sport for all project, in particular for female migrants;
- German-Turkish youth encounter with joint sporting activities;
- Playing ball finds adherence - football in one world, Fair Play Network;
- In-line skating with Islamic female migrants in Germany;
- Multicultural youth encounters during the Junior European Track and Field Championships.

Public Awareness Activities

To promote IYSPE 2005, the German campaign agency Berlin Shanghai Media prepared a major publicity print campaign using posters funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior that feature members of the public using sport in their everyday lives (see further poster examples p. 164). Additionally, working papers were published for use in schools named “Sport – an Engine of Development?”



* Germany is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

“

Sport promotes fundamental values such as respect, discipline, fair play and team spirit. It contributes considerably to the prevention of extremism, force and hostility towards strangers.

Dr. Goettrik Wewer, Under-Secretary of State for the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany

”

GERMANY

Promotion of Sport in the Tsunami-Affected Areas of South-East Asia

With December 2005 marking the first anniversary of the devastating Indian Ocean tsunami disaster, a partnership with the German NOC used sport to make a valuable contribution in helping the victims of the disaster overcome their trauma. In sports, people experience the feeling of belonging to a team, which can help them find new hope and regain courage to face life. Three projects were funded as part of IYSPE 2005.

Banda Aceh, Indonesia: The objective of the project was to train sport teachers at schools and social workers and to teach traumatized children new sports and games as part of rehabilitation activities. Children aged between 7 and 14 years learned how to make sports equipment from ordinary objects in five sport camps.

Kalutara, Sri Lanka: The objective of this project was to improve quality of life by rebuilding sports grounds and sports equipment. Together with local assistance, many new sport facilities with football and handball grounds, mini-goals, and volleyball courts were built.

Bahn Bang Sak, Thailand: The objective of the project was to teach children and youth basic sports skills, such as running, jumping and throwing. Several workshops were held around the themes: learning through play; the preparation of sports competitions; and the relation between sports and health.

Promotion of Sport for the Disabled

International Paralympic Day was held on 27 August 2005 in Bonn. A project on sport for the disabled in Rwanda was initiated with the use of Rwandan trainers and instructors.

“Fit for future” Project, Cleven-Becker Foundation

Boris Becker and Hans-Dieter Cleven have been actively supporting many projects, in particular through their own foundation, the Cleven-Becker Foundation. The project “Fit for Future” aims at preventing child obesity and lack of physical activity as well as the resulting health and social problems. Until the end of 2006, 200,000 children should profit from the project. Boris Becker is also involved as an ambassador for the Laureus Foundation. He lends his support to socially challenged children and youth, whose development he wants to promote through sports.

Website: <http://www.cleven-becker-stiftung.ch>

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Through experience gained in organizing the above projects, sports' contribution to the achievement of the MDGs can be maximized by a tight cooperation between the government, parliament and sporting bodies. Germany's projects provide evidence that the criteria of selection can be set in a way that ensures sustainable effect of the projects.

Website: <http://www.UNO-JahrdesSports.de>

“

Many people are now aware that sport has the power to change many things... Up until now many projects are run separately and independently. It would be great, if we could join forces and run things together more often.

”

Boris Becker, German tennis champion



Within the framework of IYSPE 2005, Greece hosted the "4th International Foreign Diplomats Football Tournament" under the auspices of the Secretariat General of Sport on 5 June in the Olympic Stadium Spyros Louis. The core message of the event was "The sporting spirit creates a healthy society in a healthy environment".

Within the framework of the XVII European Sport Conference, and wishing to give Greeks the opportunity to enjoy the International Biennial of Sport in Art (BIDA), the Secretariat General of Sport - Ministry of Culture participated in the 16th BIDA in 2005 which presented the works of thirty one contemporary artists from the Mediterranean among whom were eleven Greek artists. Following this event, Athens hosted the XVII European Sports Conference.

XVII European Sport Conference

From 24 to 26 September 2005, Athens hosted the XVII European Sport Conference. The main theme of the conference was the "Evolution of Sport in Europe," providing a historical retrospective of sport and drawing conclusions to help and affect both leaders and citizens. The retrospective shed light on the beneficial impact and diverse nature of sport as well as the persistent problems affecting it and ventured to offer some solutions, so as to render a broad outline of the future landscape and predominant trends in the field of sport.

European Structures: Conclusions to the Conference suggested that the existing structures for sport in Europe in the framework of the Council of Europe, European Union and non-governmental organizations need to be further enhanced and developed through open dialogue and understanding among these institutions. The Conference considered it high time that sport constituted a European Union common policy field. Through cooperation, the European Union, States and NGOs should identify their specific respective roles and approach to Sport; particularly in the field of professional sport, where

sports activity has a great impact on economic sectors at large. Equity, democracy, autonomy of sportbodies, protection of human rights both against State powers and NGOs' arbitrariness should be the principles for such cooperation.

Financial Components: The Conference underscored the need for sport development as a means of protection of public health and, therefore, as a means of curtailing considerable public health expenditure. It further stressed the need to regulate the channels financing sport through sponsorship, advertising and media rights. Drawing funds from various financial resources should be in the service of sport and not at its expense: therefore sport ethics and healthy sport competition are non-negotiable.

Moral Values and Ideals: Sport ethics should be strengthened and function as a shield against uncontrolled financial exploitation of sport. With this in mind, sport for people with disabilities must be further developed. Within the framework of consolidating sport ethics, the Conference greeted the involvement of UNESCO in the fight against doping, since it considers doping the worst sport crime, not only because it causes huge harm on the health of athletes and sport competition, but also, and most importantly, because it causes irreparable damage on the very concept of ethics, as expressed by sport.



* Greece is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

G R E E C E

Education: The sine-qua-non precondition for reversing the current situation and consolidating sport ethics is not only re-formulating the new conceptual definition of sport or regulating its financial parameters but introducing and implementing the appropriate education policies. The activity of the European Working Group "Women and Sport" constitutes an example of a praiseworthy and fruitful initiative focusing on promoting the right role models as a measure to eradicate violence. Education for the professional reintegration of athletes after the end of their sport career constitutes an important element that can and should be promoted by European Union actions, regulations and programmes.

Sport in Art: Sport and art set similar goals: overcoming and exceeding human nature in all its facets: physical, spiritual and intellectual.

Future Tendencies – "Imagine 2010": In the field of tourism development there is great potential for the future development of all forms of sport tourism, in combination with the promotion and preservation of cultural heritage and the creation of sport facilities and services in terms of respect and compatibility with sustainable tourism development. In the field of social cohesion and public health, there is also great potential as well as necessity to undertake initiatives, actions and programmes aiming at the development of sport for all, sport for people with disabilities, and sport aimed at increasing life expectancy. Finally, in the field of employ-

ment, there is dire need to legislate on the recognition and consolidation of professions involved in the broader sport sector, so as for them not to be at the discretion or to be subject to the arbitrariness of sport federations or sport club owners.

Sixteenth Biennial of Sport in Art

On the initiative of the Deputy Ministry of Sport, Thessaloniki played host to the most significant Biennial of artists that links modern art to sport. The aim was to have this event become a cultural and artistic event of prime importance for Europe and the Mediterranean region. The sixteenth Biennial of Sport in Art (Bienal Internacional del Deporte en el Arte) was held from 7 to 30 September 2005 in cooperation with the Consejo Superior de Deportes of Spain, within the framework of IYSPE 2005 and of the XVII European Conference on Sport.

The sixteenth Biennial of Sport in Art was also presented in Seville, Spain, in November 2005 by eleven Greek artists.

Websites: <http://www.escxvii.gr>
<http://www.sportsnet.gr>



“

In an age of changeability and rapid developments, the need to contemplate the prospects and dangers facing sport in all its manifestations and effects on all facets of our lives has become more pressing. Within this context, Europe can actively contribute to giving new meaning to this common effort through the classic and enduring values of sport: noble competition and fair play and the bringing together of peoples, the striving for measure and harmony in both body and mind.

”

Message from the Prime Minister of Greece Mr. Kostas Karamanlis
to the XVII European Sports Conference

The Vienna-Budapest Supermarathon has been held since 1990, with the event in 2005 drawing runners from countries all over Europe. During 2005, many preceding races were held connected to the Supermarathon: in April, thousands of students participated in a university and college relay race Szarvasüzük (Deer-chasers); in May the Open Borders Békéscsaba-Arad-Békéscsaba Supermarathon; in autumn, the MARABU marathon in Budakeszi (county Pest); Sokoró Mountain Running in the county Győr-Moson-Sopron and the Submarathon Nagyigmánd in the county Komárom-Esztergom.

Vienna-Budapest Supermarathon

From 19 to 23 October 2005 the sixteenth Vienna-Budapest Supermarathon was run from Vienna to Budapest under the theme "Run without borders."

To mark IYSPE 2005, UNIC Vienna joined hands with the organizers of the Vienna-Budapest sixteenth annual Supermarathon. The Super-marathon was run over a course of five days from Vienna, Austria to Budapest, Hungary. At the start of the 2005 Supermarathon, 140 teams of 5 runners; 42 individual runners; 100 cyclists and 10 in-line skaters from African, Asian and European countries competed over a total distance of 352 kilometres.

In 2005, the Supermarathon was part of the programme "Live your Life" which was launched by the Ministry of Defence of Hungary in connection with the National Health Programme. Taking the opportunity provided by the wide-ranging series of events involving thousands of people from schoolchildren to pensioners, campaigns were made against harmful addictions, drugs, alcohol consumption and smoking.

The Hungarian and Austrian tourist and cultural programmes supported the Supermarathon, with the economic significance of the event proven by the fact that participants spent a total of 5,000 guest-nights with full board in Hungary. By joining sport, culture and tourism in this event, the organizers have effectively hosted a "running festival" promoting healthy lifestyle, sport and athletics with strong media support.

Website: <http://www.szupermarathon.hu>



This event (...) promotes the fundamental values of sport, such as peaceful competition, friendship, integration, tolerance, team spirit, a healthy lifestyle and care for the environment.

Adolf Ogi

Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace



National Sport Society

The purpose of the National Sport Society is to help Hungarian Sports to approach strategic issues such as junior sports development, school level sports and physical education activities, sports and health and sports financing and management. The organization's main function is to raise awareness, identify problems and create solutions to issues that can negatively influence Hungarian Sports.

In February/March 2005, a meeting was held focusing on junior development and sports.

IRELAND

The Government of Ireland is supporting an Active School Initiative in all schools. This initiative was first introduced as part of EYES 2004 and is being continued during 2006 to create a continuing link between EYES 2004 and IYSPE 2005.

Active School Award Initiative

The Active School Award Initiative recognizes and encourages excellence in physical education and co-curricular sport and physical activity programmes in schools.

An award is presented to schools that offer compulsory Physical Education courses that are exceptional and enhanced by extra-curricular activities. Schools must meet the curriculum for Physical Education, as well as the criteria established by the Active School – Quality Physical Education Award Scheme, in order to assess how well the school is achieving quality physical education.

Lifelong Involvement in Sport and Physical Activity

A model for a Lifelong Involvement in Sport and Physical Activity (LISPA) has been developed in Ireland on behalf of the Government of Ireland. The LISPA model is a systematic approach that will assist in creating an environ-

ment that enables participants, from a young age, to achieve their optimum potential. By learning the fundamentals of movement and developing a positive attitude to sport and physical activity, children are provided with a pathway to continue a lifelong involvement in sport and physical activity. These include the promotion of a child-centred approach, a distinction between deliberate play and deliberate practice and recognizing individual difference. The LISPA model encompasses all levels of participation and lifelong involvement in sport and physical activity.

Women in Sport Programme

The Irish Sports Council's € 750,000 Women in Sport Programme was launched in October 2005. The initiative is aimed at promoting increased participation of women of all ages in sport as participants, players, officials and administrators. A website has been developed to communicate the positive aspects of sports participation, outline the existing projects, profile sportswomen, and provide links to where women can find participation opportunities.

Websites: <http://www.irishsportsCouncil.ie>
<http://www.womeninsport.ie>



“ Attracting more women into sport is a key element of our participation strategy, which is all about breaking down barriers and increasing participation in sport, this is a priority for the Irish Sports Council. These projects, and the development of a dedicated website for women in sport, are the means by which many women can rekindle their relationship with sport, or be introduced to it and experience its life enhancing power.

”

Irish Sports Council Chief Executive John Treacy



Italy's commitment to the wording in resolution 69/8 of "building a peaceful and better world through sport" has been evident in the numerous activities held in the country throughout 2005 including regional sporting activities, marathons and the "Sport and Joy" conference. Particular awareness of the role of sport in promoting peace was made due to the hosting by Italy of the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin following IYSPE 2005.

General Assembly resolution 60/8 of 3 November 2005, adopted on 1 December 2005, urges:

"Member States to observe, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, the Olympic Truce, individually or collectively, during the XX Olympic Winter Games, to be held in Turin, Italy, from 10 to 26 February 2006, and the following Paralympic Winter Games, to be held also in Turin, from 10 to 19 March 2006, by ensuring the safe passage and participation of athletes at the Games".⁵³



XI City of Rome Marathon

The XI City of Rome Marathon was one of the first international events of 2005 to commemorate IYSPE 2005. It is one of the most important marathons in the world, with an overall record number of participants. More than 10,000 registered for the 2005 Marathon with 8,156 crossing the finish line, including 115 hand bike and wheelchair athletes.

Website: <http://www.maratonadiroma.it>

"Sport and Joy" Conference

On the occasion of IYSPE 2005, 'Sportmeet for a United World' held the International Congress "Sport and Joy: Real Sport Runs Together With Joy" from 15 to 18 September 2005 in Trento, Italy. The Congress was an occasion for the world of sports to begin dialogue about the relationship between "exercise, sports and joy". The Congress went deeper into the sociological, economical, pedagogical and psychological aspects of the subject, with contributions from experts and witnesses from the world of sports.

Website: <http://www.sportmeet.org>

Swim Across the Strait

The Italian Swimming Federation organized a swim across the Strait of Sicily on 29 July 2005. The event was successful due to the partnership of UNIC Italy and was conducted as a commemorative IYSPE 2005 event. Some 60 athletes took part in this non-competitive event, which also saw the participation of a number of disabled swimmers.



* Italy is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

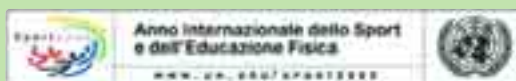
ITALY

“Olimpiadi del Tricolore”

Every four years the Municipality of Reggio Emilia, in partnership with the Italian NOC and Region Emilia-Romagna, stage the “Olimpiadi del Tricolore”, on the occasion of the Italian Tricolour Bicentenary, commemorating the birth of the national flag in 1797 in Reggio Emilia. The aim of the event is to promote relations among youth sport teams coming from all over the world; to educate young athletes in facing sport competitions with fair play; and to express joy, friendship and solidarity, which are an integral part of youth sport events in order to convey a tangible message of peace and brotherhood to the whole world. More than 5,000 participated in the event from all over the world competing in the same disciplines as those at the official Olympic Games.

Vivicittà

Vivicittà, sponsored by Unione Italiana Sport Per Tutti, is an annual race celebrating freedom. In 2005, the race was dedicated to the sixtieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War in the framework of IYSPE 2005. Over the years, the race has been held in commemoration of the fall of the Berlin wall, the peace following the war in Sarajevo, the rights of Algerian women and the peace and reconciliation in Rwanda. The event extends beyond borders and celebrates human solidarity.



“Fitness = Moving in Health” Campaign

On the basis of recent directives of the Italian Ministry of Health and on the indications of WHO, it has become essential that the public become aware of the importance of healthy lifestyle's in order to control increases in obesity and cardiovascular disease. A national campaign of information and prevention, whereupon family doctors and fitness professionals joined together to promote health and well-being was initiated during 2005. The Italian Federation of Family Medicine (FIMMG) and the Italian Federation of Aerobics and Fitness (FIAF) entered into an agreement to implement a joint programme to increase public awareness of the benefits of proper nutrition and regular physical activity. In virtue of this agreement the two federations planned a national campaign called “Fitness=Moving in Health” which began 15 October 2005 in Formia.

The campaign is included within the WHO “Move for Health” initiatives. FIMMG and FIAF prepared various instruments for the implementation of the campaign including a questionnaire, an observational study, and a FITtest[®] for the self-evaluation of the consumer. A call centre and a website offering assistance to the consumer were also established.



Sport plays an important role in Kazakhstan with the development of sport, especially mass participation sport, being one of the priorities of state policies in Kazakhstan. In order to organize public affairs in the sphere of sport, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on "Physical Culture and Sport" was adopted on 2 December 1999. The Government aims to provide all citizens equal opportunity to do sports regardless of income and wealth. Sport is recognized as an efficient tool in the struggle against smoking and drug addiction amongst youth. A special programme was approved by the President of Kazakhstan: "Strategy on the Fight against Drug Addiction and Drug Business in the Republic of Kazakhstan 2001-2005". The programme enabled activities to be organized using state financial resources, including mass sport events for children and youth under the slogan of "Sport Without Narcotics". Such events have involved the participation of the private sector.

Numerous sporting events were held during IYSPE 2005. Since the year 2000, the number of participants in such events has doubled. Events include traditional games which are popular amongst the multinational population and play an important role in stability and tolerance in the country.

IYSPE 2005 was commemorated in the following activities in Kazakhstan:

Date	Event
15 March – 30 April	First youth sport games of Kazakhstan
12 –15 August	Kazakhstan sport rural games
19-22 August	Kazakhstan competition for people living with a disability
September	Equestrian Sport Festival
February, April, June, August	Championships of Kazakhstan in water sports



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

At all pre-school institutes there are obligatory activities based on special programmes of physical education. In the process of continuing implementation of physical education, in 73.3 per cent of schools there is a third class of gym (4 hours total) and by the end of 2007, this programme is intended to be implemented in all schools nationwide.

Given that many people in Kazakhstan live outside the city, a programme is being implemented (until the end of 2006) which plans to open a specialized sports school in all regions.

LATVIA

On the 25 February, IYSPE 2005 was officially opened in Latvia with the support of UNDP Latvia, Latvian Sports Administration, Ministry of Education and Science, Latvian National Commission for UNESCO, Latvian NOC, and the Riga Municipality.

Activities continued throughout the year including the Fourth International Baltic Sports Medicine Congress, the Latvian Sports Awards, Students Games Contest and conferences and public awareness raising around the theme "Sport and Education - One Language".

"Sport and Education – One Language" IYSPE 2005 Poster Publicity Campaign

From December 2004 to January 2005, Latvia held a poster competition among secondary and higher school students on "Sport and Education – One Language". The objective of the competition was to encourage adolescents and youths to think of sport as a bearer of educational, human and social values, as well as to become themselves messengers of good practices and to draw the attention of their peers, parents and educators to the activities of IYSPE 2005. The winning poster was chosen at the opening ceremony of IYSPE 2005 in Latvia and was published and distributed among all educational institutions. It became the local symbol of IYSPE 2005 in Latvia. The competition was supported by the Latvian Sports Administration and the Ministry of Education and Science.

Fourth International Baltic Sports Medicine Congress

The Latvian Sports Medicine Association on behalf of the Baltic States Sports Medicine Association hosted the Fourth

International Baltic Sports Medicine Congress in Riga, Latvia from 11 to 12 November 2005 in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. The Congress was held to showcase the growing interest in sports medicine as a specialty which covers research, education and the practice of physical activity and sports. Sports are an essential component of health care and prevention and rehabilitation. Sports medicine is important for medical management of competitive and recreational athletes, not only in the preparation for training but also in the fight against doping. More than 340 participants from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania took part in the Congress; lecturers represented Germany, the Russian Federation, Greece, Italy and other countries and covered subjects such as the:

- Development of sports medicine – achievements and perspectives;
- Education, sport and health promotion to improve quality of life in society;
- Sport medicine and cardiology;
- Sports psychology;
- Implementation of requirements of the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Sports Awards 2005

On 3 December 2005, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Latvian NOC hosted the Latvian Sports Awards which highlighted the activities and achievements of IYSPE 2005. There were 13 nominations – in sport pedagogy, coaching and team and individual sports. The Sport Awards were made to be an especially successful sporting event thanks to the great success of Jelena Prokopchuka, who was presented the Athlete of the Year title in Latvia.

Further national events organized in Latvia under the banner of IYSPE 2005:

Date	Event
11-12 February	Latvian Youth Winter Olympiad Opening sports event
19-22 May	SELL (Suomi, Eesti, Latvija, Lietuva) Student Games Contest with 15 sporting disciplines among students of the SELL countries. Support from the Latvian Higher School Sports Association and the Latvian Sports Administration
19 May	"Sport and Education – One Language" Conference was held discussing the role of students in organizing sports events and sport as a specialist education to work in a multilingual and multicultural environment. Support from the Latvian Academy of Sports Education
September-December	Latvian University Sport Games featured 19 kinds of sports, supported by the Latvian Higher School Sports Association





Since 2004, the Government of Liechtenstein has played a key role in supporting the International Swiss Under 16 Soccer Cup held in Bad Raggaz, Switzerland. This annual tournament continued in 2005 and was followed by a training camp in the province of Kosovo.

International Swiss U16 Cup

In addition to hosting clubs from the most renowned clubs in Europe, the International Swiss Under 16 Cup accommodates a guest team from a developing region. The aim of this initiative is to contribute to an intercultural dialogue between teams and to demonstrate to all participants the convening power of sport. In 2005, Liechtenstein supported the tournament by financing the participation of a guest team from the province of Kosovo.

Top European Soccer Coaches Train Kosovo Youth

Top soccer coaches from the Principality of Liechtenstein, including Mr Martin Andermatt, national coach of the Principality of Liechtenstein, joined soccer coaches from Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in an innovative training camp held in Pristina and Mitrovica, the province of Kosovo during IYSPE 2005. The camp taught 400 young people from different regions of the Balkans as well as 60 local coaches and 60 local referees new methods for teaching youth (see p. 214).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In 2006, Liechtenstein gave CHF 40,000 to the Bad Raggaz tournament, enabling a joint team from Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory to participate. Despite the political situation in the region, with the support of the Peres Centre for Peace, the Palestinian-Israeli "Peace Team" was able to come to Switzerland to compete in the tournament with eleven other top Under 16 teams.

Website: <http://www.swissu16.com/>



NETHERLANDS



The Dutch Platform for Sport and Development - NCDO

NCDO established the Platform for Sport and Development Cooperation that facilitates the collaboration between Dutch development organizations, sports federations, research institutes and NGOs, which are playing an active role in the sports sector. The main tasks of the Platform are to bring together these organizations and provide them with a forum where existing knowledge and experiences with respect to sport activities and projects in developing countries, can be collected, shared and exchanged. The Platform aims at initiating new activities in this area; it contributes to providing information and focuses on enhancing the public awareness and support for sport and development cooperation issues both nationally and internationally. In this respect, the Platform aims to bring together existing expertise and experience, especially with respect to the various ways in which sport can contribute to the development of an individual person as well as to the reconstruction of societies in developing countries. The Platform acts as an advisory body on the quality and feasibility of national and international projects.

Website: <http://www.ncdo.nl>

Platform Meetings: NCDO organizes two Platform meetings annually. The Platform meetings serve as an instrument for the exchange of knowledge and experiences and for stimulating partnerships between the various members present.

Theme-Research: The Platform initiates quick-scan research by and/or amongst the Platform members, with the aim of increasing the existing knowledge about various topics and to formulate practical recommendations for the Platform members.

Information and Knowledge Exchange: The Platform has established a database (<http://www.sportdevelopment.org/>) in which information on Sport and Development projects is gathered.

Seminar on Sport and Development: Every year the Platform holds a seminar to inform the broader public on

the world of Sport and Development Cooperation. During the seminar participants can present their organizations' activities, as well as their partners' activities in the developing world.

IYSPE 2005 Campaign NCDO

NCDO facilitated an umbrella campaign in the light of IYSPE 2005. NCDO collaborated with approximately 30 Dutch organizations to spread the message of IYSPE 2005 to as many, and as diverse, groups of people in the Netherlands as possible. Over 2.5 million people in the Netherlands were reached by the media messages and initiatives that took place in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. The famous sports reporter Edward van Cuilenborg was appointed as an ambassador for IYSPE 2005 in the Netherlands.

The International Toolkit on Sport and Development

In June 2005, the International Toolkit on Sport and Development was launched following the proposal of the initiative at the "Next Step 1" conference held in Amsterdam in 2003.

The main purpose of the Toolkit programme is to provide people working in the field of sport for development with maximum number of useful and important tips (see p. 72).

Website: <http://www.toolkitsportdevelopment.org/>

Public Awareness Activities

The partner organizations that joined the IYSPE 2005 campaign all carried out individual awareness-raising activities which spread the messages of IYSPE 2005. This resulted in the organization and execution of more than 35 projects and initiatives. These activities varied from debates, newsletters, flyers, symposiums, and educational packages to cultural festivals, sports events, film festivals, documentaries and digital videodiscs with images of sport for development projects in the field. During these activities, the partner organizations briefed visitors on their own sports development activities in the



field and on the meaning and message of IYSPE 2005 by distributing IYSPE 2005 communication material. All websites of partner organizations also have a link (or banner) to the Dutch IYSPE 2005 site and include information on IYSPE 2005 on their own websites and in press articles and any other form of publicity.

Website: <http://www.vnjaarsport.nl>

“Let’s Play” Prize Contest

NCDO organized an online prize contest with input and support from an advisory group consisting of six strategic partners (UNICEF, the Netherlands National Olympic Committee/Netherlands Sports Federations (NOC/NSF), the Dutch National Football Association, Right to Play, Utrecht University and the Cruyff Foundation). The contest was held for active and passive sports people and students of sports institutes. The aim was to inform these sports minded people about IYSPE 2005 and to attract media attention for IYSPE 2005. The winner of the contest – a journalism student – together with a Dutch sports reporter, visited two sports development projects in Kenya (MYSA and the Youth Sport and Development Association Karachuonyo in Homa Hills) in October 2005. The trip was recorded and broadcast in several programmes on national television and radio and newspapers.

‘The World in a Sports Bag’

The educational package ‘The World in a Sports Bag’ aims to create a deeper understanding of the value of sport worldwide among primary schoolchildren in the Netherlands. Already 2,500 schools with at least 100,000 children, and 2,500 teachers have been making use of this package. It was a joint production of NOC/NSF and UNICEF with financial support of NCDO.

Website: <http://www.dewereldineensportas.nl>.

Football Match

A football match was held between the Moroccan all-star team and the Dutch Premier League team Sparta in support of sport and development projects (organized by MaroquiStars Foundation).

Closing Event of the Dutch IYSPE 2005 Campaign

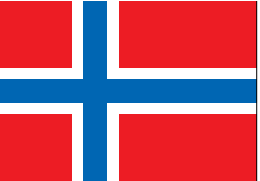
Together with all platform members, NCDO staged the closing event of IYSPE 2005 in the Hague on 7 December 2005 with 100 participants. This event aimed at informing Dutch politicians and the media about IYSPE 2005 with the goal of putting the sports development theme back on the national agenda. The event consisted of the demonstration of an educational package put together by primary school students; a sports event for politicians; and a lunch meeting. A research report on ‘The Results of Sport and Development Activities of Dutch Organizations and Chances for the Future’ was presented to the State Secretary of Sports. Furthermore, all Dutch Sport and Development Platform members offered a Joint Statement on ‘Sport and Development’ (signed by 26 national sport and development organizations active in the field) to a member of Parliament, who is also chair of the Committee for Development Cooperation.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Expected IYSPE 2005 follow-up initiatives include:

- A digital videodisc with film and visual materials of more than 15 national and international partner organizations to be used as a tool for further promotion of the theme of sport for development;
- A Summit on “Sport, development and gender equity” in collaboration with Nike, Inc.;
- Two issues of the Supporter International (NCDO magazine), to be distributed in May and December of 2006.





NORWAY*

A Norwegian secretariat was established to promote and coordinate Norwegian initiatives in relation to IYSPE 2005. The secretariat is composed of representatives from the United Nations Association of Norway, the Norwegian Sports Association and NOC, the Norwegian University of Sports and the Norwegian Physical Education Teachers Organization. Furthermore, the secretariat developed and distributed written materials with a special focus on how sports and physical education can be effective tools to promote education, health, peace and development. The unique nationwide network of partners that comprise the secretariat made it possible to effectively target Norwegian youth throughout the country.

The Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) has also been particularly active during 2005 in development work (see p. 356).

International Conference on Sport and Development

On 21 September 2005 in Oslo, Norway, an international conference was held that placed emphasis on topics related to how sports could help to achieve the MDGs, and especially raised the question whether sport and physical education programmes can be used as tools to help combat challenges such as extreme poverty, conflict and HIV/AIDS.

Norway Cup: International Youth Football Tournament

An International Youth Football Tournament was held from July to August 2005, with the particular goal of promoting mutual respect and understanding across cultural divides, religion, society and politics among youth. A particular focus was made on HIV/AIDS and ways to stop smoking, drugs, alcohol abuse and violence.

Website: http://www.fn.no/temasider/fns_internasjonale_aar/

* Norway is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

Strategy for International Cultural and Sports Cooperation

In December, Norway launched a programme to support culture and sports in developing countries, especially among people in conflict zones such as East Africa. One aim of the Strategy for International Cultural and Sports Cooperation, which was officially launched at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, is to enhance mental health and to promote peace and reconciliation. Cultural projects include the building of cultural centres, funding cultural performances and offering cultural exchange programmes. Norway also seek to introduce sports as a component in development cooperation.

The programme will have a budget of 160 million Norwegian krone (US\$ 24 million), to be managed by UNESCO as well as Norwegian embassies and partner organizations. Norway is also seeking to support projects in Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda, as well as in other African, Asian and South American countries.

United Nations Day and the MDGs

On the 24 October, United Nations Day, more than 1,000 students aged between 15 and 18 gathered in the Oslo city centre and participated in a combined orientation and quiz about the MDGs. The orientation session was followed by a concert featuring famous Norwegian artists and the MDGs.



We want to integrate sports into primary education as it has proved to be an efficient tool for reconciliation.



Randi Bendiksen, Special Adviser in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Press, Cultural Relations and Information Department

The Polish National Committee for IYSPE 2005, led by four-time Olympic champion Robert Korzeniowski, was established to support local sport events and large-scale initiatives in Poland. All of the activities supported by the committee have had one common trait – public participation.

Websites Developed

Two websites were established in the Polish language informing citizens on IYSPE 2005. These included the UNIC/Warsaw web page available at http://www.unic.-un.org.pl/rok_sportu/ that presents the aims of IYSPE 2005; why sport is important for individuals, societies and in the development of countries, as well as how United Nations agencies cooperate with sport organizations. It also provides information on the establishment of the National Committee and includes links to United Nations pages devoted to IYSPE 2005. The other web page available at: <http://www.roksportu.pl/> has been prepared by the National Committee and focuses on Polish activities to promote IYSPE 2005.

“Masters of Sport – Masters of Life” Contest

The most important project conducted in Poland during IYSPE 2005 was the establishment of the “Masters of Sport – Masters of Life” Academy. A contest in the form of a call for applications was conducted to find suitable participants for the Academy.

The board of the National Committee selected 250 people to constitute the Academy of “Masters of Sport – Masters of Life” who, through their personal commitment, support the idea of solving social problems through sport. It is the Committee’s intention that the Academy becomes an important consulting body in the matters of sport and its role as a tool in the development of communities and in solving social problems. The Academy is to initiate a nationwide debate about the role of local sports leaders and methods for supporting them.

Twenty individuals were selected to form the Academy’s Board. They were then invited to participate in an awards ceremony and a debate entitled “How to Create Masters

of Sport – Masters of Life?” which took place in Warsaw’s Olympic Centre. During the debate, representatives of United Nations structures, sport organizations, governments, local authorities and NGOs discussed possible methods of promoting programmes to be designed and conducted by the Academy members around the country.

First Nationwide Athletic Meeting in Miêkisz Stary

The First Nationwide Athletic Competition was organized in Miêkisz Stary – a village in southeastern Poland, in September. Participants of the meeting were recruited from Students’ Sport Club. Local Authorities and the community organizations were among the meeting’s organizers. Children competed in running and walking races.



ROMANIA*

Taking into account the experience obtained in the frame of the national programme for “EYES 2004”; the National Sports Agency of Romania acted as a coordinator of the national programme for IYSPE 2005 jointly with other Romanian partners, including the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defence, the Romanian Olympic and Sport Committee, the Romanian Federation “Sport for All”, the Romanian Federation of Sport for the Disabled, the Foundation “Training and Education of Young People through Sport,” the National Youth Authority, the National Agency for Supporting the Young People’s Initiatives, the National Committee for Fighting against Discrimination and the National Institute for Sport Research.

Activities of the National Sports Agency of Romania

The official opening ceremony of Romania’s IYSPE 2005 national programme was carried out from 21 to 25 February at Baia Mare under the National Sports Agency’s organization. 120 directors and other sport managers as well as partner institutions took part in this event. During IYSPE 2005, over 500 activities were organized in Romania bringing together people of all social categories and all ages. Information and promotional campaigns were conducted including the design and use of a logo during all programme activities, publishing information regarding IYSPE 2005 through booklets, information sheets and through the mass media, sport and educational meetings, competitions and events including those held in the framework of the “Scholar Sport Olympiad”; the national programme “Move for Health,” the programme of the Romanian Federation Sport for All, the programme of the Romanian Federation of the Disabled, the sport programme carried out by the Ministry of the Interior, the

sport programme carried out by the Ministry of National Defence and the programme of the Romanian Olympic Academy.

Week of Sport and Physical Education

The “Week of Sport and Physical Education” held from 23 to 29 May, was one of the most significant events which took place in the framework of IYSPE 2005. The Week was celebrated in all 40 counties of Romania and the City of Bucharest and was well covered by the media. The events carried out included sporting activities (e.g. track and field, basketball, cycling, football, tennis, table tennis, chess, games, etc.), and cultural (e.g. drawing contest on sport topics carried out in Bucharest’s schools with UNESCO assistance).

Multipurpose Event in the National Exhibition Centre

From 7 to 10 April, the National Agency for Sport held a multipurpose event in the National Exhibition Center, including round tables on sport topics, public talks, and exhibitions. The Romanian Olympic and Sport Committee organized the stand “Olympic Romania”, including meetings with sports personalities such as Olympic champions Laura Badea, Simona Amanar, Nicu Vlad, Camelia Potec, Ivan Patzaichin and Elisabeta Lipa; and film showings such as the “History of Romanian Olympism”.

Further Activities Commemorating IYSPE 2005

In April, a National Forum “Women, Sport and Media” discussed the topic “A new career for top athletes”, with about 70 sport personalities and media attending. With the support of the Romanian Olympic Academy an Olympic Day Cross was held in 25 counties; an Olympic Information and Formation Camp for the education inspectors of the Ministry of Education and Research in



* Romania is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p.266).

July, in the Izvorani Center; Olympic Instruction and Information for students of sport high schools, as well as for students of pedagogic high schools in July and August at the Sports and Cultural Center of Bucharest; in October, the National Institute for Research on Sport held a scientific session with international participation; and from 16 to 21 December, as one of the events officially closing IYSPE 2005, an International Plastic Arts Contest “The Olympic Games in the children’s imagination”, for children aged between 6 and 14 was held.

The Museum of Sport organized six specific activities such as “General Virgil Badulescu, a national hero and reformer of sport” in Botosani and Suceava and the itinerant exhibition “Tradition and Performance in Romanian Sport” in the City of Deva.

International events were held such as the Super Marathon Bekescsaba to Arad of 197 km, from Hungary to Romania to Hungary (see p. 189), the International Festival of Romania and the Republic of Moldova, the Cross in Europa’s Day and the Marathon “The Carpathian Relay”.

Among the most active counties was Maramures with 65 activities involving 20 partners. In the rural area, the Rural Sport Festival involved nine villages in the County of Botosani. In the County of Constanta, 33 activities took place, including track and field, handball, football, aerobic gymnastics, modern dance, chess and other sports, cultural events, drawing contests, press conferences, seminars, involving 54 partners, 10,000 participants, 364 volunteers; and with 700 IYSPE 2005 posters printed for the activities. About two media activities were published for each event indicating a high level of public awareness raising.



RUSSIAN FEDERATION*

The commemorative activities of the Russian Federation involved thousands of individuals all over the country. Many mass participation events were held including ski and cross-country races raising public awareness about issues such as HIV/AIDS and the rights of indigenous peoples.

IYSPE 2005 was commemorated in the following activities in the Russian Federation:

Date	Event
13 February	35 cities of the Russian Federation held the traditional ski race the "Ski Track of Russia – 2005" in which approximately 400,000 people from 12 to 70 years old participated over the distances of 3, 5, 10 and 50 km.
25 February-10 March	In the Sverdlovsk region, the finals of the Second Winter Spartakiada took place with 2,500 students participating.
24 April-9 May	12 Russian cities hosted a complex relay race, dedicated to the sixtieth anniversary of victory in the Second World War. Approximately 1,000 people from the Russian Federation and Belarus took part.
31 March-3 April	An exhibition on sport was held in Moscow, in which 186 companies from 17 countries and also sport clubs, schools and sports centres took part.
25 May-5 June	15 cities held an All-Russian tournament of street basketball "Orange Ball". Over 25,000 people were involved in the competitions.
16-26 June	The Moscow region hosted the International Yuniarov Games for countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Baltics. More than 4,000 young athletes from 17 States, including China and Singapore came together. There are plans to enlarge the number of countries participating and to increase the number of competition disciplines in the future.
13 August-5 September	Cities took part in the sporting competitions "Russian Call". In the competitions, some 16,000 people participated.
18-25 August	Within the framework of the programmes of the Council of Europe, "SPRINT" in the Bryansk province carried out a summer Sport and Health Improvement Camp for children who suffered from the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear emergency. Children came from the Russia Federation, Belarus and the Ukraine (about 100 children).
18 September	44 Russian Federation cities took part in the Cross-Country Race of Nations over the distances of 3, 5 and 10 km. More than 450,000 people participated.
14-17 September	Moscow hosted an educational symposium organized by the Council of Europe and the World Anti-Doping Agency, at which issues regarding the fight against doping in sport were discussed. Approximately 50 experts from 20 countries participated.
2- 5 October	The International Conference on Sport and Peace was held by the Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sport and was a core conference of IYSPE 2005. In the conference declaration, participants affirmed that "sport can play an active constructive role in bolstering the physical, intellectual and moral health of mankind in the 21st century" (see p. 85).



* The Russian Federation is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

"Leadership in Action - For a Russia Without AIDS"

In partnership with Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer AG, and Transatlantic Partners against AIDS, UNDP Russia held a charity marathon in Moscow for children living with HIV/AIDS on 11 June. This initiative was implemented within the framework of UNDP "Leadership in Action - For a Russia without AIDS" project. The marathon was a family event, aimed at drawing public attention to the problem of HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation in general, and to the children living with the disease, in particular. The race also helped collect funds to finance summer vacations for children living with HIV/AIDS. Federal and city officials, as well as the representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church supported the initiative.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

For the realization of projects using sport and physical education for education, health, development and peace in the Russian Federation, a special-purpose federal programme was developed and accepted in 2005, for implementation during 2006 to 2015. The programme provides measures for the creation of conditions to strengthen the health of the population through the development of sporting infrastructure, popularization of mass and professional sport and heightening of the awareness of society about the importance of regular physical activity. Under the programme, 1,467 multi-functional halls, 733 swimming pools, 733 school gymnasiums and 1,000 sports centres will be constructed. The programme is being implemented by the Federal Agency on Physical Training, Sports and Tourism.

The First Russian-American Athletic Games of Indigenous Peoples

Within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Buryat nation of the Russian Federation, Navajo Nation of the United States and the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, which was signed in 2002 and 2003, the First Russian-American Athletic Games of Indigenous Peoples were held in the Arshan community of Tunkinsky region in the Republic of Buryatia in February 2006. The Games were much more than simply athletic competitions and sports results; the Games represented the bridge connecting individuals and communities and cultures and histories of indigenous populations of the two countries. During the Games the elders, spiritual leaders, traditional healers and young generations of indigenous peoples of Siberia and North America came together to celebrate traditional healthy ways of life, peace, tolerance and mutual understanding.

During the Games a workshop on "Natural health: human and nature" was held. Through the partnership with the tribal elders, the physical education and medical professionals developed proposals for the local governments, sport communities, NGOs and private sector on the system of the standards of general health and physical education for indigenous youth. The recommendations of IYSPE 2005 were considered and incorporated where appropriate into the programme.

Website: www.rossport.ru



SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO*

International Cooperation for the Promotion of Sport for All

The Conference of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations in the field of "Sport for all" development took place from 21 to 24 April, in Belgrade. The conference was a contribution to IYSPE 2005 and acted as a platform for future innovative cooperation of "sport for all" organizations and initiatives. The main topics for the conference included peace, education, health and development through sport, which is a "tool for understanding and adopting social, historical and cultural differences on a national and international level".

Participants in the conference included sport associations, such as the International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA), the Sports Union of Slovenia, the Central Eurasian Studies Society, Sport for all Serbia and Montenegro, the Italian Sport for All Association, the German Sports Confederation, the Ministry of National Education and Sport of Poland and the Ministry of Youth and Sport of Bulgaria. The participants agreed that:

“ Sport for all is one of the major tools for defeating racism and xenophobia amongst individuals and nations, regardless of their religion, beliefs or culture. ”

The conference acted as a first step towards a cooperation network between NGOs which will aim at the promotion of sport for all at national and local levels. The cooperation will also give assistance to partner organizations. The next activities planned for 2005 and 2006 will be 2 conferences, 6 model projects and 10 weekend seminars.

* In May 2006, Serbia and Montenegro became two independent states. Given that this political development followed IYSPE 2005, the report on IYSPE 2005 activities is listed under Serbia and Montenegro.





Slovakia's activities during 2005 in support of the objectives of the International Year included a seminar which concentrated on examining the main themes and pressing issues regarding ethics and anti-doping in sports today, particularly in Eastern Europe. The project "Open School for Sport" was initiated and a number of national races were held which were open to all ages. Projects and large scale sports events are financially supported by the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic, Section of State Care on Sport.

Project 'Open School for Sport'

This project was set up by the Ministry of Education, Section of State Care on Sport in 2005, aiming to extend public access to sports facilities. The project serves as a catalyst for schools to design and implement cultural sport and play programmes that are then presented to the public. The main goal of the project is the fight against increasing bad habits of a sedentary lifestyle, which causes many health problems. Promotion of healthy and wellness lifestyles through public sport activities will have a positive influence on the health of the population.

This project was a good opportunity for schools to improve cooperation with local governments as well as with non-governmental sports organizations in the region. In accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic all schools, from kindergartens to high schools, may apply for this project.

Out of 1,108 schools which applied in 2005, the Ministry of Education selected 380 schools from all the regions of Slovakia. It is expected that in a few years the number of schools involved in this project will increase, as well as those which will meet the requirements.

Race Dedicated to IYSPE 2005

Among the biggest and most important sports events in 2005 in Slovakia was an annual race dedicated to IYSPE 2005. The year marked the 14th anniversary of the race

which is organized by the Slovak Olympic Committee with financial support from the Ministry of Education. The race, taking place from 20 to 26 June, was held in all areas of Slovakia with 98,520 athletes participating.

National Race: Devín – Bratislava

A second race dedicated to IYSPE 2005 began at the historic ruins in the city of Devín and finished in the city centre of Bratislava on 10 April 2005. The runners, who represented not only elite athletes, but also people from all segments of society, completed a distance of 12,330 metres. The primary organizer of the initiative was the City of Bratislava with support from the Ministry of Education and the Department of Sport.

"Promoting Ethics and Anti-Doping in Sport" Seminar

On 22 August, a sub-regional seminar, hosted and organized by the Government of Slovakia in collaboration with UNESCO, was convened in order to focus attention on ethics and sport, especially in regard to anti-doping; to build capacity in the region; and to promote the fundamental values underpinning physical education and sport. The countries of Eastern Europe are historically well equipped in the field of competitive sports (e.g. football, athletics, ice hockey) and have high-level teams. However, the link between ethics and sports is less developed and, as new challenges arise, needs to be regularly reviewed. Therefore, the expertise and experience of the countries served as a strong foundation on which to build consensus on key issues and promote ethical principles and equity in physical education and sport. The meeting was held in the framework of IYSPE 2005 and made particular reference to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

The primary focus was to highlight the importance of promoting ethics in sport at all levels, especially through educational and awareness-raising activities among children and young people and the need for concerted action to tackle doping in sport.

Website: <http://www.minedu.sk/SPORT/sport.htm>





SPAIN

World Conference for Peace, Solidarity and Development

The World Conference for Peace, Solidarity and Development was held in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, from 29 March to 27 May 2005. The Conference was held under the auspices of UNESCO, sponsored by the Xunta de Galicia, and organized by the Ministry of Culture, Social Communication and Tourism, with the participation of national and international institutions. The Conference addressed various themes including sport, education, the family, religion and philosophy. With 2000 declared by the United Nations as the International Year for a Culture of Peace, and the Decade 2001–2010 declared as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, civil society initiatives in promoting peace, solidarity and development throughout the world have increased remarkably with this Conference contributing to these initiatives.

XV Mediterranean Games

The XV Mediterranean Games were held in Almería from 24 June to 3 July. Under the patronage of the Italian NOC, one of the aims was reinforcing the bond of friendship and peace among the athletes of the Mediterranean countries.

Training Course for Volunteers

The Spanish High Council for Sports held a training course for volunteers in collaboration with the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation (AECI), in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 1 to 5 August. The following countries attended: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica,

the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay Spain and Venezuela.

Seminar on “Violence in Sport”

From 14 to 18 November, the Spanish High Council for Sports in collaboration with AECI, organized a Seminar on “Violence in Sport” in Costa Rica, with participants from: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain and Uruguay.

IYSPE 2005 International Congress

From 15 to 17 December an international congress was held in Cuenca with the support of IYSPE 2005. The conference was a joint initiative of the Ministry of Education and Science, the High Council for Sport, the Council of Education and Science and the University of Castilla-La Mancha and addressed topic areas such as the promotion and practice of sport and physical education.

International Female Football Kicking Out AIDS

An event held in Madrid from 19 to 21 April 2005, was aimed at supporting the fight against AIDS in developing countries, raising awareness of gender issues and the importance of AIDS education and prevention; the promotion of women’s sport exchange between Spain and the United States; and the creation of an African AIDS fund. Collaborating entities in the event included the United States Embassy in Madrid, Red Deporte y Cooperación (see p. 363) and the Spanish Football Federation.

Website: <http://www.csd.mec.es>

IYSPE 2005 was further commemorated in the following activities in Spain:

Date	Event
24 November	“Sport and Violence against Women Day” organized in collaboration with the High Council for Sports and the Women and Sport Commission of the Spanish NOC.
26-27 November	“Day against Domestic Violence” organized in collaboration between the High Council for Sports and the National Football League.
29 November	Celebration of the “Game for Peace”, a friendly football match between Barcelona FC and a combined team from Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.





For Switzerland, IYSPE 2005 was more than a proclamation in a United Nations resolution. The Swiss used the opportunity provided by 2005 not only to promote awareness about the role sport can play in society and the importance of being physically active but to actually get things done on a national and international level.

Switzerland has been active for some years in the area of sport and development, especially SDC, the agency for international development cooperation within the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Swiss hosted the first international Sport and Development Conference in Magglingen in February 2003; created an international web-based platform for the topic (<http://www.sportand-dev.org/en/>); and established the Working Group on Sport and Development, whose members include the Swiss Federal Office for Sports (FOSPO), the United Nations Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr. Adolf Ogi, and the Swiss NOC. The Working Group is mandated to assess project proposals in the field of sport and development according to the principles of the Magglingen Declaration.⁵⁴

Website: <http://www.deza.admin.ch>

Get Moving – Sport for Education, Health, Environment, Development and Peace

In 2005, Switzerland increased its activities on the international level, the main goal being the establishment of sport as a development tool. At the end of 2005, the second international Sport and Development Conference led sport and development to the next stage, emphasizing the need for global partnerships to be increased and strengthened (see p. 75). Partners of various levels will come together again in October 2008 in Magglingen to share results and validate the impact.

IYSPE 2005 provided an opportunity to raise awareness of the role of sport in society and particularly to address challenges existing on the national level: reduced physical activity among adults and especially children and a corresponding dramatic increase in overweight people.

The Year triggered the launching of a number of nationally coordinated promotional programmes and thousands of smaller and larger events that all had one goal: to get people to move. A National Committee was formed to create a number of nationally coordinated promotional programmes. This board was composed of several federal offices and other institutions with the goal of promoting sport for education, health, environment, development and peace. It was conceived essential not only to team up various sport partners but also important federal offices to promote health and environment through sport. The committee decided on the main goals and the measures to implement sport on the different agendas. A project team coordinated the different promotional programmes and strengthened collaboration and partnership. Leadership and coordination of the Committee was undertaken by FOSPO. A national concept was elaborated which underlined the main goals of IYSPE 2005 in Switzerland under the motto “Get moving”.

The Goals of the National Committee:

- The value of sport in Switzerland shall be increased;
- “Get moving – meet people” IYSPE 2005 shall get the Swiss more physically active therefore enabling them to meet other people;
- Sport is known and is being applied as a means for development and cooperation.

Given that programmes and initiatives should be undertaken with a focus of sustainability, well-defined concrete programmes and initiatives had to be established rather than solely awareness-raising PR-campaigns. These measures were consistent with the budget for the national programme: less than CHF 500,000 was applied to implement the programmes and to guarantee the coordination. The coordination and information of these national programmes was done through FOSPO who also managed the official national website (<http://www.sport2005.ch>) and email (info@sport2005.ch). Different materials such as flyers, stickers, caps and cushions were distributed to partners and supporters of IYSPE 2005 activities.



* Switzerland is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

SWITZERLAND*

National Coordinated Promotional Programmes

- *Fairplay Initiative (Swiss NOC)*: Monthly competition awarding most outstanding projects promoting integration through sport.
- *Awareness campaign for outdoor sports*: Various measures and events to raise awareness for outdoor sports and its various dimensions.
- *SDC's Special Programme for IYSPE 2005*: In addition to its current projects, Switzerland carried out a wide-ranging special programme with the aim of strengthening the development and peace dimensions of sport at the national and international levels. For example, the International Youth Camp "Play for Peace" in Trogen, Switzerland (13-27 August) where around 200 young people experienced intercultural exchange and peace building through sport (see p. 360).
- *Thank you event for Volunteers in Sports (FOSPO and Cantons)*: Event in the heart of Switzerland bringing together volunteers in sports and their families on Swiss National Day, 1 August.

Additional Events

- Thousand's of events organized by cantons, cities, clubs etc. A number of them figured on the official event-list (<http://www.sport2005.ch>).
- National survey on the name recognition (rating) of IYSPE 2005: 57% of the Swiss population surveyed said that they were aware that 2005 was IYSPE 2005. Asked about the recognition of some promotional programmes, the ratings were also satisfying: around 44% were aware of the "Switzerland on the move" project and about 40% of the "Schools on the move" project.
- *International Conference: Second World Summit on Physical Education*: This international conference was successfully held in Magglingen, Switzerland, on the 2 and 3 December 2005 under the leadership of ICSSPE and BASPO. It outlined the need for implementation of recommendations for physical education in order to develop it world-wide (see p. 45).

- *National television*: monthly mini-documentaries: Awareness-raising documentaries in various fields on the impact of sport (see DVD enclosed with this publication).

Examples Best Reflecting Switzerland's National Coordinated Activities During IYSPE 2005

Schools on the Move

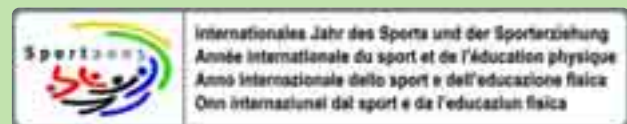
Alarmed by the increasing motor deficits among youth and the fact that 1 in 6 children is overweight, FOSPO and partners initiated a project to get young people physically active every day. Conditions for participating were 20 minutes of daily physical activity during at least 7 weeks of school time. By participating in the initiative, physical activity could be done on the way to school, before school, during breaks, during class, and was intended as additional to physical education lessons and not instead of it. "Schools on the move" got nearly 30,000 children to be physically active every day with 1,500 participating classes from all over Switzerland. 80% of participants stated that they will continue by themselves. On 23 November, 7 classes were given the opportunity to win prizes such as two winter sport camps and visits to an international sports event.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

A new edition of the School on the Move initiative, along with a website, will be launched in 2006. Conditions for participation remain the same and more documentation and guidelines are provided. A team of seven award-winning Swiss sport stars support the initiative and will visit participating classes.

Website: <http://www.schulebewegt.ch>



Education Campaign: Sport – Global Game

Within the framework of SDC's special programme for IYSPE 2005, the Foundation "Education and Development" and the Swiss Coalition of Development Organizations joined forces in producing "Sport – A Global Game", a versatile educational tool, consisting of posters, a dossier and work suggestions. This product – launched in March 2005 – is addressed to Swiss schoolchildren between the ages of 12 to 16 years, with the aim of raising awareness of the myriad aspects and opportunities that sport affords. This educational material was distributed to all Swiss schools, receiving positive feedback, predominantly from organizations, school networks, and partner institutions, as well as private individuals outside Switzerland.

Website: <http://www.sport2005bildung.ch>

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

SDC has tried to accommodate the demand for the educational tool, producing an international version in four languages which is available as a brochure with an integrated CD-Rom in English, Spanish, French and Russian.

Switzerland on the Move (5-16 May)

Aware of the fact that only a third of the population is sufficiently active and that in some small towns the local structures for sports are insufficient; "Switzerland on the Move" was initiated to invite towns to create sport and physical activity events for the whole population. Town authorities were encouraged to take the responsibility to establish a network of all sports promoters like clubs, school, businesses that would guarantee better team-

work and enhance quality of life for the whole population. "Switzerland on the Move" took place around the "Move for Health Day" (10 May), from 5 to 16 of May. 84 towns participated in the programme offering their inhabitants various sports and physical activity. Around 10,000 people 'moved' due to this project. All over Switzerland, hundreds of similar activities took place on the fringes of the official week.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

"Switzerland on the move" was established nation-wide with all towns invited to participate in the initiative from the 6 to 14 May, providing special activities for the whole population.

Website: <http://www.schweizbewegt.ch>

Second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development

The Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development marked the culmination and conclusion of IYSPE 2005. Participants took stock of what has been achieved, discussed experiences, shared lessons learnt and agreed that the time has come to move development through sport on to the next stage (see p. 75).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In October 2008 the third Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development will take place to share results and validate impact.

Website: <http://www.magglingen2005.org>

“

Schools on the move" got 30,000 kids to be physically active every day; "Switzerland on the move" got people from all walks of life together in community events. Today, we know that the Swiss do care, and we hope that for them, 2006 will be still another year of sport.

”

Lorenz Ursprung, FOSPO, Project Manager IYSPE 2005 Switzerland.
Final comment on results and Swiss activities on behalf of 2005 IYSPE





THE HOLY SEE (STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY)

The Church and Sport Section of The Pontifical Council for the Laity has been charged with the following goals:

- To ensure a more direct and systematic attention to the vast world of sport on the part of the Church, serving as a point of reference and dialogue with the various national and international sports associations and groups;
- To solicit a renewed sensitivity on the part of the local Church in this field, favouring synergy among those religious associations involved in sports;
- To promote a culture of sport in harmony with the true dignity of the human person through youth education;
- To conduct studies and investigation concerning particular problems and challenges regarding sport, especially those of an ethical nature, which are most urgent;
- To promote initiatives that serve to better the world through sport, especially those projects which promote peace and dialogue among diverse groups, and those which foster the witness of an authentic Christian life among professional athletes.

“The Christian Mission in the Field of Sport Today”

During IYSPE 2005, the Holy See held its first ever seminar on the theme “The Christian Mission in the Field of Sport Today”, from 12 to 13 November at the Vatican. Fifty participants, experts from various fields of sport from eighteen countries and representing all the major continents, took part in this historic event. The seminar took an in-depth look at sport as a prevailing social phenomenon of our time, and at what could be done to help sport in some sense recuperate and maintain its formative and educational dimension against the deviations that the commercialization and professionalism of sport can foster.

After confronting some of the possible and actual deviations that threaten sport today, such as violence, doping and commercialization, the seminar considered some of the values that are inherent to sporting activity on the individual level; as well as exploring how sport – with its universal language – can be a valuable means of fostering peace. In addition, the seminar ratified its five goals, the last goal concerning the role of Church and Sport as a unifying body within the world of sport, serving as a point of reference as well as a catalyst of dialogue for various national and international sports entities and associations, both within and outside the Church.⁵⁵



“

Sport, properly directed, develops character, makes a person courageous, a generous loser and a gracious victor; it refines the senses, gives intellectual penetration and steels the will to endurance.

”

Pope Pius XII, July 29, 1945

“

The potential of sport makes it a significant vehicle for the overall development of the person and a very useful element in building a more human society. A sense of brotherhood, generosity, honesty and respect for one's body – virtues that are undoubtedly essential for every good athlete – help to build a civil society where antagonism is replaced by healthy competition, where meeting is preferred to conflict and honest challenge to spiteful opposition. When understood in this way, sport is not an end, but a means; it can become a vehicle of civility and genuine recreation, encouraging people to put the best of themselves on the field and to avoid what might be dangerous or seriously harmful to themselves or to others.

”

John Paul II, Jubilee of Sports People, October 29, 2000

Ukraine hosted the 9th international scientific congress "Olympic Sport and Sport for All" which provided the opportunity for participants to discuss the most urgent problems of sport.

UNDP Ukraine organized the fifth annual "Race for Life" where approximately 5,000 people participated in downtown Kiev to assist those who live with HIV and AIDS.

"Olympic Sport and Sport for All"

The international congress "Olympic Sport and Sport for All" took place in Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, from 20 to 23 September, 2005. The congress was organized by the IOC, ICSSPE and UNESCO with the support of the president of Ukraine. 493 participants from 55 countries of all continents came together with it being the first time that specialists from Australia, Cuba and Japan participated. An international specialized exhibition "Sport-ekspo-2005" was displayed at the congress with various sports equipment and literature presented. During the congress, the meeting of the Rectors' Council of the Association of Higher Educational Institutions for Physical Education and Sport in the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia took place.

Race for Life

In partnership with the Government of Ukraine, the private sector and civil society organizations, UNDP Ukraine organized the fifth annual Race for Life in Kiev, to help raise awareness about HIV/AIDS. The event also featured fair and free HIV/AIDS testing. The race helped raise funds that will be donated to AIDS centres throughout the Ukraine and to the All-Ukrainian Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS. United Nations Resident Coordinator, Mr. Francis O'Donnell, UNDP Goodwill Ambassador and leader of the popular band Okean Elzy, Mr. Sviatoslav Vakarchuk and Kyiv Mayor, Mr. Oleksandr Omelchenko, addressed the participants before the start of the race.





UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*

England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland have used the platform provided by IYSPE 2005 to initiate numerous unique programmes particularly directed at youth providing specific knowledge and skills to this segment of the population.

Sport England

Sport England, along with Nacro, Positive Futures and the Football Foundation held a joint national one-day conference on 24 February 2005 called "What's the Score?" to discuss the role of sport-based initiatives. Promoting sport and recreational activities is now seen as a key method of increasing social inclusion and community cohesion and helping young people to engage with training and education. This conference discussed the priority issues for all those involved in running a sport-based community crime reduction project and showcased local projects that meet the needs of young people.

UK Sport

UK Sport was involved in a number of projects commemorating IYSPE 2005, such as the KAO programme in Malawi. The website of UK Sport details its International Development Assistance Programmes.

Website: <http://www.uk sport.gov.uk/worldwideimpact>

Next Step II Conference

UK Sport was a member of the organizing committee for IYSPE 2005 branded "Next Step II Conference" in Livingstone, Zambia and arranged the attendance of Tessa Jowell, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, demonstrating the commitment and interest of the Government of the United Kingdom in this field of development. A girl's football tournament was launched as part of the 'Go Sisters' programme in Zambia. BBC World Service Trust, in partnership with UK Sport, NIF, CGC and the Zambian National Broadcasting Corporation (ZNBC) provided media coverage for the event reaching over 20 million listeners across Africa. Six ZNBC journalists and 30 youth sports volunteers from 15 countries, who were trained in the weeks leading up to the event, are now back in their communities using their new-found skills (see p. 71).

"Shared Goals: Sport and Business in Partnerships for Development"

To celebrate and endorse IYSPE 2005, UK Sport, in conjunction with the International Business Leaders Forum, has published a paper called 'Shared goals: sport and business in partnerships for development' aimed at encouraging the private sector to use sport in community projects for health and development (see p. 63).⁵⁶



"Power of Sport Congress"

At the European Association for Sport Management's "Power of Sport Congress" held from 7 to 10 September 2005 in Newcastle, United Kingdom, a day was dedicated to IYSPE 2005, addressing the role of sport in promoting peace and empowering communities across the world.

International Development through Excellence and Leadership in Sport

Launched in partnership with the British Council and Youth Sport Trust in June 2005, the International Development through Excellence and Leadership in Sport (IDEALS) pilot project aims to establish a high-quality, progressive and coordinated sport-based leadership exchange programme for young people aged 18 to 35 between the United Kingdom and partner countries.

The Football Association Development Programmes

"Out of School Hours Learning" is the English Football Association's (FA) £1 million primary schools' programme working with 40,000 young people from 5,000 schools, who are currently not taking part in football. The "School-Club Link Programme" is the FA commitment to ensure all children enjoy football regardless of circumstance or ability.

FA also provides teaching aids to Primary and Secondary school teachers to support them to use the medium of football to address racism. All of the above is in addition to FA international work in Botswana, Cameroon, Lesotho, Malawi and Uganda.

Website: <http://www.thefa.com>



* The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).



UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND*

"Sport for Development: Evaluation Manual"

UK Sport is taking a leading role in research, monitoring and evaluation, including the publishing of a 'Sport for Development: evaluation manual' (see p. 68).

"Value of Sport Monitor"

This online monitoring service provides the most up-to-date reference sources and critical reviews of published research evidence on the contribution of sport to a range of broader social issues. The popularity of the Monitor as a research tool led to the first "International Sport Research Forum on the Value of Sport" being held in April 2005 in partnership with Sport England and the Australian Sports Commission (ASC). The conference took the next steps in building an International Network focused specifically on documenting and developing the evidence base on the value of sport and physical activity

Website: http://www.sportengland.org/vsm/vsm_intro.asp

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

UK Sport will host the 2007 Next Step III Conference. Building on the success of "Kicking Aids Out" in Malawi, UK Sport and the BBC World Service Trust are now looking to develop a more strategic partnership, moving into Lesotho and Botswana to continue the work.

Sports Council for Wales

In early 2005, the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport published the sport and physical activity strategy of the Assembly Government, called "Climbing Higher", the priority being social inclusion, with a focus on the 130 most deprived wards in Wales using sport as an effective tool for reintegrating socially excluded people, especially young people, into mainstream community activities. In commemoration of IYSPE 2005, the Council ran a programme called "Fit in", which aims to help raise the profile of women and girls' sport and encourage higher levels of participation and is promoting the recruitment of volunteers in sport, with a full range of training being made available to encourage, support and develop essential volunteers. The main drive behind another project, "Dragon Sport", is the recruitment of parents of young people as volunteers.

Website: <http://www.sports-council-wales.co.uk>

Sports Council for Northern Ireland

The Sports Council for Northern Ireland also has a Community Sport Programme which targets the top 25 per cent of the most deprived communities in Northern Ireland. Over £3 million will be invested in these areas over a four-year programme (2004-2008). The intended outcomes are to establish a reduction in youth offending and drug use, an increase in regular participation in sport and physical activity and an increase in personal and social capital and therefore the capacity of individuals and groups to contribute to the development of their communities. Sports Council for Northern Ireland is also working with pan-disability sports organizations towards the adoption and implementation of a mainstreaming policy for people with a disability, in sport.

Website: <http://www.sportni.net/>

Scotland

FutureSport Programme

The City of Edinburgh Council included the Homeless World Cup in its FutureSport programme for 2005/2006 (see p. 346). FutureSport is an annual programme of sporting events held in Edinburgh, which are organized by a wide range of sporting bodies. The events range from mass participation and grass-roots events to top-level elite races. They are intended to encourage all sectors of the community to enjoy the social and physical education benefits that can be derived from sport.

Sportscotland

Sportscotland's work is underpinned by the principles of social justice, social inclusion and ethics. Its "Active Schools" programme aims for increased physical activity levels among school-age children in general; improved motivation and attitude of children and young people to help increase achievements in all aspects of school and community life; increased levels of sports participation in both formal and informal community settings; increased numbers of young people acting as sports leaders, coaches and volunteers in both school and community settings.

Website: <http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/>



UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO: THE PROVINCE OF KOSOVO

A strategy paper for IYSPE 2005 was taken to action by the Department of Sports in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. This Ministry is part of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of the province of Kosovo and consists of local experts. The aim of IYSPE 2005 in the province of Kosovo was to implement highly sustainable projects to possibly strengthen the importance and acceptance of sport as a tool for a more peaceful society. All projects were financed or co-financed by the Department of Sport.

Football Camp

International football trainers from the Netherlands (Ajax Amsterdam), Germany (National Football Federation), England (Manchester City, FC Fulham and English Premier League), Switzerland (FC Basel, FC Zurich) and the Principality of Liechtenstein staged a camp for children aged 14 to 17 years old. During this four-day camp in Pristina and the divided city Mitrovica, international experts trained local coaches on modern training methods. In total, more than 400 youth football players, 60 local coaches and 60 local referees – Serbs, Albanians as well as Roma from the province of Kosovo participated.

Various activities commemorating IYSPE 2005 were held for male and female participants. The events that were financed or co-financed by the Department of Sport included:

- “Junior Ski Slalom” competition with young participants from neighbouring countries of Kosovo (including a few Kosovo Serbians from the enclave of Gracanica, near Pristina);
- A Sports Festival in a Roma camp to commemorate the International Roma Day on 8 April;
- International Pristina Half-Marathon “Run for Peace and Tolerance”;
- A Basketball Camp in Ulqin/Montenegro with 40 Kosovo Serb and Kosovo Albanian participants of 12 to 14 years of age.



Recognizing the importance of sport in society, the United Nations system in Uzbekistan has undertaken a variety of sports-related activities to promote education, health, and development. Sport can encourage the achievement of universal primary education and the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (MDGs two and three). The Youth Sports School in Tashkent encourages education through sport, as evidenced by their slogan “Sport gives the opportunity to play fair, learn new skills and be part of a team”.

The Tashkent Sports Committee together with the United Nations Population Fund held a 1.6 kilometre Walk/Run to promote adolescent reproductive health. The motto of the marathon was “A Healthy Youth and a Healthy Nation”. For the participants and organizers, running the marathon was just one way to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health (MDGs four and five).

Partnership Between Special Olympics and UNDP: “Working Together”

UNDP is working together with the Special Olympics in Uzbekistan to promote awareness about the rights of people with special needs and support their active participation in society. Together with the United Nations agencies in Uzbekistan and other donors, UNDP provides support to developing the capacities of the Special Olympics movement in Uzbekistan.

In Uzbekistan, the Special Olympics Movement has been active since 2001. Through the formation of sport clubs for mentally disabled children and youth, the arrangement of year-round training activities and competitions at the regional, national and international levels, as well as social and cultural events, Special Olympics Uzbekistan has been able to involve 3,000 individuals with mental disabilities into regular sports activities (see p. 312).

Website: <http://www.solympuz.freenet.uz>

Integrated Asian Biathlon Federation Seminar for Trainers/Referees and Athletes

The Asian sport assistance seminar in biathlon, supported by IOC Sports Development Assistance Programme was held from 6 to 13 October 2005 in Tashkent-Chirchik, Uzbekistan. The event was organized prior to the Asian Summer Biathlon Championships 2005. Participating nations included Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation. It was the first time that a seminar for trainers/athletes on biathlons was held in the Middle East area and it was agreed between all participants and the evaluators that such seminars shall be continued not only in Asia, but also in the Americas, in particular Latin America and in North Africa and Oceania.

IOC involvement in assistance projects for human development has been clearly seen as aimed at improving, through sport and physical activity, the quality of life and well-being of people who live in the most disadvantaged regions of the world. It is a matter of using sport as a means for positive change. This plan replicates the International Biathlon Union aim of preparing a certain standard of competitor who, upon maturing and entering the senior class, will have good opportunities to be competitive at a high level, encouraging fellow youth to follow their example and experience.



D. Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina
Bolivarian
Republic of
Venezuela
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica

Cuba
El Salvador
Mexico
Peru
Saint Lucia
Trinidad
and Tobago







ARGENTINA

Sports events held in Argentina within the framework of IYSPE 2005 were organized to support campaigns against poverty and soccer violence and to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS.

More than 2,500 participants ran a marathon in Buenos Aires organized by UNDP and the Israeli-Argentine Mutual Association to mark IYSPE 2005 and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on 17 October.

UNDP also helped organize an exhibition match by the Bats, the national blind soccer team, to kick off a campaign against discrimination and violence in soccer during half time of a game between the River and Boca teams.

England-Argentina Soccer Match Commemorates IYSPE 2005

More than 30,000 spectators watched the friendly contest in Geneva between England and Argentina on 12 November, which reached television viewers in over 80 countries, making it the most widely watched soccer game of the year. Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace called the match a key example of the potential of sport as a tool to peacefully expand cultural dialogue and foster reconciliation.

“Basketball Without Borders” HIV/AIDS Outreach

The “Basketball Without Borders” initiative took place from 30 June to 4 July 2005 with support from the USA National Basketball Association (NBA), UNICEF and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA). The initiative included a youth camp with the participation of NBA players and coaches, the launch of a “Reading and Learning Centre”, a “Basketball and Books Clinic”, and the visit of NBA players to hospitals to raise awareness

about HIV/AIDS. Camp participants attended daily life-skills seminars led by UNICEF with a focus on HIV/AIDS education and awareness. A number of NBA stars participated in the seminar, including UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Dikembe Mutombo and Argentines’ Emanuel Ginóbili, Carlos Delfino and Andres Nocini.





The objectives of IYSPE 2005 in Venezuela were to promote the value of physical activity, its relevance as an academic field and the importance of research to validate theories and practice. Furthermore, a Masters Programme with a Major in Physical Education and Sport was accredited in May 2005. UPEL is the first to receive this distinction in Venezuela.

Studies in Physical Education, Health, Sport Recreation and Dance

“Estudios en Educación Física, Salud, Deporte, Recreación y Danza” (EDUFISADRED) is located in the Universidad Pedagógica Experimental Libertador (UPEL) in Maracay, Venezuela. EDUFISADRED organized two major events and several seminars throughout Venezuela. The activities were organized in five different cities – Maracay, Apure, Rubio, Maturín and Barquisimeto – with national and international sports academics participating.

Academics from all the national universities that have physical education at the undergraduate level participated in the activities.

Events organized by EDUFISADRED included the following:

- "Physical Education: A Cornerstone for Physically Active Lifestyles", Conference for Graduate students, UPEL Barquisimeto, 10 June.
- "The Impact of Intense Mentoring Programmes for Children under served by the System", Conference for Physical Education undergraduate students, UPEL Barquisimeto, 11 June.
- Conference for graduate students and professionals from the Masters Programme in Counseling: 1. "Mentoring Teaching Leading" (YOUTHENRICHMENTSERVICESINC); 2. "The Impact of Intense Mentoring Programmes for Children under served by the System" (Project Y.E.S.), UPEL Maracay, 15 June.
- Conferences for graduate students from the Masters Programme in Education with Major in Teaching Physical Education: 1. "Physical Education: A Cornerstone for Physically Active Lifestyles"; 2. "Sport Marketing: Customer Retention Proposal"; UPEL Maracay, 16 June.

- Conferences to Research cluster in the area of Counseling "CEIOCAS": 1. "Girls at play", 2. "The Impact of Intense Mentoring Programmes for Children under served by the System", (Project Y.E.S.), National Open University.
- "Sport journalism and marketing", conference to sport journalists at UPEL Maracay, 17 June.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In 2006, physical activity day(s) are being held with the support of environmental groups. It is intended that a publication will be produced on the research undertaken in the area of physical education and sport. Furthermore, a programme is being developed for mass physical activity.





BRAZIL*



Sport is used in Brazil for the prevention of and in the fight against various social problems including as a means to combat poverty and criminality among the younger generations through programmes such as "Segundo Tempo" and "Pintando a Liberdade. With an increasing problem of obesity in the national population, the President Lula ordered his Ministers in 2005 to take action and to reinforce compulsory physical education in schools from primary level to university. During 2005, Brazil hosted the International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation (IWAS) World Wheelchair and Amputee Games and the Latin American and Caribbean Youth Leadership Summit.

IWAS World Wheelchair and Amputee Games

From 16 to 24 September 2005, Rio de Janeiro hosted the IWAS World Wheelchair and Amputee Games. The IWAS motto "friendship, unity and sportsmanship" was transported to the South Americas for the Games which brought together over 500 athletes from more 39 nations. 67 per cent of participants were men and 33 per cent women. During the event, the IWAS nations endorsed Electric Wheelchair Hockey (EWH) as a new sport for the more severely disabled athletes within the IWAS family. EWH is a mixed team sport and is open to athletes who are not able to participate in a team sport in any other way than in an electric wheelchair. IWAS current objectives are to work together with the sport to create awareness and promotional projects are planned to introduce EWH to a wide number of nations. Several United Nations Goodwill Ambassadors attended the Games and indicated a strong interest to continue the link with the World Games which was felt to be an appropriate tool to convey the message of peace worldwide.

Latin American and Caribbean Youth Leadership Summit

In collaboration with the Government of Brazil, the Citizenship Institute, the Municipality of Belo Horizonte, the Global Peace Initiative of Women and the UN New

York Office of Sport for Development and Peace, UNDP Brazil organized the Latin America and the Caribbean Youth Leadership Summit from 12 to 16 May 2005 in Belo Horizonte, Brazil (see p. 290). The Summit gathered delegates aged 18 to 30 from each country and provided a platform to discuss key issues relating to the MDGs, including poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS and universal education. The participants also commemorated IYSPE 2005 and explored sport as a tool for development to help achieve the MDGs and peace. The delegates adopted a declaration that includes the pledge:

"To consider sports and culture as rights and means of empowerment of individuals as integral beings who bring about solidarity, education, health, development, participation, communication, mobilization, well-being, sociability, citizenship, peace, social equality and equality regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation, age and special needs, among others".⁵⁷

"Segundo Tempo" Programme

The Brazilian Government, through its' sport-based special programme "Segundo Tempo," attracts deprived boys and girls to the sports fields, who would otherwise fall prey to drug dealers, gangs and prostitution. Apart from sports activities, "Segundo Tempo" also provides children with education and a meal at lunch. So far, some 2 million children are involved in the programme, which began two years ago.

"Pintando a Liberdade"

"Pintando a Liberdade" is a programme which offers youth detainees the opportunity to learn useful skills for their life after detention. The detainees produce sports equipment (mainly footballs, volleyballs, basketballs) in prison workshops. In return, the detainees not only learn useful skills, they also receive a salary and may have their detention time shortened. Sport-based social programmes such as "Segundo Tempo" then use the sports equipment produced by the prison workshops in their programmes.

* Brazil is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).





Activities of ChileDeportes during IYSPE 2005 were centred around competitive, recreational and formative sport. Competitive sports events included the "Bi-National Integration Games", the "Trans-Andes Athletic Youth Games" (JUDEJUT) and the "Andean Integration Games" (Christ the Redeemer Cup) with the participation of Argentina and Chile.

The recreational sport programme includes active participation in the Inter-Ministerial Committee of Youth and Adolescence - developed from Policies on the Rights of the Child - a document that identifies recreation and physical activity as rights of the child. The target population for formative sport is children and adolescents up to 18 years old. The programme's focus is on the integral development of children and adolescents, instilling ethical and social values through physical education.

Website: <http://www.chiledeportes.cl>

UNDP Chile

Since June 2004, UNDP Chile has been active in promoting sport as a mechanism to achieve the MDGs through the Sport for Development and Peace Programme. The goals of the programme are to: enforce and implement the recommendations given by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace; promote the MDGs; promote sport as means of global development through partnerships with civil society organizations and other United Nations agencies; promote sport as a means of social mobilization on the local and national level; use sport activities to demonstrate alternatives to drugs and crime; and to promote sport activities as a means of social integration, conflict-prevention, and tolerance.

During IYSPE 2005, a number of activities were implemented, such as a Seminar on Sport and Development, in partnership with the Olympic Committee of Chile and the Pro Tour Open 2005, a global competition in table

tennis, organized in collaboration with the Chilean Federation of Table Tennis with the aim of providing an opportunity for vulnerable youth to express themselves; to socially interact and, to learn and develop through sport and specifically table tennis. In addition, UNDP Chile has successfully signed a number of agreements with sport institutions and municipalities across the country to collaborate on future programming activity in the field of sport for development and peace

Games for Social Integration

In partnership with the Chilean Olympic Committee and the Ministry of Sport, UNDP Chile hosted more than 1,000 young men, women and disabled youth from different social and economic backgrounds, in a two day sporting event in Santiago. The project was part of the Sport for Development and Peace programme initiated by UNDP Chile in 2004. Included in the event was a friendly match between the youth participants and the soccer star Sergio "Superman" Vargas, who was joined by six other players. Participants also had the opportunity to watch parachuting, capoeira (Brazilian martial art), karate, gymnastics and launched balloons bearing messages of goodwill.



* Chile is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

COLOMBIA



As in Brazil, Colombia uses sport activities to attract young boys and girls away from the streets. These activities allow for a first step towards a more formal education as well as nutritional supervision. The National Sports and Recreation Institute hires professional coaches to teach sports skills to children after school hours in the poorest neighborhoods of Medellín. The participating children are also regularly met by health care and nutritional specialists and receive additional care when required. In the neighborhoods where this integrated programme is implemented, the crime rates have dramatically dropped in the last year and economic development is improving.

“26 Hours of Athletics”

More than 2,000 athletes, including 1,000 youth, gathered for a series of athletic events extending around the clock in Medellín on 28 and 29 May to celebrate sport's social contributions in offering alternatives for young people to risks such as violence, drugs and alcohol. This second annual event was dedicated to IYSPE 2005 and drew participants from more than two-dozen athletic clubs in the region as well as world-class Colombian athletes. Activities included track and field competitions, as well as festivals for children and women.

“Street Football for Peace” Activities

In Colombia, sport has led to crimes and killings such as the murder of Colombian national football team player Andrés Escobar, who was killed when returning home from the 1994 World Cup in the United States of America, where he had scored against his side. Following this tragedy, German sport sociologist Jürgen Griesbeck, living in Medellín at the time of Escobar's murder, elaborated the project “Football for Peace”, where not only the final score counts but also the behaviour and fair play of the team members. Teams are also made up of at least two girls and a girl must score the first goal of each team. This programme is now supported by local NGOs, the Colombian Presidential Youth Programme and by UNICEF.

“streetfootballworld” Seminar

At the beginning of February 2005, a Seminar was held by the Colombian Presidential Youth Programme “Colombia Joven”, which works together with “streetfootballworld” and other local partners to implement the “streetfootball

for peace” activities actively promoting peaceful relations between otherwise antagonistic components of societies (former members of gangs, paramilitary groups and rebels). The Seminar brought together participants from Rwanda, Germany and other parts of Latin America (Argentina, Ecuador and other provinces of Colombia) (see p. 369).

House of Sports in Medellín

Sport is being used for a variety of social development programmes whereby:

- children and young people are given access to sport and receive professional training;
- during the training courses a healthcare professional conducts nutritional surveys of the participants and intervenes whenever necessary;
- parents are also invited to take part in the training of their children and are provided with information about hygiene, nutrition and physical activity;
- elderly inhabitants are given adapted training courses to remain healthy.

The number of participants in these courses is constantly increasing and courses are spreading to all parts of the municipality's suburbs, which receive the largest group of people displaced by the violence and conflict in Colombia.

Website: <http://www.coldeportes.gov.co>





Many activities in schools commemorated IYSPE 2005 in Costa Rica with particular note made of the Mora County Sport and Recreation Commission's Sport and Recreation Week.

Sports and Recreation Week

During 2005, Mora County Sport and Recreation Commission of Costa Rica organized many sport and recreation activities targeted to commemorate IYSPE 2005. From 10 to 18 December, a "Sport and Recreation Week" was organized, including volleyball and basketball games for people living with a disability, a mountain bike race, mini-basketball games, maxi-basketball games, women's indoor soccer, an alternative sports festival (ultimate Frisbee, kickball, foot volleyball and badminton), and a Mora County sport history exhibition.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

As follow-up to IYSPE 2005, the Government of Costa Rica aims to increase the training of physical education and sports teachers and to enhance cooperation to improve the quality of physical education and sport within the education systems.





CUBA



Cuba is known at an international level for the priority its educational system gives to physical education and sports. To commemorate IYPSE 2005, new objectives and an action plan were designed for the various levels of educational establishments throughout the country by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER).

Website: <http://www.inder.co.cu/indernet/init/index.asp>

Special Education Programme

Throughout IYSPE 2005, Cuba continuously worked on the enhancement of Special Education Programmes and therapeutic physical activity. Class frequency was increased at all levels including at the Middle Higher Education level (High School and Technical-Professional). Video-conferences on different topics of physical education were aired on Cuba's Educational Channel and a television lecture cycle was addressed to teachers at child-care centres as well as the leaders of the "Instruct your child" program for 0-6 year olds. These activities continue in 2006.



A Drawing and Literature Contest for Children named "Physical Exercise is Health" was coordinated by the Pioneer's Organization, where children in Grades 1-9 were selected for awards on 19 November, Cuban Physical Culture Day.

For the first time, a celebration of the International Walk to School Week was held with more than 1,900,000 participants. The project was organized by INDER, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, the National Traffic Management Agency, the Institute of Food Nutrition and Hygiene, the National Centre of Health Promotion, Students organizations and the media.

Further Events Commemorating IYSPE 2005:

- The *National School Sports Games* were held in July with thousands of athletes participating from several municipalities and provinces.
- On 3 December, the *Gala of the Aerobic Gymnastic Students* was held in municipalities and provinces.
- The "*Methodological and Scientific Workshop of Physical Education*" and the international and national contest of physical education teachers were held in Matanzas 26 to 29 November and was intended to develop pedagogical experiences, methods and procedures to improve the quality of physical education.
- The "*XV National Gymnastic Festival for Children*" was the closing ceremony for IYSPE 2005 held in December in the National Sports Colosseum. The event was organized by the Cuban Sports Movement and the Community Program of the National Coordinating Group "Instruct your child" in which more than 600 newly born children from 45 days old to 5 years participated with their parents. The spectacle included physical and recreational activities with compositions and games in front of thousands of children, their professors and relatives. The event included the "Traditional Infant Contest of Costumes." Prior to this celebration each province held its own annual festival.

“World Convention on Psycho Motor Function, Stimulation and Infants Health” and the “Latin-American Forum of Physical Education and School Sports Teachers”

The World Convention on Psycho Motor Function, Stimulation and Infants Health and the Latin-American Forum of Physical Education and School Sports Teachers were held in Havana from 11 to 14 August 2005, including in its closing ceremony the Declaration of Havana. By agreement of the participants to the Convention, the Declaration establishes the Latin-American Association of Physical Education and School Sport.

Declaration of Havana

By official invitation of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation and under the auspices of the World Association of Special Education, the Garabatos International Project, the Point Method, the Pan-American Health Organization, the Latin-American Association of Child Psicomotor Function, the Latin-American Federation of Pre-Birth and Early Stimulation, the CARICOM and the National Association of Educators from Costa Rica took place in the Havana the “World Convention on Psycho Motor Function, Stimulation and Infants Health” and the “Latin-American Forum of Physical Education and School Sports Teachers” from 11 to 14 August 2005, with the slogan of “Body, Motion and Human Development.”

By agreement of the participants to the Convention, it is promoted, as of the issue of this declaration, the set up of the “Latin-American Association of Physical Education and School Sport.”

- FIRST: To make available time for open debates at an international level and promote the expansion of these activities at a community level, in the different base organizations.
- SECOND: To facilitate the implementation of programmes, exchange of experience and the upgrading of professionals in a cooperative and uninterested way.
- THIRD: Provide research actions in this field with the support of national and international bodies, in a way that the experiences gained may be systematically and critically analyzed and be spread in the different academic, scientific and technological environments.
- FOURTH: To support the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas from the educational community (society, school and family), taking into consideration that this project proposes the community work in connection with the different Latin-American nations, with the family and the adults directly involved with the children.

The organizing community to this event calls upon the reflection that we all commit ourselves and direct our efforts towards the construction of a better world for our boys, girls and youngsters in general, for they constitute our greatest treasure and our reason to be.





EL SALVADOR

As part of the national campaign in El Salvador to promote awareness of the MDGs; in September 2005, a group of Olympic athletes were appointed as celebrity spokespersons for the campaign. Eva María Dimas (weight lifting), Juan Salmerón (karate), Cristina López (athletics), Cristóbal Merlos (archery) and Patricia Rivas (shooting) were nominated "MDG Athletes".

"Sin Excusas 2015" Campaign

The UNDP office of El Salvador signed a one-year agreement with the El Salvador Olympic Committee (COES) to promote sport and to raise awareness about the MDGs. The primary objective of the agreement is to contribute to the promotion of sport and physical education as mechanisms for the achievement of the MDGs through the COES Education and Sport Programme and the Salvadoran Olympic Academy. Five members of the national Olympic team serve as Sports Ambassadors for the MDGs to support this initiative. UNDP and COES agreed to collaborate in the following areas:

- Promotion of human development through sport and awareness-raising initiatives that convey messages about the MDGs among the people of El Salvador;
- Implementation of awareness-raising programmes on the MDGs and their importance for El Salvador, through the COES Education and Sport Programme and its Olympic Academy;
- Participation in information campaigns, facilitated by the COES programme, that convey messages about the MDGs to the members of national sports federations and other organizations related to sport and education; and,
- Supporting each other in resource management in the area of human development through sport, physical activity, education and culture.

The "Sin Excusas 2015" Campaign is supported by an alliance between public and private entities and has included advertising messages and a handbook for primary schools. All the United Nations organizations that work in El Salvador are involved. Numerous activities were held throughout IYSPE 2005 including in remote

locations thanks to an agreement with the National Council for Art and Culture and its Culture Houses Network.

Main activities for the first phase of the Campaign (September-December 2005):

- Banners on the streets of San Salvador and other Salvadorian cities;
- Posters about the MDGs in public and private buildings;
- A set of reports on the state of the MDGs in the 262 municipalities of the country;
- A Teaching Handbook for Primary School related to the MDGs;
- A MDGs Concert by the National Symphonic Orchestra; and
- Promotion of the MDGs and the human development bases through Salvadorian Art in rural communities of the country.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In 2006, it is probable that a lot of companies from the private sector will join the "Sin Excusas 2015" Campaign to increase its impact.





The Consejo Nacional de Cultura Física y Deporte (CONADE) held a number of activities in the framework of IYSPE 2005 which enabled the promotion of sport for peace and development. An international forum, the "XI Assembly of Latin American Sports", was held commemorating the year. Activities were organized for vulnerable groups particularly for youth to promote the values of sport as a mechanism to enable peace. Various sporting events were held which used the IYSPE 2005 logo including traditional games, youth paralympics, a national sports day and commemoration of the Global Peace Games (see p. 87).

Website: <http://www.conade.gob.mx/>

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

4th International Workshop on Physical Activity and Public Health

From 25 to 30 January 2006, WHO held the "4th International Workshop on Physical Activity and Public Health" in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, aimed at increasing the countries' capacity for raising awareness about the importance of physical activity and for planning, implementing and evaluating initiatives to facilitate increased population participation in appropriate physical activities and sport for all. WHO collaborated with the US Centres for Disease Control and the International Union for Health Promotion and Education in organizing the workshop. The course will continue in Malaysia in May and then in other regions.





PERU

Marathon for the Millennium

Commemoration of IYSPE 2005 in the form of a Marathon for the Millennium took place in Lambayeque, Peru on 26 June 2005. The event was organized by the Friends of the United Nations Club of Peru and was sponsored by UNIC Lima.

Patrullas Juvenilas

The Patrullas Juvenilas (Youth Patrol Programme) in 40 poor districts in Lima, Peru, uses sport to help enlist youth gangs in constructive activities. The programme is supported by UN-Habitat who use sport as an essential tool for improving slum areas and helping disadvantaged urban youth. The Habitat Agenda asks governments to promote sports and recreational and cultural activities for all and to include playgrounds, parks, sports and recreation areas in their urban land management practices (see p. 286).





As a demonstration of its commitment to the development of its youth, the Government of Saint Lucia, in particular, the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development, Youth and Sports has in the last nine years developed and implemented the following policies: National Sports Policy; National Youth Policy; National Policy on Physical Education and Sports; and National Policy on Youth and Sports Organizations.

IYSPE 2005 clearly illustrated that physical education plays a vital role in improving health, contributing to the holistic development of individuals and bringing about peace. Sport has also broken down barriers relating to religion, race, social class and gender which have assisted in promoting national harmony.

Sporting competitions have been organized and promoted as a means of bringing communities together to engage in healthy competition guided by rules and the principle of mutual respect for each other. Activities such as the Olympic Day Run, FIFA Fair Play Day and the World Harmony Run for Peace have helped to sensitize citizens. However, a major drawback to participation is finance for food, transportation and promotional material.

The *World Harmony Run for Peace* was hosted by Saint Lucia for the first time in 2005 and again in 2006. It brought together runners from schools all over the country and highlighted the role of sport in mobilizing people to promote peace and tolerance throughout the world.

Website: <http://www.worldharmonyrun.org>

Eighteen students from Saint Lucia sat the *Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) Exams in Physical Education* for the first time in 2005 and all were successful. This will help develop a core of committed practitioners as students further their studies and find future employment which can help reduce poverty.

Saint Lucia participated in the *International Sport and Physical Education Conference* hosted by Trinidad and Tobago in commemoration of IYSPE 2005 (see p. 42). Activities promoted friendship, healthy lifestyles, and positive engagement of young people. Ideas were also exchanged on youth health, development and effective mobilization.

A *Jump Rope Workshop* was held with teachers throughout the island and teachers recognized the importance of skipping to health and social development.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

It has been recognized that sport and physical education play an integral part in fostering personal development, health, education, peace and a stable society. Therefore, the private sector must play a more proactive part in promoting sport and physical development. This can be done by working in close collaboration with national sports associations to develop attractive development programmes for sportspersons and improving sporting facilities for youth in disadvantaged communities.



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



The Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education (TTASPE) took a lead role in promoting the celebration of IYSPE 2005 throughout the Caribbean region.

A Torch Run was organized by the Ministry of Education to signal the start of IYSPE 2005 in Trinidad. The torch was carried by schoolchildren in Olympic fashion and passed through all educational districts over several days.

Jump Rope for Heart

The Jump Rope for Heart Project stands out as the project best reflecting the activities in Trinidad and Tobago during IYSPE 2005. This mass participation project addressed all of the elements expressed in General Assembly resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003, promoting education, health, development and peace through the simple medium of a skipping rope.

This Healthy Lifestyle project promoting regular physical activity among school-age children was introduced by TTASPE with support from the Ministry of Education and the Australian Caribbean Community Sport Development Programme. The programme included:

- Launch of Jump Rope Music Video to promote health, peace and harmony.
- Workshops for teachers to prepare them to introduce the Jump Rope Programme at the school level (over 200 teachers were trained in Trinidad and Tobago and more in Anguilla, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);
- District and national Jump Rope Festivals (the national festival in Trinidad was broadcast live on the radio with over 500 children participating in the activities).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

- The “Pumpy” Award will continue to be presented to the school and teacher that best represents the spirit of the Jump Rope Programme;
- Children from Trinidad and Tobago will participate in the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Dance and Sport conference in Florida, United States of America in October 2006;
- Future teachers’ workshops to be conducted in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago during 2006;
- National Jump Rope Festival to be an annual event held in June of each year;
- Jump rope instructional manual and instructional video to be developed for the Caribbean.

Youth Empowerment through Sport

Youth Empowerment through Sport (YES) is a programme that uses sport education to develop positive social behaviour and personal responsibility among underprivileged youth. This was a TTASPE initiative supported by the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, the National Alliance for Youth Sport and the Australian Caribbean Community Sport Development Programme. The YES programme was successfully introduced at the El Dorado Youth Camp (a live-in facility for underprivileged teenage girls) in Trinidad following a five-day workshop for 12 camp facilitators.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The YES programme is being introduced at a Youth Detention Centre for incarcerated boys in Trinidad. The research project is expected to show the value of the programme as an effective intervention strategy for the reform of incarcerated youth.

International Sport and Physical Education Convention

ISPEC 2005 was held at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad in September 2005, included lecture presentations, practical workshops, poster presentations, demonstrations and display booths featuring exhibitions on sport and physical education (see p. 42).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The following initiatives are a direct result of presentations made at the ISPEC Conference that are being introduced in Trinidad (and the wider Caribbean) for 2006:

- Kicking AIDS Out – a network that uses sport to address HIV/AIDS;
- GameOn – a mass participation sports programme for children;
- Publication of papers presented at the Conference.

Sports Festival for Persons with Disabilities “Ready and Able”

The national Sports Festival for Persons with Disabilities, “Ready and Able”, was a joint initiative of TTASPE, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs and the Ministry of Education. The Festival brought together persons with varying disabilities under the banner of inclusion, fun and participation. The programme included demonstrations, clinics and inclusive activities.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

- Establishment of a Regional Steering Committee for Sports for Persons with Disabilities;

- Development of a module on Sports for Persons with Disabilities to be included in an existing Caribbean Coaching Certification Programme conducted by the Caribbean Association of NOCs;
- Sport Specific Workshops for Persons with Disabilities;
- Regional Sports Festivals for Persons with Disabilities.

Bachelor of Physical Education Degree

This project was a joint initiative of TTASPE, the University of the West Indies and the Australian Sports Commission. The initiative saw the development of the first Bachelor of Physical Education degree to be offered by the University of the West Indies. A highly qualified team of experts from Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States worked together with stakeholders from the Caribbean to develop the degree programme.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

A degree programme is expected to be offered from September 2006, pending the fulfilment of staffing, equipment and facilities requirements.

TTASPE Scholarship Fund

This Scholarship Fund was established by TTASPE in commemoration of IYSPE 2005 to provide professional development opportunities for physical education teachers in Trinidad. The scholarship is also to be granted in 2006.

Website: <http://www.ttaspe.org>



E. Middle East and North Africa

Afghanistan	Israel
Algeria	Lebanon
Bahrain	Morocco
Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Tunisia
Islamic Republic of Iran	Yemen







AFGHANISTAN

Research has shown that girls who participate in sports have better grades, fewer discipline problems and stronger college aspirations than their non-athletic peers (see p. 97). Female athletes also tend to have higher self-esteem and a more positive body image. In recognition of these positive aspects, initiatives are being introduced into Afghanistan to provide women and girls with pathways for those re-emerging into a society that remains highly segregated following the rule of the Taliban. For the first time in the nation's history, two women competed in the Olympic Games held in Athens in 2004. However, even with the women's Olympic Committee now training some 1,500 Afghan girls to compete abroad, access to sports remains very limited for both Afghan boys and girls. Most schools lack equipment. During IYSPE 2005, German and Austrian organizations used programmes particularly directed at empowering girls and women through sport.

The Cabinet of Afghanistan, on the initiative and request of Mr. Hamid Karzal, President of Afghanistan, made the decision to officially commemorate IYSPE 2005 on 25 March 2006 (Hamal 05, 1385). The Olympic Committee held a National Commemoration Ceremony in Ghazi Stadium with the participation of both male and female athletes in various sports throughout the day. Football teams from all Provinces competed in a tournament and a marathon from the National Olympic Stadium to Darla Aman in Kabul. Traditional sports from each province were introduced to national and international participants. Training seminars and workshops on sports and physical education were held prior to and after the Commemoration Day, and a needs assessment was carried out to identify provincial needs.

IYSPE 2005 initiatives:

- A Taekwondo training seminar in Parwan province;
- A refereeing seminar for female football players;
- A traditional (zorkhana) sports training seminar in five provinces;
- The presentation of graduation certificates to employees of the NOC;
- The organization of a federation tournament for the disabled in several fields;
- A show of support by Cricket Australia for the Afghanistan Cricket Federation.

Basketball for Girls

The Basketball for Girls project was established in 2001 to create, introduce and monitor basketball as an educational leisure activity for girls' schools in Afghanistan. The Sports Division of the Austrian Federal Chancellery, in partnership with the NGO Women without Borders (see pp. 170 and 375) and in commemoration of IYSPE 2005, have implemented sports programmes as a tool for development cooperation by providing courts, uniforms and equipment in two girls schools in Kabul. A Women without Borders training handbook and sports empowerment brochure was tested and used with 500 girls given the chance to practice basketball skills, compete in matches and train in teams in this unique initiative.



The project has provided Afghan girls with the opportunity to experience dynamic action and has, importantly, contributed to the normalization of the national perspective on female physical activity. The social changes have been remarkable with Afghan girls, who just months before were not allowed to go to school, today dreaming of going to university and becoming pilots and doctors. With child development closely linked to physical development, the loss of childhood play were in danger of having long lasting effects on an entire generation. Through basketball, girls have been given the opportunity to participate in freedom of movement, physical expression and by extension, self-confidence.

German Sport Organizations Support Women's Sport in Afghanistan

The German Sports Federation and the German NOC, with the support of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, established a project aimed at opening up new fields of activity and development for girls and women in Islamic Afghanistan through sport in order to counteract disadvantages they may suffer as civil society is being established. Cooperation partners included AfghanistanHilfe Paderborn e.V. (association to assist Afghanistan) and the

Deutscher Turnerbund (German Gymnastics Federation). The project includes:

- *Nutrition:* daily meals provided for between 150 and 200 girls and boys at three learning and sport centres in Kabul and Charikar;
- *Sports field:* barriers set up surrounding a sports field in Kabul;
- *Advanced training:* methodological-didactical expertise taught to female Afghan trainers in Frankfurt/Main;
- *School sports:* individual support for two female Afghan sport teachers to continue teaching sport lessons at two learning and sport centres in Kabul.



“

Sport as a means for social integration and gender equality is designed to make a worldwide contribution to breaking down gender roles, improving social contacts and giving girls and women the chance at unlimited participation in social life.

”

Ilse Ridders-Melchers, chairwoman of the German Federal Committee on Women in Sport and project initiator in Afghanistan





ALGERIA



The Ministry for Youth and Sports in Algeria hosted a number of major sporting events during IYSPE 2005, particularly directed at Algerian youth. It was intended that the campaign launched would raise public awareness about the values of sport and physical education.

- Sports federations held open days to highlight their sports and physical education;
- A national school cross-country and children's race was organized;
- A conference was held incorporating themes related to the promotion and the development of physical education and sport;
- National Days were organized for physical and sporting education.

The Ministry for Youth and Sports worked closely with the Ministry of National Education to develop and promote physical education in schools.

“The Benefits of Sport on Health”

On the initiative of the Ministry for Health, Population and Hospital Reform, a programme on “The Benefits of Sport on Health” was presented to school and university students during 2005. Nationally, children were sensitized as to the value of sport in the development of the individual with various governmental ministries promoting the use of sport as a development tool.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Sixteenth Arab School Games will be held in Alger from 1 to 14 September 2006. It is intended that over 4,000 male and female participants from 12 out of 22 Arab countries will take part in football, handball, basketball, athletics and table tennis. The Games will be organized jointly by the Ministry for Youth and Sports and the Ministry for National Education under the patronage of the President of Algeria.

Website: <http://www.mjs.dz/>



Sport activities in Bahrain showed great improvement in 2005 due to the willingness of the Government to significantly increase the budget for the development of sport and youth activities. During IYSPE 2005, the General Organization for Youth and Sports began, or completed, the following facility projects for clubs, sport fields and sport federation offices:

- The signing of a contract to build a sport city which will include a stadium, Olympic-sized swimming pools, multi-purpose dome and tennis fields;
- Constructing an Equestrian Endurance Racing village;
- The construction of three model sports clubs including all sports facilities;
- The signing of a contract to build 10 football fields with third generation artificial grass certified by FIFA;
- The start of construction of two multi-purpose sport halls, each with a capacity of 1,600 spectators;
- The construction of several public recreational sports fields that include football benches, walking tracks and children's play grounds.

Youth National Campaign Against Drugs

The General Organization for Youth and Sports organized a national youth campaign against drugs that included activities such as:

- Surveys and studies on drug addiction among youth;
- An awareness and protection exhibition on the dangerous effects of drugs;
- Training sessions conducted for youth on drugs;
- A seminar on the dangerous effects of drugs;
- Advertisements and media campaigns;
- Participation of famous and well-known personalities.

Summer Talent Identification Programme

The General Organization for Youth and Sports in collaboration with the Ministry of Education organized a programme to discover sports talents in schools. The programme focused on male and female students aged between 10 and 14. The programme took place between 3 July and 3 August 2005. At the beginning of the programme, 250 talented students were selected in the sports of basketball, handball, table tennis, gymnastics and karate. Training sessions were held daily from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. with 7 coaches, 9 assistant coaches, and 10 administrative assistants.

Sport Clubs' Youth Activities

Several clubs held sport activities during the summer. Youth participated in local games (domino, damah and chess) and sports such as football, basketball, handball, swimming, and gymnastics. Clubs also organized cultural activities such as computer training, cultural games, camping and tours.

Website: <http://www.goys.org.bh>





EGYPT

Egypt held numerous commemorative activities during IYSPE 2005 including a number of national festivals, a volleyball tournament and workshops. Events included:

- an international festival celebrating sport and life;
- a marathon with 37 countries participating from Arabic speaking countries and elsewhere;
- a festival for people living with a disability bringing together 1,500 participants of all ages;
- a national festival from January to March 2005 with 7,500 participants from all cities was held between various sports clubs.

A number of small towns hosted festivals with events including football, table tennis, chess and speedball. An art competition was exhibited in various universities under the slogan “Sports for Life – The Woman is Part of our Country’s Future Development – IYSPE 2005”.

Furthermore, a marathon was run along the Nile under the slogan “Sports for Life”.





A link to the IYSPE 2005 website was provided from the IraqiSport website with support given to the objectives of the Year reflected in various initiatives. IraqiSport recognizes the constraints of government in fully funding the redevelopment of Iraqi sport but firmly believes that the socio/political value of sport should not be underestimated. Sport in its various guises is a powerful tool to support the regeneration and development of Iraq.

Website: <http://www.iraqisport.com>

Football United



Advisers to the National Olympic Committee of Iraq (NOCI) and the Government have advocated for social responsibility and public diplomacy to be at the heart of the committee's sport development strategy and this is reflected in the Football United Project which is managed by IraqiSport and funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office with the support of the English and Iraqi Football Associations. The project aims to encourage youth participation in football throughout Iraq and through this to promote relations between the UK and all Iraqis.

Website: <http://www.footballunitedproject.org>

Play Stress Away! Table Tennis for Youth between Horror and Hope

The NGO Women without Borders have developed a research-based action project with adolescents in

Baghdad (see p. 375). A study was conducted which revealed that youth are acutely aware of the current political unrest and suffer from stress due to the unstable security situation. Boys and particularly girls are experiencing restricted movement, lack of access to social activities and unsafe transport to schools, when they are open. The increase in harassment of girls and women is an alarming trend. Indeed, the study identified the increased need for sleep amongst youth, which is a typical symptom of stress.

Women without Borders is responding to the lack of opportunities for youth with workshops and activities to relieve stress, fear and trauma. Table tennis is making an important contribution to this programme. Especially in Iraq where girls have few possibilities for exercise, the chance to play table tennis is a safe and socially acceptable solution for them. Movement, fitness and games help to relieve stress and anger and promote well-being. Moreover, fitter individuals are more able to sustain physical and emotional stress in general.

In cooperation with the Sports Division of the Austrian Federal Chancellery, table tennis clubs in and around Baghdad are training more girls and boys together. Table tennis is ideal to bridge the gender gap, it focuses on quick reactions, strategic thinking and persistence in contrast to physical strength. Thus, girls will gain fitness, inner strength and confidence in an equal standing with the boys.





ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

In commemoration of IYSPE 2005, educational, research and sporting programmes were carried out in the Islamic Republic of Iran as well as the hosting of the Fourth Islamic Women's Games.

Educational Programmes

The National Olympic and Paralympic Academy of Iran (NOPA) carried out approximately 150 educational programmes with the aim of developing and promoting sport during IYSPE 2005. These programmes consisted of: Olympic education programmes for schools and universities, several international and national seminars and a variety of scientific classes. Altogether 11,000 people took advantage of these programmes.

Research Programmes

NOPA executed 15 research projects with the collaboration of various universities and higher educational centres during IYSPE 2005.

Collaboration with the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting

The Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting Network transmitted several radio programmes to introduce the various dimensions of sport with the support of the NOC and NOPA experts. The sport radio Channel has around the clock programmes about sport and health and was one of the most successful radio channels in 2005. The third IRIB channel broadcasts sport programmes nearly 70 hours per week. In Iran, there are seven channels that principally broadcast sport.

Fourth Annual Muslim Women's Games

From 22 to 28 September 2005 in Tehran, the Islamic Federation of Women's Sport (IFWS) and international sports federations collaborated for "The Fourth Women's Islamic Games", a unique event for many of the sports-women in Tehran (see p. 311). Over 40 countries competed in 18 disciplines, including table tennis and volley-

ball events for the disabled. Against much resistance, the Games were open to non-Islamic countries such as Cyprus, the United Kingdom, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and the United States. The Games were entirely organized and managed by women including the referees, umpires, computer experts, journalists and security officers. Limited media coverage was possible because of Islamic laws preventing male journalists from entering the sports halls where women are allowed to play without headscarves. However, outdoor sports were open to male spectators and journalists. The Games made it clearly apparent that more media coverage would also bring more sponsorship.

"Sport and Play for Traumatized Children and Youth" Project

The Swiss Academy for Development (SAD) was behind the "Sport and Play for Traumatized Children and Youth" project in the Iranian town of Bam, which had been destroyed by an earthquake in December 2003. Following the natural disaster, the Government of Iran established camps for people who had lost their homes. Given the lack of space and opportunity for recreation within the temporary shelters, SAD decided to build sports halls which offered free sporting activities. The organization hired coaches who were trained to act as reference persons for the participating children, aged between 7 and 17. Through specially designed games, the children learned to come to terms with their trauma, achieve social cohesion and overcome their mental problems on the road to normality. The games were adapted to serve the needs of the participants and to take into account socio-cultural restrictions which meant that the sexes had to be segregated, with special measures to ensure that no one on the outside could look into buildings in which girls were playing (see DVD enclosed with publication).

“

After the earthquake, there were a lot of shattered lives. We tried to overcome trauma through sports – sport has the capacity to overcome the trauma especially of children and youth.

Jaleh Saboktakin, "Sport and Play for Traumatized Children and Youth" Project manager and native of Bam

”



Comprehensive sport and physical education policies were developed in Israel particularly aimed at consolidating the place of physical education in the school curriculum. Wingate, as Israel's National Sport Institute, hosted and participated in a number of activities under the logo and patronage of IYSPE 2005.

Israeli School Sport Federation

The Israeli School Sport Federation operates the school sports clubs and organizes the club and national school championships. The Ministry of Education of Israel has divided the country into six education districts. In each district there are general and professional inspectors. The professional inspector cadre includes physical education inspectors. There are 14 physical education inspectors who work under the professional supervision of a central inspector and a deputy inspector.

Shortly before IYSPE 2005 began, the Central Inspector for Physical Education was appointed to administer the Central Inspector Division for all education system disciplines, in addition to his position as Central Inspector for Physical Education. This served to strengthen physical education's status within the education system.

In December 2004, the Deputy Central Inspector for Physical Education attended the Fourth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS IV) conference in Athens where he distributed to the conference participants Israel's programme for IYSPE 2005. In early January 2005, the Deputy Central Inspector for Physical Education presented his review of the MINEPS IV conference at a national physical education teachers' conference that was held in Jerusalem with 500 physical education teachers in attendance. At this conference, the teachers were called upon to make use of the declaration of IYSPE 2005 on behalf of their pupils and the profession of school physical education and sport.

IYSPE 2005 Initiatives

On 6 January, during a live television broadcast of the final game of the High School Basketball League, the opening of IYSPE 2005 was announced by the Director General of the Ministry of Education and Chairperson of the Israel National Commission for UNESCO. On 1

February, the Director General issued instructions to all school principals and physical education teachers to prepare a plan of action for IYSPE 2005 which placed an emphasis on involving all pupils and focusing on the right of all pupils and teachers to high-quality physical education and sport within the education system (3,500 schools, affecting a total of approximately 1.4 million pupils).

On 24 February, IYSPE 2005 posters were sent to 3,500 schools in Israel. The posters bore the emblems of UNESCO and IYSPE 2005. These emblems were also on all certificates of merit issued at school sport competitions. IYSPE 2005 banners were flown at all school sport championships, which were broadcast live on television.

Physical Education Weeks

During March, April and May, Physical Education Weeks were held in the various school districts which focused on the rights of students and teachers to good health and quality sports. Each school marked the week in its own way with about 3,000 schools participating.

New Physical Education Curriculum

In November 2005, after 30 years, a new Israeli physical education curriculum was published. The new curriculum's motto is that the pupil must know and understand the reason for his involvement in the activity, what goes on in his body while he is engaged in the activity and why physical education is important throughout the life cycle. Physical education teachers are thus expected to lead hands-on activities during the course of which pupils will also learn theoretical subjects, with teachers required to test pupils on these subjects.

On 9 November, the Israeli elementary schools core curriculum was released requiring that all pupils receive 2 hours per week of physical education. Also in November, the new Constitution of Eligibility for



ISRAEL

Matriculation Certification in Israel was submitted to the Ministry administration. The Constitution defines the required subjects for matriculation which must include a grade for physical education.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the coming years, Israel will be focusing on incorporating the new physical education curriculum into the system of education. Emphasis will be placed on the importance of physical education for all pupils rather than solely for gifted individuals. However, an effort will be made to identify athletically gifted pupils and to refer them to frameworks in which their potential can be realized.

Recommendation

Israel calls upon the United Nations and UNESCO to recommend to the departments of education of United Nations States that they appoint physical education inspectors and that they develop and promote the profession for the benefit of all pupils enrolled in their education systems. In countries that have physical education inspectors, the United Nations and UNESCO should recommend that these inspectors be provided with the necessary support to ensure the continued advancement of the field of physical education for the benefit of the pupil population.

Wingate Institute

Wingate is at the forefront of institutions in Israel that are harnessing manpower, knowledge, expertise and facilities as vehicles for mutual understanding, goodwill, reconciliation, mutual respect and integration between neighbours. Wingate caters to a student body of some 5,000

men and women from every background, age, gender and culture and ethnic minority, who come to study and train or merely visit.

During 2005, Wingate hosted the fourth Post-Olympic conference on 7 and 8 July 2005. The conference was co-sponsored by the United Nations and centred on analysing the results of the XXVIIIth Olympiad held in Athens in 2004 and the preparations for the XXIXth Olympiad to be held in Beijing in 2008. In August 2005, 100 young Arab and Israeli youngsters (aged 13-15) came together for a week-long basketball camp, entitled "Building Bridges - Playing for Peace" supported by the organization "Playing for Peace" (see p. 362).

Website: <http://www.wingate.org.il>

Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

During IYSPE 2005, internationally famous Brazilian football star Ronaldo visited the "Twinned Peace Soccer Schools" project of the Peres Centre, which brings together close to 1,000 children for sport and fitness training, peace education instruction, auxiliary educational support and joint Palestinian-Israeli sporting and social activities. Additionally, in his capacity as UNDP Goodwill Ambassador, Ronaldo visited the West Bank city of Ramallah for a first-hand look at UNDP youth and anti-poverty projects in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. During his visit, Ronaldo participated in UNDP "Football workshops" and inaugurated the new Centre for Disadvantaged Youth and Educational and Vocational Training. The centre will play an integral role in empowering the local youth to develop into productive members of society (see p. 357).



“

Jews and Arabs play on many of the same teams. They sit together in the stands and celebrate or commiserate together. It sounds like a small thing, but it isn't.

Amir Rian ”

“

I've met a lot of Jewish kids through football. Otherwise, we wouldn't have any contact.

Adam Assi, 14-year-old ”



Beirut International Marathon

The Beirut Marathon Association was founded in August 2001 with the purpose of organizing the annual Beirut International Marathon (BIM) in Lebanon. The first ever BIM was held on 19 October, 2003 and attracted over 6,000 runners from 49 different countries and tens of thousands of spectators in Lebanon and around the world. On 13 November 2005, Beirut organized the most important sport event in the Middle East, involving more than 17,000 runners from 71 different countries. The BIM comprised three separate races (the Marathon, the 10K Run for Fun, and the Mini-Marathon), each open for disabled athletes. For the men's race, the winner of the Marathon was the 26-year old Francis Kamu from Kenya, followed by Eshetu Bekele from Ethiopia. For the women, the winner was the 32-year old Jane Omoro from Kenya. Ashraf Ghannam and Lina Hajj, both from Lebanon, won the 10K race.

The marathon was not only a huge sports event, but also an occasion to bring all Lebanese together. Many NGOs and groups raised funds for different projects related to the development of the country. A group from Greenpeace ran in costumes embodying nature and animals in order to "promote the preservation of the environment". Participants from the Mine Action Awareness Center in the South ran "to raise awareness about the problem of land mines which contaminate many parts of Lebanon".

United Nations Involvement

As in past years, the United Nations in Lebanon was actively involved in supporting the organization of the

marathon. During a press conference held at the United Nations House with the participation of the Minister of Youth and Sports, the Minister of Social Affairs and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the Beirut Marathon Association announced that the theme of the 2005 marathon would be "Run 4 Social Development". Moreover, an initiative launched by the United Nations Resident Coordinator under the slogan "Run Out Poverty" was adopted by the United Nations Country Team with the ultimate aim to raise funds for an integrated development project in Akkar, an impoverished remote area in the north of Lebanon. This project represents a further concrete step of the United Nations System in Lebanon to achieve the first of the eight MDGs, which is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

UNV mobilized a large number of volunteers to assist in the event. The t-shirt worn by UNV was inscribed with the logo of IYSPE 2005. From 8 to 12 November, the Marathon Village adopted the theme "Cultures Mix and Match" with UNVs setting up a United Nations stand displaying and distributing recent United Nations publications and raising awareness about the various United Nations programmes in Lebanon. UNV established positive contacts between the President of the Beirut Marathon Association and its counterpart in Rome. Solidarity messages from the Rome Marathon were received and an exchange of links on each other websites. In addition, both parties agreed to promote health through running that aims at making a difference in other people's lives.

The participation of UNHCR in the Beirut International Marathon resulted in the registration for free of 42 non-Palestinian refugees in the event with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) providing logistical support and transportation for the refugees to the events starting point and back.

Websites: <http://www.minijes.gov.lb>
<http://www.beirutmarathon.org>



“

Any initiative aimed at fostering the mutual knowledge among diverse people and their background must be supported with all the available tools and the full respect of the commitment undertaken. Sport, in this context, has always been in the front line.

Enrico Castrucci, Message of solidarity from the President of the Rome Marathon

”





MOROCCO

IYSPE 2005 was held under the patronage of His Majesty the King Mohamed VI. Therefore, all concerned paid special attention to the celebration of IYSPE 2005. An innovative partnership was established, involving Government, civil society, the private sector and all stakeholders to promote sport as a means of achieving the MDGs.

“Sport for All, Together for a Better World”

The Moroccan National Committee for IYSPE 2005 was established on 11 March 2005 under the motto “Sport for All, Together for a Better World”. The National Committee is chaired by the Moroccan Sport Sector of the State Secretary in charge of Youth, and is comprised of the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Staff Training and Scientific Research, the Ministry of Health, sports federations, sports NGOs, the private sector, media, UNDP, the UNPFA and UNICEF. As coordinator of IYSPE 2005 activities, UNDP Morocco helped the national committee to put in place an annual action plan that was implemented during the Year. The main objectives of this annual plan were: (a) to advocate the important role that sport plays in the achievement of the MDGs and (b) to give high priority to sport within the national develop-

ment agenda through its integration in ongoing human development projects.

Further to the establishment of the National Committee, the Moroccan Sport Sector with the support of UNDP, and under the patronage of King Mohammed VI, launched IYSPE 2005 on 2 April 2005. Within this context, on 3 April 2005, UNDP collaborated with the Women for Sport and Culture Association and the local authorities in mobilizing more than 3,000 young rural children and youth to participate in organized neighbourhood athletic events.

“Wake Up and Listen” Sport Centres

UNDP in partnership with the Moroccan Sport Sector, and the Fondation Marocaine pour la jeunesse, l’initiative et le développement (MJID) Foundation established two “Wake up and Listen” sport centres in the Nassim and Sidi Moumen districts of Casablanca. The project aims to provide youth from disadvantaged social environments with training and awareness-raising activities, including vocational and skills training. In addition, the project entails provision of a 40-day training course for athletic coaches and social workers on new approaches to physical education. As part of the course, participants are informed of the ways in which sport and physical education are linked to the MDGs, and in particular to issues such as environmental conservation, education, drugs, and the fight against Sexually Transmitted Diseases (HIV/AIDS). The first pilot workshop commenced on 23 May in Casablanca.



Under the slogan “Sport for All, Together for a Better World”, various target and strategic sports activities focusing on youth were implemented throughout Morocco during IYSPE 2005:

Date	Event
April	A series of sports activities to officially launch IYSPE 2005 (athletics, kick-boxing, Tae Bo, aerobics-dance) organized by national sports federations in Rabat.
April	Cross-country for disadvantaged children and youth living in rural areas (Dar Bouazza-Casablanca) organized by a national sports association with the support of national champions.
May	Official Visit of Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, in Morocco.
May	International Conference of Sports Media co-organized by the Moroccan Sports Media Association in Marrakech.
May	Exhibits of various sports activities, namely, football, basketball, kickboxing and judo performed by both young girls and boys living in difficult situations. The event was organized by the State Secretary in charge of youth (Sport Sector) in two national sports centres located in two deprived areas in Marrakech.
June	Workshop on Empowerment of sports educators held in Institut Moulay Rachid, Salé.
August	Official Launch of Beach Soccer in Morocco organized by Euro40organization, a private company affiliated to Beach Soccer World Wide and FIFA fair play, held on the Mohammadia beach.
December	Official closing ceremony of IYSPE 2005 dedicated to handicapped athletes (equestrian competition).

UNDP Morocco and the Swiss Morocco Foundation for Sustainable Development Agreement

UNDP Morocco signed a partnership agreement with the Swiss Morocco Foundation for Sustainable Development on 1 July in Geneva. This agreement aims to bring about poverty alleviation and social insertion of the most disadvantaged youth in Morocco through the implementation of sport for development and peace projects. In collaboration with the Moroccan Royal Federation of Golf, High School for Health and Social Work of Geneva and the Swiss Federation PluSport-Sport Handicap Suisse, the Swiss-Moroccan Golf Tournament was organized gathering professional players and amateurs. The event was held under the patronage of Mr. Adolf Ogi and was in support of the Hanane Association, which cares for children with physical, intellectual and sensory disabilities.

Sport for Development and Peace Project Document

UNDP Morocco signed a “sport for development and peace” project document with MJID, a Moroccan Youth

Foundation and the Sport Department of the Ministry of Youth. The objectives of the project are: (a) the social insertion of young people, both girls and boys, living in difficult situations in two targeted, underprivileged suburban areas in Casablanca; and (b) the promotion of human development in those pilot areas.

“Espace Tadamoune pour le sport, l’écoute et l’éveil”

“Espace Tadamoune pour le Sport, l’écoute et l’éveil” is a UNDP youth, sport and development project that is co-financed by the Team to End Poverty Fund, a Moroccan Foundation for the promotion and social insertion of youth, the Sports Department within the Ministry of Youth and local authorities. The project is also supported by Olympic champion Hicham El Guerrouj and Nawal El Moutawakel, the first Arab woman champion athlete. The project aims at building sports spaces to provide a wide range of physical activities for youth as well as training sessions for both youth and adults on HIV/AIDS prevention basic health, sanitation and preservation of the local



MOROCCO

environment. The ongoing project which is implemented in two poor suburban areas in Casablanca succeeded in creating constructive dialogue between the youth and local authorities, training 19 young volunteers including sports educators from the Ministry of Youth to become local sport for development and peace agents and, organizing sports streets events within the two beneficiary suburban areas. The project is meant to be a model for other regions of the country.

Pan- African Youth Leadership Summit II

Under the theme "Providing a global platform for Africa's next generation of leaders", the second Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit from 18 to 23 August 2005 in Ifrane, Morocco brought together young leaders and representatives of youth organizations from across Africa, including those involved in sports initiatives, along with representatives from previous Summits in other regions, to exchange ideas and experiences, network and develop proposals on pushing the agenda of the MDGs forward and enhancing the Declaration agreed on by young African leaders the preceding year in Dakar. The Summit highlighted the convening power of sport as an entry point for accelerating efforts to achieve the MDGs within the framework of IYSPE 2005. The Summit was a collaborative effort by the United Nations New York

Office of Sport for Development and Peace, UNDP Regional Bureaux for Africa and Arab States, UNDP Morocco Office, the Government of Morocco, and the Global Peace Initiative of Women, in close consultation with the United Nations system as a whole. The Ifrane Declaration was adopted at the conclusion of the Summit with participants supporting:

"Sport as an important tool to mobilize young people in the effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and as a vehicle for building peace, cooperation, tolerance, self-esteem, confidence, and community spirit.

Participants called upon:

Governments, the United Nations system, NGOs, civil society organizations and private sectors to integrate sport into their development agenda and to dedicate more resources to "sport for all" initiatives at home and abroad".⁵⁸

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

As a follow up to IYSPE 2005, the national committee with the support of UNDP Morocco, will further reinforce the sports component of its policy into sustainable human development national programmes and consolidate, together with the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education, Staff Training and Scientific Research, the place of physical education in schools.

“

You are the future of a continent that has a tremendous role to play on the world stage. I look to you, the next generation, to realize Africa's potential, to draw on our strengths, to bring to the world what Africa has to offer.

”

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, Message to the second Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit, Ifrane, 18 to 23 August 2005



Games of Islamic Solidarity

In April 2005, the first Games of Islamic Solidarity took place in Saudi Arabia, where countries with predominantly Muslim populations such as Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritius, came together to take part. Substantial financial investment was made to ensure that sport through means such as the Games of Islamic Solidarity can continue to promote tolerance, cooperation and integration, values which are essential in sport and everyday life.

Only men competed in the Games although the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), which organized the Games, has welcomed female participation in future tournaments. A total of 7,000 athletes from 54 Islamic countries competed in 13 sports at venues in Jeddah, Taif, Makkah and Madinah. The late Prince Faisal envisaged the games 30 years ago as a way of bringing

Islamic youth together. The project was finally carried through to fruition by his brother, Prince Sultan.

Before the Games a conference of Islamic sports ministers was held in Jeddah "to show the world that Islam is a message of peace, and sport is a way of uniting all the Muslims to send that message", The Independent wrote on 10 April 2005.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Saudi Arabian Government has identified the need for administrative, technical and financial support for the successful hosting of sports activities in developing countries. To increase international participation in sports events organized in Saudi Arabia, the need for early communication to regional organizations is identified as necessary to ensure greater participation.





TUNISIA*



On the initiative of Tunisia, for the first time in the United Nations, a resolution recognizing sports as a factor in bringing people together, in development, and in world peace was adopted. The draft resolution presented by Tunisia, on the initiative of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and emphasizing sport as a means of promoting education, health, development and peace, was adopted unanimously on 3 November 2003 by the United Nations General Assembly, at the end of a general debate (United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/5).

Since this initial involvement, Tunisia has been particularly active in support of IYSPE 2005 and the sport for development and peace movement, enabling strong support of the initiative amongst the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace of which it is co-chair with Switzerland (see p. 266). Tunisia introduced resolution 60/9 which was also adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly calling for an action plan to build on the momentum generated by IYSPE 2005 by strengthening activities that use sport to promote development and peace.

A comprehensive programme was designed for IYSPE 2005, with acknowledgment made of sport as a right for all and hence physical education to be a compulsory subject at all primary schools as of 2009. A national day of sport and the Olympic values was held during 2005 with the celebrations presided over by the President of Tunisia.

Website: <http://www.sport.tn>

IYSPE 2005 Programme

Tunisia's national programme for IYSPE 2005 aimed to popularize sport and physical education via programmes which sensitized the population of the need to exercise for physical and physiological health benefits and sought to ensure that sport and physical education was accessible to all. In collaboration with civil-society, the private sector and Government ministries, a public awareness campaign was launched through the mass media to educate the public about the values of sport and physical education, to promote Olympic values and to encourage citizens to devote more time to regular physical activity either individually or in groups. The Tunisian Post designed a postage stamp to commemorate IYSPE 2005.

Tunisia hosted a number of special events during IYSPE 2005 including: *Symposium on Sports and the Environment* (see p. 281) and hosting of the *World Championship for men in team handball* from 23 January to 6 February 2005.

La Route D'Elissa

Tunisia was the final destination for the "La Route D'Elissa" sailboat race for women which was the first international sailboat race for women across the Mediterranean. The race left from Lebanon in late August and ended in Tunisia almost two weeks later, and was anchored on the values of peace, sharing and solidarity and held in line with United Nations efforts to promote sport for peace and development.

Website: <http://www.en.laroutedelissa.com>

* Tunisia is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).



“Sport and Physical Activity, Factor for Health, Solidarity and Peace” Seminar

An International Seminar on ‘Sport and Physical Activity, factor for Health, Solidarity and Peace’ was held in Tunis from 13 to 14 May 2005 organized by the National Organization of Culture, Sport and Work.

International Children’s Festival

From 23 to 29 August 2005, the “International Children’s Festival” was held in Hammamet organized jointly by the International Rainbow Week Movement and the Tunisian Association of Sport for All which aimed to give children from around the world the opportunity to take part in a multitude of both sporting and educational activities and experience sporting values and a sporting atmosphere. The children learned about sporting values and the implications they may have in society and life in general such as respecting the rules; respecting oneself, others and the environment; team spirit; hard work; and fair play.

“Sport and Health” Conference

In March 2005, the Government of Tunisia with the support of UNDP planned an international conference on “Sport and Health”, aimed at highlighting IYSPE 2005 (see p. 53). Participants discussed a wide variety of issues in the areas of health, ethics, and quality of life.

Third World Conference on Sport and Tourism

The World Tourism Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, with the support of the IOC, organized the Third World Conference on Sport and Tourism from 13 to 14 May in Hammamet on the invitation of the Government of Tunisia. Participants discussed links between sport and tourism and ways that they can contribute to economic development and build bridges of goodwill, understanding and peace.

Website: <http://www.world-tourism.org/>



YEMEN

The Ministry of Youth and Sport, the National Olympic Committee and the Women Sports Commission of the Republic of Yemen successfully hosted the 3rd Asian Conference on Women and Sport. Participants adopted the Yemen Challenge which particularly recognizes the importance of sport and physical education for women and girls. Furthermore, numerous national initiatives were taken to improve women's rights and access to sport.

Asian Working Group on Women and Sport

The Asian Working Group on Women and Sport (AWG) is a coordinating body made up of governmental and key non-governmental representatives whose goal is to influence decision makers responsible for the development of opportunities for girls and women in sport throughout Asia. Acting on behalf of delegates from the first Asian Conference on Women and Sport in Osaka, Japan, in 2001 and the second in Doha in 2003, AWG is responsible for monitoring and implementing progress in the area of women and sport in Asia. The current secretariat is hosted by the Japanese Association for Women in Sport.

Third Asian Conference on Women and Sport

The 2005 Asian Conference on Women and Sport (ACWS), third in a landmark series of Asian conferences, was held from 11 to 12 May 2005 in Sanaa, Yemen. The

event offered delegates from all regions of Asia the opportunity to share experiences, track progress, strengthen regional connections and stimulate action at local, national and regional levels. The third ACWS was held exactly one year before the 2006 World Conference on Women and Sport to be held in Kumamoto, Japan from 11 to 14 May 2006.

The objectives of the third ACWS:

1. To create awareness of the importance of gender equality in the sport arena with a particular focus on Asia;
2. To assess progress and discuss issues and needs since the last ACWS;
3. To develop new strategies and build action plans to stimulate the development of women and sport in Asia for the future;
4. Interaction, network and strengthening links between various organizations involved in women and sport issues.

Under the auspices of the President of Yemen H.E. Mr. Ali Abdullah Selah, the AWCS was attended by representatives from governmental organizations and NGOs and those active in the field of women and sport, with 27 Asian countries and 19 organizations working in the field of women and sport, Olympic programmes, education and research present.



The Yemen Challenge

Recognizing and supporting the objectives declared by the United Nations through IYSPE 2005 "for a better understanding of the values of sport and physical education for human development programmes", with special emphasis on the needs of girls and women, delegates from 27 countries and regions participating at the third ACWS emphasizing the importance of the following:

1. For AWG to work in collaboration with the Olympic Council of Asia for the promotion and development of women in sport in Asia, such as co-hosting projects, conferences and workshops in a spirit of mutual cooperation;
2. For AWG to compile information on the current status of women and sport in Asia and to present an evaluation report at the World Conference on Women and Sport in Kumamoto, Japan, 11 to 14 May 2006.
3. For all sports organizations to actively pursue strategic alliances and partnerships with governmental and NGOs for the promotion and development of women and sport.
4. For all sports organizations to exceed the IOC target of 20 per cent female representation at all levels of decision-making structures, by December 2005.

5. *For all Asian Governments and NOCs* to formulate a national women and sport policy, by the 2006 Doha Asian Games, and to include therein a special chapter on women with disabilities.
6. *For all Governments and sports organizations* to ensure that sport and physical education initiatives are established and implemented within the rebuilding process of tsunami-affected countries and those affected by other natural disasters or war.
7. *For all Governments and sports organizations* to reaffirm and continue to implement actively the resolutions of the 2003 Doha ACWS.

All delegates congratulate and thank the President of Yemen H.E. Mr. Ali Abdellah Saleh and the Government, the Yemen NOC and in particular the Yemen women and sports group for hosting the third Asian Conference for women and sport and making it such a resounding success.

The Yemen Women Sport Commission

The process of the Yemen Olympic Committee initiative is composed of three phases:

1. Working towards the establishment of the legal status and the structure of the activities at the Ministry of Youth and Sports and its affiliated organizations and authorities;
2. Activating the presence of women in the federations which were active in the past in women sports such as chess, volleyball, handball, table tennis and athletics;
3. Forming and creating women sport committees in cooperation with the offices of the Ministry in the provinces to undertake the tasks of disseminating sport for women at the provincial level by conducting training and qualification courses aiming at qualifying female coaching and refereeing cadres either through courses assigned exclusively for women or by participating with a number of female participants at the local and international courses organized by NOC of Yemen, which are assigned for both women and men.

Additional Initiatives Commemorating IYSPE 2005 in Yemen

- The Government of Yemen gave the Government of Japan assistance to build sports halls for women in various provinces;
- A decision was taken by the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Yemen NOC to establish a Women and Sport Federation;
- The first women's sport club was opened;
- An amendment was made to the regulations of the national sporting federations in order that at least one woman is a member of each federation;
- The first group of women were accepted into the High Institute of Physical Education;
- A decision was taken by the General Assembly of the Yemen NOC to increase the percentage of women's representation in the General Assembly of the Yemen NOC by 20 per cent, and to have a female vice-president after the election of the national federation;

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The Yemen NOC, Women and Sport Commission with the cooperation of the Women and Sport Federation and Ms. Beng Low Choo, Vice-President of the Olympic Council of Malaysia, organized a workshop for sport leaders in Yemen to plan a strategy for sport and women for the coming four years. The vision is that of the extensive participation of women in sport and sport leadership that are concordant with the values and principles of the Islamic religion.



F. North America

Canada
United States of America







CANADA*

When the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (CAHPERD) took the lead to put Canada on the map as a key participant in IYSPE 2005, it was hoped that colleagues, partners and Canadians in general would become engaged and participate in celebrating this important event. Importantly, the objective was to ensure that schools across the country were informed and had the opportunity to build on the spotlight being placed on the importance of Physical Education to the healthy development of children and youth. Not only were Canadians informed, but hundreds of special events and celebrations were held from coast to coast over the course of the year. These events were shared with CAHPERD and were posted on the website for others to learn from and build on.

Year of Sport and Physical Education Website

Under the banner of the “Keep the Physical in Education” campaign, CAHPERD launched an interactive website portal for IYSPE 2005. This site: <http://www.yearofsportandpe.ca>, served as the centre of communication in Canada for all IYSPE 2005 communication, and featured information on CAHPERD national and provincial initiatives; free resource and tools for download; and a calendar of events. The site also included an interactive “Share your awesome ideas” feature, where visitors could submit events and activity ideas to share with other Canadians; An interactive “Quality Daily Physical Education School Report Card” designed to help parents and schools evaluate the quality of physical education that children are receiving; Information about the United Nations declaration of IYSPE 2005, as well as a link to the United Nations website. CAHPERD printed and distributed 30,000 bookmarks promoting the website to teachers and students from across the country.

Canadian Year of Sport and Physical Education Logo

To give the Year its look, a Canadian Year of Sport and Physical Education logo was developed and shared across the country. The logo appeared on many national

sport and physical education organization websites, on school resources and promotions, merchandise, newsletters, university websites and resources, and was integrated into conference themes and special events. CAHPERD developed an English, French and bilingual logo.

National Day for Sport and Physical Education

The idea to declare 7 October as Sport and Physical Education Day came from an announcement made in June by Québec Minister of Sport, Leisure and Education, Mr. Jean-Marc Fournier declaring 7 October as a National Day for Sport and Physical Activity in the province of Québec. The provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland officially proclaimed 7 October as Sport and Physical Education day.

“Keep the Physical in Education” Campaign

In January 2005, CAHPERD launched its “Keep the Physical in Education” campaign. This campaign was integrated into all planned and IYSPE 2005 specific events and activities. In addition, public service announcements and merchandise were developed around this theme. The ultimate goal of the campaign was to raise awareness about the importance of quality physical education for all children and youth, with the hope of improving the quality and quantity of physical education being provided in Canadian schools. Large “Keep the Physical in Education” banners with the IYSPE 2005 logo were also shared with each provincial association for use at their own conferences and events.

“Keep the Physical in Education” Weeks

As part of this campaign, CAHPERD planned three themed “Keep the Physical in Education” weeks. “Keep the Physical in Education” Winter Week took place from 21 to 25 February and focused on healthy hearts and cardiovascular fitness activities. Free teaching tips, lesson plans, activity ideas and resources were made available on the website for teachers to download. “Keep the Physical in Education” Spring Week took place from 23

* Canada is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).



to 27 May where schools were encouraged to participate in nationwide activities, challenges, and celebrations. The highlight of the “Keep the Physical in Education” Spring Week was the SpectAGular National School Challenge that took place on Thursday, 26 May. During this challenge, 260,053 participants from 949 schools across the country yelled ‘Tag, you’re it!’ in a massive game of tag. “Keep the Physical in Education” Fall Week took place from 3 to 7 October. CAHPERD partnered with Go for Green on the promotion of International Walk to School Week, which took place at the same time. A highlight of this week was the declaration of 7 October as “Sport and Physical Education Day” in seven provinces of the country.

National Day for Sport and Physical Education

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Physical Education Forum, “Time to Listen/Time to Learn/Time to Act”

As a culminating event for the Year, CAHPERD hosted a national Physical Education Forum, “Time to Listen/Time to Learn/Time to Act”, in Ottawa, Ontario on 17 to 18 November 2005. During this event, more than 100 leaders from across Canada gathered to expose the critical issues impeding on the quality of school Physical Education programmes being provided to children in Canada, to highlight the minimum programme standards that are necessary and to strategize actions for change.

As an outcome of this historic event, a series of recommendations and actions have been established that will be carried out over the short, medium and long term with the ultimate goal of ensuring that all Canadian children

and youth have the opportunity to experience a quality Physical Education programme in order to develop the skills that they need to lead healthy, physically active lives. Those actions include:

- Increased profile and awareness by parents, school decision makers and key government departments of the critical role of quality school health and physical education programmes to the healthy development of children and youth.
- Widely accepted definition and increased awareness of the competencies (education, training, and support) needed to teach elementary and secondary level physical education.
- Development, acceptance and endorsement of policies that are implemented at the national, provincial, school board, and school level to mandate quality physical education for all students from grades K to 12. Creation of quality resources, programmes and partnerships that guide schools in providing active, healthy school environments for all students.
- Assessment and evaluation of school health and physical education programmes through the use of common tools and indicators to measure student progress and learning.
- Development of a consensus statement and definition of school sport and its important role within the school environment.
- Development of strategies to increase youth participation in school sport programmes.
- Establishment of school/community partnerships around school physical education and school sport programmes.

The “Ball is in Your Court” Campaign

Sport New Brunswick, a Canadian federation of sport partners that enables the pursuit of wellness through leadership in sport and physical activity, launched the “Ball is in Your Court” campaign in January 2005 with the objective of spreading awareness about the value of



CANADA

sport and physical activity. The introduction of the campaign coincided with the launch of IYSPE 2005.

Concerned with the rates of obesity and physical inactivity in New Brunswick, the campaign called for the creation of solutions, including the promotion of sport and physical activity both to the population and to key decision makers such as politicians and town councillors. The campaign provided resources to members and the media to create awareness about sport and physical activity issues. By focusing on various issues on a monthly basis and creating an advocacy centre on the website, the federation aimed to empower members. The centre encourages action through communication with decision makers, in order for sport, physical activity and physical education to become a priority, providing opportunities for residents of New Brunswick to live healthy, active lives.

Learning to Lead: Women's Influence on Policy and Practice in Physical Education and Sport

A Congress of the International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women was held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, from 10 to 13 August. The congress focused on how women lead and how they learn to lead at all levels. Specifically, the focus was on how women can effectively influence policy, planning, and practice; how to help women attain decision-making

positions; how to create leadership support networks for women; how to encourage more cultural diversity among women leaders; how to address the commonalities and differences of women leaders across cultures; and how researchers and practitioners can mutually inform our understanding of women leading. These themes and objectives were recognized as being very timely, supporting MDG number 3 to promote gender equality and empower women, achieved through, and in, sport.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

- The Year of Sport and Physical Education website will remain online and all resources and tools will remain available for teachers and students to continue to use.
- CAHPERD has plans to continue the “Keep the Physical in Education” campaign in 2006 and beyond. This campaign continues to be successful in demonstrating to Canadian government officials, school decision makers, educators, parents and the media the critical role of school quality physical education programmes in teaching the knowledge and skills that all children need to be physically active, and their role in making this happen.
- Canada will continue to promote 7 October as a day on which to celebrate sports and physical education (taking place on the first Friday of October each year).

Websites: <http://www.yearofsportandpe.ca>
<http://www.cahperd.ca>



“

I commend your efforts to encourage young Canadians to celebrate the inclusion of physical activity as part of their lifestyle.

”

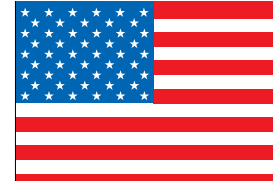
Honourable Gene Zwozdesky, Minister of Education,
Alberta, 14 September 2005



Let's get physical!



www.cahperd.ca
CAHPERD ACSEPLD



During IYSPE 2005, the United States hosted major athletic events. These included the World Speed Skating Championships, the International Swimming Federation Swimming World Cup, the Luge World Championships, the Cycling Elite Track Championships, Show Jumping and Dressage World Cup and the International Cycling Union Track Cycling World Championships. Exchanges such as these forge constructive partnerships within the international community not only between athletes but also organizers, hosts and spectators.

Kennesaw State University

The role of Kennesaw State University (KSU) in IYSPE 2005 began with a partnership with the ILO/Universitas programme. The University participated in field workshops, known as the Youth Sport Programme, which were attended by sport organizations, higher education institutions and United Nations development agencies and held in nations such as El Salvador, Albania and Mozambique.

In April 2005, the Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, addressed administrators, faculty, staff and students at the ceremony to mark the opening of the KSU Convocation Centre. His message, promoting understanding and support for the ideals of the MDGs, enhanced the commitment of KSU faculty, staff and students to achieving the MDGs.

International Summit: “Effecting Social Change through Women’s Leadership in Sport”

KSU, through its WellStar College of Health and Human Services, a member university of the United Nations ILO/Universitas programme, in association with the Georgia Institute of Technology organized and hosted the only United Nations-sanctioned conference in the United States during IYSPE 2005, in association with the United States Olympic Committee.

At the “International Summit: Effecting Social Change through Women’s Leadership in Sport” from 20 to 22 October, 600 participants from 37 nations gathered to address topics such as gender equity promotion, empowerment of women and the development of global partnerships related to education and sports. The discussion sought to raise awareness of the convening power of sport and expand the potential contribution of women through increased administrative contribution, event and player participation, and socio-economic infusion. The consortium of women leaders for social change through sport assisted in the writing of the “Kennesaw Commitment,” and welcomed the establishment of the Centre for Global Women’s Leadership and Sport Development at KSU, Georgia. They also commended the University for bringing together key academic and professional leaders and advocates at a unique conference to discuss social change through women’s leadership in sport, under the aegis of IYSPE 2005.



* The United States of America is a member of the Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace (see p. 266).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATEMENT

The Consortium of Women Leaders for Social Change through Sport:

- *Recognizes* the importance and relevance of the United Nations MDGs to the interests of girls and women;
- *Recommends* that gender equality in and through sport be integrated into all MDGs and Objectives and the work of the United Nations agencies and other international organizations;
- *Reaffirms* the principles of the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport;
- *Affirms* the congruence between the MDGs and the Brighton Declaration;
- *Encourages* the continued efforts and actions of individuals and national and local organizations who further the interests of women, in and through sport, in their communities throughout the world;
- *Commends* KSU for bringing together key academic and professional leaders and advocates at this unique conference to discuss social change through women's leadership in sport, under the aegis of IYSPE 2005;
- *Welcomes* the establishment of the Centre for International Women's Leadership and Sport Development at KSU, Georgia.

THE KENNESAW COMMITMENT

- *To develop and sustain* the Centre for International Women's Leadership and Sport Development;
- *To devote* the Centre's best efforts to accelerate progress in the development of research, policy and practice relating to women's leadership in and through sport;
- *To facilitate* the exchange of ideas, experience and information through a physical and virtual learning environment for scholarly activity;
- *To function* as a nexus for scholarly inquiry, research and advocacy;
- *To provide* a repository for the collection of national and international policy statements and commitments that have been made worldwide;
- *To serve* as a catalyst for collaborative use of expertise among academics, practitioners, and people from NGOs, the business sector, the sporting community, including the Olympic and Paralympic Movements and governmental agencies to benefit humanity in and through women's leadership and sport.

“

The United States hopes that the International Year will further dialogue around the world, as we strongly believe that sport can be a useful tool of diplomacy. Among our sport diplomacy programmes are those to help educators teach children the importance of diversity and cultural understanding, done in connection with the National Football League and foreign citizens studying in the United States as Fulbright Scholars. ... Sport exercises a deep hold on the human imagination which is virtually universal and which does not seem to vary from society to society at this level of emotion. Sport transcends all perceived barriers across ethnicities, ages, genders, religions and abilities.

”

Susan Moore, Senior Adviser, delivery to the United Nations General Assembly, 26 October 2004

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States National Paralympic Academy

The National Paralympic Academy is a biennial, two-day celebration of Paralympic sport for youth with physical disabilities aged 12 to 18, which takes place at the Olympic Training Centre in Colorado Springs. The Academy includes presentations of local Paralympic sport programme best practices, an awards and recognition banquet and a summit on philanthropy in support of Paralympic sport. The National Paralympic Academy features former and current Paralympic athletes serving as role models for young Paralympic athletes and as testaments to the effect Paralympic sport has on youth who have physical disabilities.

Twenty-nine youth from 19 states took part in the 2005 National Paralympic Academy, from 15 to 17 August, having been chosen through an essay competition entitled, "What Ability Means to Me." The two-day national academy programme featured:

1. Workshops, sporting activities and discussions led by Paralympic athletes and coaches.
2. Recognition of state partners who sponsor and conduct outstanding academies at the state level.
3. Professional education sessions for coaches, programme directors and other disability sport professionals.







Part IV

Partners in the Global Sporting Network

A. International Institutional Arrangements







International Institutional Arrangements

The decision of the General Assembly to observe an international year dedicated to sport and physical education required institutional arrangements to support the ideals and objectives proclaimed by the international community. These arrangements consolidated and built on the many efforts undertaken and established prior to IYSPE 2005 in support of these ideals and objectives, and, in particular, focused commemoration of the International Year on long-term action to establish the role of sport and physical education as a tool for development and peace.

Part IV looks at the various partners in the sporting network who have worked together with the institutional arrangements described below to make IYSPE 2005 a success. Part IV does not attempt to be an all-inclusive account of sporting programmes undertaken globally for development objectives, rather it describes the commemorative activities of those partners who have been particularly active during IYSPE 2005 including the various United Nations funds, programmes, and specialized agencies, international sports federations and organizations, non-governmental and governmental organizations and spokespersons appointed for IYSPE 2005.

Sport for Development and Peace at the United Nations

To facilitate the global coordination of the commemoration of IYSPE 2005 and to promote sport as a partner for development and peace, contributing to the achievement of the MDGs, a United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education was established at the request of Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and headed by Mr. Michael Kleiner.

The establishment of the Office was approved by the Secretary-General in December 2003 and it was set up in May 2004 working in close cooperation with the Office of the

Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace in Geneva. No financial request was made to the United Nations for the establishment of the Office; rather, its success has been dependent on the determination and will of all partners involved, on the financial assistance of SDC, following the establishment of a trust fund by UNFIP, and on the support in kind of UNFIP and the United Nations Office at Geneva.

In October 2004, the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace was created, with the support of UNDP and under the directorship of Dr. Djibril Diallo, to assist the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace. The three offices worked together to advocate the power of sport in achieving identified goals and to facilitate and promote commemorative activities in connection with the International Year.

Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace of the United Nations Communications Group

The Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace of the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), under the leadership of the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace, held regular meetings throughout 2005 among United Nations agencies and with other partners to maximize the impact of sport activities and programmes throughout the United Nations system, as detailed in its business plan. The Working Group helped promote commemorative activities for the International Year. A task force on resource mobilization was created within the Working Group with the aim of encouraging non-traditional partners and donors to support policies and activities through field projects and partnership programmes.





Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace

The Group of Friends of Sport for Development and Peace was initiated by the Swiss Mission to the United Nations in New York among permanent representatives to the United Nations in New York in January 2005. The Group serves as an intergovernmental platform aiming to encourage Member States to integrate sport actively into their international cooperation and development policies. Implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions and working together with the different United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as well as with the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace is encouraged. The Group is co-chaired by the Permanent Representatives of Switzerland and Tunisia, and includes representatives from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Jamaica, Mali, Monaco, Norway, Pakistan, Romania, the Russian Federation, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Group met regularly during 2005 and plans to expand its activities in 2006.

Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group



The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) was initiated by the NGO, Right To Play, at the 2004 summer Olympic Games in Athens, at a round table co-sponsored by UNFIP. Chaired by UNDP and with Right To Play as the Secretariat, the Working Group is supported by representatives of national governments from the global north and south, the United Nations system and civil society organizations. The overall goal of the SDP IWG is to contribute, through the articulation of a set of recommendations, to systematic mainstreaming of sport into national and international development strategies and programmes. The SDP IWG, launched during IYSPE 2005, will strive to ensure the lasting legacy to the year by presenting these recommendations at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, encouraging Governments to address the issue of sport for development and peace when formulating national and international development policies. Following IYSPE 2005, the SDP IWG published a preliminary report entitled "Sport for Development and Peace: From Practice to Policy" which examines diverse national approaches to sport for development and peace. The report encourages its country

members "to harness and integrate the tremendous power of sport into broader national development and peace strategies." The report analyses current sport for development and peace practices in 13 countries: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Ghana, the Netherlands, Norway, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and Zambia. Among the report's key findings is the need to position sport as a low-cost, high-impact tool to achieve development aims, in particular the MDGs, and that sport and physical activity programmes need to be inclusive, with universal access promoted, including for women and girls and people with disabilities. The report also found evidence of strong momentum among developing countries in favour of sport for development and peace.⁵⁹

Website: <http://iwg.sportanddev.org/en/index.htm>

International Platform for Sport and Development

An international website platform was established during IYSPE 2005 to serve as an umbrella organization for various groups and initiatives focusing on the role of sport in development. The Sport and Development International Platform website, financed by SDC and managed by the Swiss Academy for Development (SAD), is dedicated entirely to sport and development and features a structured collection of articles written by experts, a directory of organizations and experts, a project database, an archive of documents and publications, a news database, an event calendar, job listings, a bulletin and a discussion forum (see pp. 207 and 373).

This platform is part of the continuous networking through internet-based tools, which is essential to coherently assemble and disseminate information, best practices, research and policy on sport for development and peace.

Website: <http://www.sportanddev.org/en/index.htm>



B. United Nations

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations (FAO)

International Labour
Organization (ILO)

Joint United Nations
Programme on
HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

United Nations
Children's Fund
(UNICEF)

United Nations
Department of Public
Information (UNDPI)

United Nations
Development
Programme (UNDP)

United Nations
Educational, Scientific
and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Fund for
International Partnerships
(UNFIP)

United Nations High
Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Human
Settlements Programme
(UNHABITAT)

United Nations
Millennium Campaign

United Nations Office on
Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

United Nations
Volunteers (UNV)

United Nations Youth
Leadership Summits

World Health
Organization (WHO)







IYSPE 2005 was launched on 5 November 2004 at United Nations Headquarters in New York by the United Nations Secretary-General. After a year of initiatives launched and activities undertaken to commemorate IYSPE 2005, a special event was then held on 3 April 2006 also at United Nations Headquarters in New York to officially close IYSPE 2005 and present the final report on IYSPE 2005 to the international community (see p. 27).

In collaboration with local partners, IYSPE 2005 helped confirm that the world of sport presents a natural partner for the United Nations system and can logically be included in the cultivation of a “global partnership for development” – the eighth MDG. Sport provides an innovative avenue to engage civil society into development initiatives. At the 2005 World Summit held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in September, General Assembly resolution 60/1 was adopted which recognizes the role of sport in fostering peace and development.⁶⁰ United Nations system organizations used IYSPE 2005 to strengthen physical education and sport practices among all segments of the population and to develop physical education as a basic component of quality education.

Communication and Advocacy Tools

During IYSPE 2005, numerous tools were developed, in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, to highlight the year, to bolster partnerships and to inform the general public.

A concept document including a CD-ROM, detailing the reasons behind the proclamation of 2005 as the International Year, was published by the Office for the International Year.



Public information units of United Nations system organizations, in cooperation with various Governments and NGOs, launched an information and advocacy campaign on physical education and sport, advocating IYSPE 2005 by distributing information and using its official logo during sport-related activities and events. The official website of the International Year, created in close collaboration with United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), was launched to foster cross-sectoral fertilization, promote country-level action and improve national and international networking and reporting.

Website: <http://www.un.org/sport2005>

The United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the Working Group on Sport for Development and Peace of the United Nations Communications Group drafted a business plan that is intended to provide the United Nations system with a plan for promoting more systematic and coherent use of sport for development and peace activities, especially in conjunction with efforts to achieve the MDGs.⁶¹ To publicize and promote United Nations sport for development and peace activities and programmes, and in commemoration of the International Year, a fortnightly electronic Sport Bulletin in English, French and Spanish, is published and posted on the IYSPE 2005 website and circulated to United Nations system offices worldwide and to several thousand other partners working with Governments, sports and other organizations, the private sector, academia and the media.

Further public advocacy activities included a photo exhibit at the United Nations Office in Geneva of pictures offered by the International Paralympic Committee and Magnum Photos. Roger Federer, spokesperson for IYSPE 2005, inaugurated the exhibit in September 2005. A commemorative stamp was produced in collaboration with the IOC and a number of communication give-away items were produced including glass plates, stickers and flags with the IYSPE 2005 logo. The sport section of Swiss television produced a series of mini-documentaries throughout 2005. A selection of these documentaries and an introductory video are presented in a DVD included with this publication.



The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has been progressively strengthening its links with sporting events and personalities as a way of increasing awareness of the issues of hunger and poverty to a wide audience, and especially to youth. A number of international sports personalities have been nominated as FAO Goodwill Ambassadors, working to promote the mandate of FAO and the World Food Summit and the MDGs of reducing by half the number of the world's hungry by 2015.

TeleFood Programme

For the past seven years, FAO has been supported by Italy's celebrity soccer team composed of famous Italian singers, the Associazione Nazionale Italiana Cantanti, whose nationally televised annual event has donated part of its proceeds to FAO's TeleFood programme. TeleFood was launched in 1997, as a campaign of concerts, sporting events and other activities to harness the power of media, celebrities and concerned citizens to help fight hunger through support to small-scale projects in developing countries. Spain's leading soccer player Raúl González, FAO Goodwill Ambassador since 2004, has been instrumental in making the TeleFood a major success. In 2005, Raúl González also featured in a print Public Service Announcement in support of FAO.

During IYSPE 2005, a press conference with Italian soccer star Roberto Baggio, FAO Goodwill Ambassador, was held in Japan to launch a memorial postal stamp dedicated to the football star with part of the sales from the stamp donated to the TeleFood programme.

FAO and the International Association of Athletics

FAO has also established a fruitful collaboration with Olympic Games organizers and the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF). In 2005, IAAF produced a desk calendar dedicated to FAO and featuring FAO Goodwill Ambassador, and Olympic champion from the Bahamas, Ms Deborah Ferguson.

Website: <http://www.fao.org/>





The ILO Youth Sport Programme

The development community looks at sport and development as conflicting parameters. In most cases, development leaders perceive sport as a recreational tool rather than a value-based engine for socio-economic changes. ILO's Youth Sport Programme intends to put sport partners and sport values at the centre of a process that allows development and sport institutions to assess their needs and to pull efforts, resources and capacities together in partnership to cope with these needs (Common Framework available at: <http://www.un.org/themes/sport> and <http://www.ilo.org/universitas>). The priority target is youth that need to acquire skills and capacities to be able to assert themselves socially and economically. The work is being carried out by youth with United Nations Country Teams from Albania, El Salvador, Mozambique and Senegal.

Youth Skills and Local Development through Sport

Senegal

Activities in Senegal started at the end of 2004 as part of the National Agenda for IYSPE 2005, at the request of the Minister of State of Sports of Senegal together with the NOC and a number of major sports federations, in order to set up policy issues related to youth social and economic insertion through sport. ILO worked in partnership with Kennesaw State University which also funded the activity. The outcome is a training curriculum on youth leadership to be built with local institutions and universities abroad and as an output, an inventory of sport-related activities.



El Salvador

The Minister of Labour and Social Security requested support from ILO/Universitas to carry out a workshop on social insertion through sport as a Cabinet initiative in consultation with COES (NOC of El Salvador). The Ministry of Labour and COES signed a convention to officially acknowledge sport as part of a new youth development policy and reviewed the capacities of the recreational centres for workers that are run by the Ministry of Labour but used by sport federations for training and competitions. The project identified a need for the reclassification of the sites into a sport service oriented facility that would create jobs opportunities and services.

Mozambique

Following an assessment conducted with IOC in June 2005, some 20 women were trained from mid-August to the end of September 2004 to run and work for a cooperative. Almost 200 school uniforms for children (in total 552 pairs) were produced by the cooperative of women set up by the project in the first two months of the activities following the training. The creation of the cooperative responds to a need expressed by the population of Mabanja outside the Boane Sport Centre (some 100 km away from Maputo). The NOC of Mozambique realized that without an increase of income and the opportunity to strengthen local capacity, the Boane Centre could never be managed by the population to become self-sustained. ILO was called upon to provide expertise in capacity-building and cooperative development, among others.



“Beyond the Scoreboard: Youth Employment Opportunities and Skills Development in the Sports Sector”

Offering insightful research from leading experts in the international, governmental and academic communities, “Beyond the Scoreboard: Youth Employment Opportunities and Skills Development in the Sports Sector”, edited by Giovanni di Cola examines how youth leadership and skills development can be fostered through sports today.⁶² In many parts of the world, sport has proven to be a powerful tool to promote education, health, development and peace – this volume focuses on its vital role in the social development and employability of young people. It consi-

ders what sport means for social and economic development and how it can be an innovative method of drawing attention to issues such as HIV/AIDS prevention and the reduction of violence and poverty. The need for ethically grounded sports management and physical education in schools is also highlighted. The many challenges confronting the sector are examined as well, such as women’s empowerment in sport, the social insertion of athletes with disability and the ensuring of a safe environment. The book identifies what opportunities are available for employment at the local, regional and global levels and the importance of skills development for the youth in the sport sector.

Keeping the Ball Rolling....

ILO Hosts Women in Sports Round Table and IOC Awards

In keeping with the commitment of ILO to gender equality and the improvement of working conditions for women, ILO celebrates International Women’s Day each year by hosting a round-table discussion and a film festival highlighting the role and/or achievements of women in a particular field of work. In follow-up to IYSPE 2005, the subject of the 2006 event was “Women in Sports”. Activities included a panel discussion, a special photography exhibition, the third annual ILO International Film Festival on Women in Sport, and the award ceremony of the IOC’s Women and Sport Trophy which has been given since 2000 on International Women’s Day to women or men (former athletes, coaches, administrators or journalists) or to organizations that have made a significant contribution to the development of women’s sports in their countries.

Websites: <http://www.ilo.org/>
<http://www.ilo.org/universitas>



JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, brings together the efforts and resources of 10 United Nations system organizations to the global AIDS response. Co-sponsors include UNHCR, UNICEF, United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank. Based in Geneva, the UNAIDS secretariat works on the ground in more than 75 countries worldwide.

UNAIDS and the International Cricket Council

During IYPSE 2005, UNAIDS joined forces with the International Cricket Council (ICC). The primary aim is to use cricket to raise public awareness of HIV in the cricket-playing world, which accounts for some of the countries which are hardest hit by the epidemic. Of the estimated 42 million people living with HIV or AIDS worldwide, over 12 million live in cricket-playing countries. In India and South Africa alone, over 9 million people are living with

HIV. The objectives of the programmes are to incorporate UNAIDS education and training messages and materials in the ICC's own global Development Programme and encourage National Cricket Boards to support HIV and AIDS issues (see p. 320).

HIV/AIDS Prevention through Sport

UNAIDS has established a strong partnership with the IOC which is committed to promoting AIDS awareness and HIV prevention for all. Among various activities in collaboration with IOC, the "Asian Workshop on HIV/AIDS Prevention Through Sport" was held in October 2005 in New Delhi, India (see p. 277).

Website: <http://www.unaids.org>



Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports for Development Programmes

In January 2005, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) hosted the first Global Workshop on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports for Development Programmes.

ACE Partnership Launched

In March 2005, the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) and UNICEF joined forces in a global ACE partnership (Assisting Children Everywhere), designed to harness the power of tennis to ensure the health, education, equality and protection of children everywhere. The ATP Foundation selected UNICEF as its global cause partner for three years and are committed to engage players, tournaments and the tennis world to support UNICEF's mission (see p. 313).

UNICEF and the FIFA Confederations Cup Germany 2005

In June 2005, at the FIFA Confederations Cup Germany 2005, UNICEF and FIFA engaged in a global communications campaign "With Children We Win", using football as a universal language to help bridge divides and promote core values for lasting peace, non-violence and tolerance. The UNICEF-FIFA campaign uses a football coaches' manual to help address the issue of violence and discrimination.

UNICEF Leads HIV/AIDS Awareness Workshops at NBA "Basketball Without Borders" Camps

"Basketball without Borders", the NBA premiere international basketball and community relations outreach programme, was expanded to four continents in 2005, by NBA and FIBA. The programme, a basketball instructional camp for young people that also promotes friendship, healthy living and education, features current and former NBA players and team personnel as camp coaches.

UNICEF and CONCACAF Sign Partnership Pledge to Benefit Children in Latin America and the Caribbean

UNICEF and the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF) teamed up against HIV and violence. The pledge of cooperation ceremony was held between the two semi-final games of the 2005 CONCACAF Gold Cup™ at Giants Stadium in New Jersey, USA, in July. Leaders from both organizations underscored the importance of sport and play in children's lives, especially in the developing world, as they committed to joining forces to harness the power of football on behalf of children in the region.

In Honduras, the Football for Life programme promotes HIV/AIDS prevention and helps protect young people from sexual exploitation and child labour. In Colombia, Football for Peace helps communities reach out to all children, including current and former child soldiers. Some 20,000 children and adolescents were reached in Colombia in 2004.

UNICEF's Strategic Working Group on Sport


Recognizing the need for greater integration and collaboration around UNICEF's approach to sports partnerships, UNICEF convened in Rome, Italy, from 2 to 3 August 2005 a Strategic Working Group on Sport to develop an integrated global framework on sport, designed to engage key internal and external stakeholders in the sports sector, including sister agencies, to support and advance UNICEF's mission, the MTSP(06-09), Millennium Declaration and MDGs.

"Los chicos siempre ganan!" UNICEF and FIFA's Under 17's in Peru

In September 2005, FIFA and UNICEF officially launched "Los chicos siempre ganan!" (roughly, Teenagers/Adolescents Always Win!), a joint venture intended to promote youth rights and to recognize the potential of young people during the FIFA Under 17 World Cup held in Peru.



Unite for Children. Unite against AIDS Launch



In October 2005, UNICEF and UNAIDS officially launched the global Children and AIDS campaign at the United Nations. Launch activities were supported by sporting celebrities in various locations. UNICEF will continue to leverage sports-based activities as a key intervention in prevention and awareness of HIV/AIDS among youth, one of the four programmatic focus areas of the global campaign.

Asian Workshop on HIV/AIDS Prevention through Sport

The Asian Workshop on HIV/AIDS Prevention through Sport was organized by the IOC, in cooperation with the Indian Olympic Association, UNAIDS, UNICEF and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in November in New Delhi, India, encouraging partnerships at the local level between NOCs and UNICEF country offices focused on sports for development. During the workshop, a Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF and the Indian Olympic Association was signed to promote awareness for young people about HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF - International Olympic Committee Partnership

UNICEF is working with the IOC, UNAIDS and other United Nations agencies to encourage partnerships at the local level between NOCs and UNICEF country offices focused on sport for development. In countries like Lesotho, a Youth Ambassador's Programme is being conducted for young athletes by the NOC with support and technical guidance from UNICEF Lesotho. In Rwanda,

NOC is working in close collaboration with UNICEF Rwanda to encourage sport as an education tool, teaching young people life skills and how to protect themselves from HIV. In Zimbabwe, UNICEF and the NOC have teamed up on a nationwide programme called Youth Education through Sport (YES) which highlights the role that sport can play in addressing young people and encouraging education and health programmes within communities.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

UNICEF Mission to Côte D'Ivoire on Football for Development

As UNICEF developed its campaign for the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ campaign, "Unite for Children. Unite for Peace" (see p. 315), Côte d'Ivoire secured their first-ever qualification for the World Cup finals in the most dramatic fashion. UNICEF plans to leverage the excitement and spirit of national unity that will be generated by Côte d'Ivoire's participation in the World Cup to support efforts to secure and sustain the country's transition to peace, particularly among the country's children, adolescents and young people.

UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador

UNICEF Executive Director Ann M. Veneman welcomed IYSPE 2005 spokesperson Roger Federer as UNICEF's Goodwill Ambassador on 3 April at UNICEF headquarters in New York. Roger Federer will support UNICEF in its efforts to bring attention and resources to the world's most vulnerable children.

Website: <http://www.unicef.org/>





UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI) circulated information on IYSPE 2005 to all United Nations agencies through the United Nations Communications Group and to the public through United Nations information centres worldwide.

News and Media Division

The News and Media Division of UNDPPI covers United Nations sport-related initiatives on the United Nations web-based news service, the United Nations family audio-visual page and other outlets. The News and Media Division assisted in setting up and maintaining a website for IYSPE 2005 (<http://www.un.org/sport2005>). The Year was publicized to many international broadcasters, including France's MIP TV which hosted 26 half-hour animated programmes on "Street Football" telling the story of a group of five children at the first World Cup of Street Football. The

children learned about friendship, fairplay and respect. The series was distributed by Teleimages International and aired in over 100 countries around the world, including France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Belgium, the African continent, Latin America, the Middle East, Thailand and Bangladesh. The series' stories and characters were used in several products released between February and June 2006 which convey the United Nations message about sport's values: 4 books (48,000 copies), 3 comics (60,000 copies), 1 DVD (20,000 copies), a music single and album (25,000 copies), clothes (several thousand units) and bedding (several thousand units). The News and Media Division also promoted IYSPE 2005 on its audio-visual website (<http://www.un.org/av/unfamily>) which is visited by many broadcasters and media partners.

Website: <http://www.undpi.org/>



In accordance with the endorsement that sport for development and peace has received from the international community and within the United Nations system, UNDP recognizes and supports the value of sport for development and peace within the overall framework of the MDGs and crises prevention and recovery. In October 2004, the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace was created with the support of UNDP to assist the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace.

Throughout IYSPE 2005, UNDP country offices provided invaluable assistance in identifying a significant number of national focal points responsible for coordinating IYSPE 2005 commemorative activities. Within the framework of IYSPE 2005, UNDP entered into a partnership with Right to Play and agreed to chair the SDP IWG (see p. 266). During IYSPE 2005, UNDP expanded its programming activities related to sport in all regions. UNDP will continue to support future programmes and partnership-building around sport for development and peace in support of the MDGs and crisis prevention and recovery. For an overview of UNDP initiatives and partnerships during IYSPE 2005, please refer to individual reports throughout this publication including Albania, Belarus, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, El-Salvador, Finland, Indonesia, Morocco, Russia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Zambia, a Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) and a "Sauna Bus" Tour in Finland organized by the UNDP Nordic Office to promote IYSPE 2005, the MDGs and the United Nations sixtieth anniversary celebration.

UNDP Global Activities

Teams to End Poverty

Teams to End Poverty is a global communications and partnership campaign designed to involve the general public in anti-poverty actions and generate support for achieving the MDGs. In addition to Ronaldo and Zinedine Zidane, over 50 celebrities from the world of sport, arts and media, such as Martina Hingis, Sergei Bubka and Jacques Villeneuve, have already contributed to the campaign through their involvement in the specific anti-poverty projects around in the world. More recently, Ronaldo and Zidane contributed US\$ 120,000 for education and health initiatives in the Haitian shanty town of Cite Soleil. The campaign is also supported by a number of sport federations and organizations, including FIFA, IOC, and sport companies such as Adidas and Nike, among others.

Partnership with Right To Play

On 16 May 2005, UNDP and Right To Play entered into an agreement to collaborate in the following three priority areas: (1) organization and follow-up of the SDP IWG; (2) knowledge-sharing and exchange in the area of sport for development with the objective to further promote the inclusion of sport for development in national development programmes and policies; and (3) exploration of future areas of cooperation in the area of sport for development.

Websites: <http://www.undp.org/>
<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/goals>
<http://www.teamstoendpoverty.org>



The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has played a key role during IYSPE 2005. The Director-General of UNESCO urged Member States and their national agencies to effectively contribute to the celebration of IYSPE 2005 and build momentum on resolution 58/5 of the United Nations General Assembly. The resolution proclaimed 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education as a follow-up to the will expressed by ministers and senior officials during the Round Table of Ministers of Physical Education and Sport in 2003. A significant number of events and activities were undertaken at various and diverse levels including by National Commissions of the Member States, UNESCO offices, UNESCO clubs, NGOs, education and sport agencies.

Special Events

Several countries launched special events, for instance “Global Action Week” or “Special Day”, as a tool to promote social development by raising awareness about unfair trade (Andorra) between rich and poor countries, and the promotion of traditional sports and games (Oman). Festivals, exhibitions, meetings (conference, workshop, seminar, roundtable, symposium, etc) and games highlighted the commemoration by Member States or agencies of IYSPE 2005 (including Andorra, Austria, Tunisia, Benin, Chile, Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago, Bahrain, Egypt, France, Oman, and Thailand). UNESCO organized an “International Seminar on the Quality of Physical Education and Sport” in Porto Novo, Benin from 16 to 19 May (see p. 106).

Country Level Activities

Parliament, high-level personalities, in particular the Princess of Thailand, government support, and the combined efforts between Governments and relevant agencies forwarded the objectives of IYSPE 2005. For instance, in Germany, the Parliament provided financial support to a number of projects including one related to post-tsunami efforts; an initiative geared to Islamic women; and a development project in Africa. In Cameroon, at the provincial level, sport activities dedicated to women and marginalized groups highlighted the commemoration of IYSPE

2005 with a special emphasis made on the education system.

Sport and Physical Education

Sport and physical education became a key component of academic core subjects for instance in Jamaica where it became an examination subject at national level. In Thailand, the commemoration of IYSPE 2005 impacted the reform of the education system encompassing the consideration of physical education in the system from primary schools to higher education with support from the media and the involvement of the population.

Major Programmes

The educational dimension, health issues, scientific research and studies, doping, fair play and national programmes on sport and physical education were the core components of activities to which public authorities, development agencies, specialized agencies and sport and physical education staff unions and professionals dedicated their mobilization efforts to raise awareness and advocate on the key points emphasized by the United Nations resolution’s main goals for IYSPE 2005, including in Egypt, the International Biathlon Union, Syndicat national d’enseignants d’éducation physique (SNEP-France), Benin, SDC, General Organization of Youth and Sport of Bahrain and Cameroon.

UNESCO Local Activities

UNESCO offices and clubs took part in the celebration at different levels of national activities by coordinating and disseminating information such as the United Nations bulletin on sport for development and peace and inter-agency cooperation in sport and development (including by UNESCO Mali, UNESCO Cameroon, UNESCO Dakar and UNESCO Gabon).

International Convention against Doping in Sport

The unanimous adoption of the International Convention against Doping in Sport by the thirty third session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 was a significant achievement during IYSPE 2005 (see p. 56).

Website: <http://www.unesco.org/>



During IYSPE 2005, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) played an active role in the Sport and Environment Commission of IOC and supported the Commission in organizing regional seminars on sport and the environment: in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 19-20 April 2005 (for West Asia) and in Lusaka, Zambia, on 22-23 July 2005 (for Anglophone African countries). UNEP also engaged the cities on the short list for the 2012 Olympic Games in an effort to help them reinforce the environmental aspects of their bids.

Sports Summit for the Environment



UNEP and the Japan-based Global Sports Alliance (GSA) organized a sports summit for the environment at EXPO 2005, in Aichi, Japan, on 30-31 July 2005. The summit discussed the role and implications of sport on the environment. International sports organizations, including IOC, FIFA and IAAF signed a declaration of commitment to incorporate environmental dimensions into their events (see p. 149).

Over the past five years, UNEP and GSA have also organized three Global Forums for Sport and Environment (G-ForSe): twice in Tokyo, Japan, and, in 2004, in the cities of Lahore and Sialkot in Pakistan, targeted at the sporting goods industry there.

Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment



UNEP and IOC organized the Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, from 9 to 11 November 2005. The Conference saw the participation of a number of world renowned athletes, such as the Namibian sprinter Frankie Fredericks, the Kenyan marathon runner Tegla Laroupe and Ethiopian World and Olympic 10,000 metre champion Kenenisa Bekele. The link between peace, security and sustainable management of the environment was acknowledged, with applause made of the efforts by Olympic Games organizers and other organizations, such as FIFA, to incorporate environmental sustainability in their planning and conduct of major sporting events (see p. 114).

In November 2005, UNEP developed a set of 12 posters with environmental messages from globally renowned sports stars. The posters were used to promote environmental awareness during the World Conference on Sport and Environment and have been hosted on the UNEP website.





UNEP Nature and Sports Camp

The Declaration of the Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment, the “Nairobi Declaration on Sport, Peace and the Environment”, called upon the sports world to identify and share examples of best practice in providing leadership and training to achieve peace and sustainable development through sport. As an example, the UNEP Nature and Sports Camp for children in slum areas of Nairobi was cited. In September 2005, UNEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Sadili Oval Sports Centre in Nairobi. It mobilized support from partners, including the IOC and GSA, to provide equipment and basic training to over 6,500 children in the Nairobi Camp. In November 2005, the children from Africa’s biggest slum – Kibera in Nairobi – received a donation of equipment worth US\$ 42,000 from IOC. The equipment is meant to support sports programme for over 10,000 children for 2006.

The camps also help underprivileged children to become environmentally conscious and responsible citizens. To complement their sport, the children take part in a range of activities to build their confidence and help them discuss and look for solutions that directly affect them, such as the environmental problems of waste, sanitation and pollution, and other issues, such as HIV/AIDS. The project has seen children involved in cleaning up their environment, planting trees and recycling. Furthermore, levels of drug-taking and truancy have decreased and girls are staying in school and getting better results. UNEP aims, with the support of United Nations partners and others, to replicate this programme in other developing countries, and in less privileged neighbourhoods in the developed world.

Symposium on Sports and the Environment

On 16 April 2005, a Symposium on Sports and the Environment was held in Gammarth, Tunisia. At the Symposium, UNEP outlined its strategy for sport and the environment and with it noted that in the last decade the principles of environmental sustainability have become firmly embedded in the Olympic movement’s consciousness and planning.

UNEP’s own sport and environment strategy now recognizes two core facts, firstly, sport is affected by the environment. Environmental pollution affects the health of children throughout the world with their intellectual and physical potential diminished by poor air quality, inadequate sanitation and preventable diseases. Secondly, sport affects the environment. The 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (coordinated by UNEP and launched by Kofi Annan in 2001 to meet the needs of decision makers and the public for scientific information concerning the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being; <http://www.millenniumassessment.org>) concludes that human society is putting increasing pressure on the world’s important and irreplaceable ecosystems. In many cases the degradation is irreversible. As responsible individuals and organizations we must make every effort to “do no harm”. The purpose of the UNEP strategy is threefold. Its objectives are:

- to promote the integration of environmental considerations in sports;
- to use the popularity of sports to promote environmental awareness and respect among the public, especially young people;
- to promote the development of environmentally friendly sports facilities and the manufacture of environmentally friendly sporting goods.⁶³





Mathare Youth Sports Association

The inspiration and model for the Nature and Sports Camps is the outstandingly successful Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) (see p. 355). As well as fielding one of the strongest teams in the Kenyan professional football league and contributing a number of players to its national side, the association has 14,000 playing members in 1,008 teams. These boys and girls come from one of the toughest and most underprivileged areas of Nairobi, and their example is truly inspiring. To join the organization, they have to coach younger kids or get involved in environmental clean-ups, work that earns them points in their football leagues.

UNEP has worked closely with MYSA since its establishment in 1987. In 1992, MYSA received the prestigious UNEP Global 500 award. Other Global 500 winners include Kenya's 2004 Nobel Peace Prize winner Professor Wangari Maathai, and both the Lillehammer and the Sydney Olympic Organizing Committees.

Sports Events and the Environment

Torino XX Olympic Winter Games

The organizers of the Torino XX Olympic Winter Games unveiled their "Sustainability Report" at the Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment, detailing initiatives to cut greenhouse gas emissions, minimize water use in snow-making and promote eco-friendly hotels. UNEP worked closely with the Torino Games organizers to ensure that environmental aspects were taken into account before, during and after the Games.

Website: <http://www.torino2006.org>

FIFA 2006 World Cup

UNEP and FIFA 2006 World Cup Organizing Committee entered into an agreement to promote the incorporation of environmental issues and provide support to the monitoring of environmental programmes in the preparation and staging of the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany.

Under the "Green Goal" initiative, Germany worked to make the competition as eco-friendly as possible, strictly limiting its production of emissions and waste and its use of chemicals, energy and other resources. UNEP provided technical and communications support to the Organizing Committee aimed at seamlessly integrating environmental considerations and projects with event preparations and the staging of the tournament itself.

Website: <http://greengoal.fifaworldcup.yahoo.net>

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

On 18 November 2005, UNEP and the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) signed a Memorandum of Understanding aimed at making the summer Olympics of 2008 environmentally friendly.

Global Forum Sport and the Environment

G-ForSE, organized every two years by UNEP and GSA, brings together international sports organizations and federations, sports clubs, sporting goods manufacturers, civil society organizations, the media and sport personalities. G-ForSE provides a platform for sport and the environment stakeholders to review sports impact on and contribution to the environment.

From 30 November to 1 December 2006, G-ForSE 2006 on "Mainstreaming the Environment in Major Sports Events" will be held in Lausanne, Switzerland. G-ForSE 2006 participants will review efforts by sport organizations to mainstream the environment in their events using experiences from recent sport events - the Helsinki IAAF World Championships, the Torino 2006 Olympic Winter Games and the 2006 FIFA World Cup - as the basis for discussions. Based on the presentations and discussions, the participants will make recommendations on how to further improve and integrate environmental considerations in major sport events.

Websites: <http://www.unep.org/>
<http://www.g-forse.com>



Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003 by which the Assembly proclaimed 2005 as the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General tasked the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) with the responsibility for supporting the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr. Adolf Ogi, particularly with regard to his activities aimed at promoting field-level projects using sport as a programme tool and involving United Nations funds, programmes and offices with partners from the sports world.

Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 58/5, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace proposed to the Secretary-General the establishment of the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

The establishment of the Office in 2004 and its successful functioning was made possible through the support in kind of UNFIP, particularly with the establishment of a trust fund. During IYSPE 2005, UNFIP's activities specifically focused on:

- Collaborating with the international sport community and sports-related organizations (e.g. sports federations, foundations, NGOs and the private sector) and providing guidance on sport-related project partnerships with the United Nations while working closely together with the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace.
- Raising the profile of IYSPE 2005 by disseminating information about the value of sport as a tool for education, health, development and peace, and actively encouraging the use of sport as a programme tool to achieve the MDGs.

UNFIP encourages foundations, the private sector, civil society and Governments to get involved in the promotion and use of sport in programmes to achieve development and peace. The Executive Director of UNFIP, Amir Dossal, has participated in numerous panel discussions

on the role of sport for development and peace. Examples of UNFIP's involvement in activities relating to sport for development and peace include:

Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group

In August 2004, UNFIP co-sponsored a Round-table Forum in Athens on Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace during which the call for the SDP IWG was put forth. In response to the outcome of the Round-table Forum in Athens, UNFIP, Right to Play and the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace co-hosted a meeting on 24 May 2005 of the SDP IWG at the United Nations Headquarters in New York (see p. 266).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Following the conclusion of IYSPE 2005, UNFIP will continue to strengthen relations with the private sector and with non-traditional partners and donors to support policies and activities through field projects and partnership programmes.

World Diversity Cup for Peace New York City 2006

A number of sport entities have approached UNFIP for guidance on how best to collaborate with the United Nations system, including the World Diversity Cup for Peace New York City 2006 – a soccer tournament for international youth.

Website: <http://www.un.org/unfip/>



Over the past 10 years, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has partnered with the Right To Play organization and IOC to reach out, through sports, to millions of refugee children and adolescents in camps and settlements in Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe. In the last two years, UNHCR has developed more partnerships with sports-oriented donors such as the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), the International Badminton Federation (IBF), and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) with a view to enabling them to further expand sports programmes.

Together for Girls Project in Dadaab, Kenya

In 2004, UNHCR, in partnership with Nike, initiated a pilot project in Dadaab. Focused upon female education, the “Together for Girls” initiative uses sports as a tool to promote girls’ and young women’s integration and retention in the educational system. This initiative gives specific attention to the needs of the girl-child to provide Kenya with better educated and confident young women who will have greater opportunities to rebuild their lives and their communities upon their return home. The 2005-2007 project proposal seeks to build upon the successes of the pilot year. With the appropriate resources and programme structure, “Together for Girls” will address and meet the critical needs of the refugee children, bring sport and education to the girls and young women of Dadaab and have an impact on the wider MDGs which includes parity of girls and boys in school by 2005 and universal primary education by 2015.

United Nations Inter-Agency Sport Pilot Project Sierra Leone

UNHCR has been the lead agency in the development of a United Nations Inter-Agency Sport for Peace and Development Programme for Sierra Leone. However, at the time of writing the project has not been funded. It needs approximately US\$1 million. These funds are sought from sports-related organizations. The United Nations Country Team in Sierra Leone, the Sierra Leonean Ministry of Youth and Sports and Right To Play have been actively involved. The overarching objective is to systematically mainstream sports into existing programmes and projects

and use a Sport and Development Programme as an instrument to bring about the convergence of humanitarian, transition, as well as development approaches throughout the different stages of a reintegration process. Moreover, there is a focus upon poverty reduction through community-based recovery.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

ninemillion.org

On World Refugee Day 20 June 2006, UNHCR launched its “ninemillion.org” campaign under the slogan “nine million faces. nine million names. nine million stories”. UNHCR and its corporate partners are counting on a major new Internet-based campaign to raise awareness about refugee youth and to collect funds for educational and sport programmes. ninemillion.org is about giving the world’s refugee youth a chance to see beyond their current situation and begin to rebuild their lives. The campaign has received key support from Nike and Microsoft, both members of UNHCR Council of Business Leaders. The Toronto-based international humanitarian organization, Right To Play, is also a partner. The campaign includes a 30-second TV spot featuring Brazilian football legend Ronaldo, who is supporting ninemillion.org in his capacity as a UNDP Goodwill Ambassador. It also features short films about young refugees in Azerbaijan, Uganda and Thailand who share similar experiences, hopes, ambitions and love of football. The films can be seen on the ninemillion.org website, along with photo galleries, stories and blogs.

Websites: <http://www.unhcr.org/>
<http://www.ninemillion.org>





For United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), sport is an essential tool for improving slum areas and helping disadvantaged urban youth. The Habitat Agenda asks Governments to promote sport, recreational and cultural activities for all as well as playgrounds, parks, sports and recreation areas in their urban land management practices. The Patrullas Juvenilas (Youth Patrol Programme) in 40 poor districts in Lima, Peru, uses sport to help enlist youth gangs in constructive activities. UN-HABITAT, through its Municipal Youth Development Programmes, has been working with sport and recreation organizations in slum areas to identify activities to help reach out to young people with information on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health and to offer alternatives to drugs and crime.

At a meeting in Cologne on 26 October 2005 to mark the occasion of IYSPE 2005, the International Association of Sports and Leisure Facilities (IAKS) and UN-HABITAT agreed to prepare a Plan of Action to start the conception, planning and provision of playgrounds, parks, and recreation facilities around the world, especially in the towns and cities of developing countries where such facilities have either fallen derelict or are lacking.

In Nairobi, Kenya, a campaign on Safer Public Space has been launched which uses sport as the key to regaining access and ownership among young people on the city's public open spaces. To date, a citywide football tournament, slum sport events, as well as the rehabilitation of several sport facilities are underway. These initiatives link UN-HABITAT work in urban development (slum upgrading/crime/conflict/violence prevention) and

youth-based interventions through sports and arts towards the achievement of the MDG 7, Target 11.

UN-HABITAT is also using sport in youth reintegration and engagement in post conflict reconstruction to mobilize the energy of youth and harness their creativity and skills towards peace building in Juba, Sudan, through a Peace Train initiative which incorporates sports stadium upgrading.

The key added value of these experiences is that they are anchored in local government urban development and crime prevention policies and strategies so that sports as a tool for development can be "institutionalized" as a potential way of defusing conflicts and building peace among urban communities and in addition ensure that local governments are sensitized and provided with tools to support this strategy and the youth groups interested in promoting it over time.

Sport events for young people from slum areas have been organized in connection with World Habitat Day, International Youth Day, World Water Day and World AIDS Day.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Kilimanjaro Initiative

Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of UN-HABITAT and the president and CEO of United Nations Federal Credit Union (UNFCU) launched the Kilimanjaro Initiative on 25 February 2006. The Kilimanjaro climb, which will be an annual event, is aimed at raising awareness about the effects of crime in East Africa (Dar es Salaam and Nairobi) and at highlighting the plight of youth in slum and crime prone areas. Initiated by past victims of crime and targeting them as key beneficiaries, the initiative aims at raising their self esteem and helping them overcome the traumatic experiences related to violence, as well as at mobilizing resources and partnerships to support youth programmes in the region as part of the two cities crime prevention strategies. The first climb saw the participation of 11 youth from disadvantaged urban areas in Tanzania and Kenya.

Website: <http://www.kilimanjaroinitiative.org>
<http://www.unhabitat.org/>



Having city parks and recreation facilities make for a better living environment in a world where most of us already live in towns and cities. In this rapidly urbanising world, proper urban recreation facilities are essential for a socially sustainable urban environment.



UN-HABITAT's Executive Director,
Mrs. Anna Tibaijuka



UNITED NATIONS MILLENNIUM CAMPAIGN

The United Nations Millennium Campaign reached out to sporting celebrities, associations and clubs during IYSPE 2005 across all Campaign offices. In Europe, the Foundation F. C. Barcelona and Juventus Turin worked with the United Nations Millennium Campaign to promote the MDGs at a special football match on 24 August 2005. During the football match, players came out of the stadium with white bands on their arms representative of their symbol to support the fight against poverty and the achievement of the MDGs. The players also held up a



banner, which stated “Join the first generation that can eradicate poverty in the World – Millennium Campaign – No Excuse 2015”. In addition, the Millennium Campaign worked together with the Mundialito junior football league to erect eight Millennium Development Goals gates in Plaza Mayor Madrid from 30 May to 5 June 2005, marking the opening of the games.

Website: <http://www.millenniumcampaign.org/>



“

It is fairly obvious that sport can be a practical and effective tool to accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Sport also promotes peace – by bringing societies together across dividing barriers – building the social cohesion needed to proceed with the goals. Moreover, sport contributes to the full range of the Millennium Development Goals.

”

Eveline Herfkens, Secretary General's Executive Coordinator for the Millennium Development Goals Campaign

Global Sport Fund

UNODC and the Qatar National Olympic Committee (QNOC) partnered in 2005 in a ground-breaking agreement to establish the Global Sport Fund (GSF). GSF was established by UNODC with funding from the QNOC to help prevent vulnerable young people from being sucked into crime and drug abuse. It is intended that GSF-supported activities will be models for what can be accomplished by sport on and off the field, strengthening communities by helping young people choose better lives.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

On 15 May 2006, UNODC Executive Director, Antonio Maria Costa, named Qatar's Nasser Saleh Al-Attiyah, world champion rally driver and Olympic shooter, as the first GSF Ambassador. As a GSF ambassador, the 36-year-old Al-Attiyah will use his position as a high-profile athlete to raise awareness about the potential of sport to help young people. The Fund, made possible by a generous contribution from Qatar, will:

- Provide grants to NGOs for projects that use sport to prevent drug use and criminal behaviour among young people;
- Sponsor events, youth camps and exhibitions;
- Hold training seminars for coaches and training seminars for coaches and young people.

Goodwill Ambassador

UNODC Executive Director, Antonio Maria Costa, appointed Italian gymnast Igor Cassina as Goodwill Ambassador for UNODC. The announcement was made during the Grand Prix of Gymnastics, an event that showcases top gymnasts from around the world, on 15 October 2005 in Turin, Italy. In 2004, Igor Cassina won the Olympic medal in the men's horizontal bar at the Summer Olympics in Athens. Mr. Cassina stresses the importance of community support for sports and the relevance of sport in communities where less fortunate youth may have few options other than crime and delinquency.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

"Drugs are not Child's Play" Campaign

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2006 international campaign was launched on 26 June 2006, the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, under the theme "Drugs are not Child's Play". The campaign was launched in an effort to increase public awareness about the destructive power of drugs and society's responsibility to care for the well-being of children.

UNODC's anti-drugs campaign urges adults to protect children. Parents, siblings and other family members can ensure that a child's home is a safe environment and that children are aware of the dangers associated with drug abuse. Teachers, social workers and sports coaches also have a role to play by watching out for warning signs and taking measures to address any drug-related problems. For example, teachers and sports coaches can provide kids with information on the health risks linked to drug abuse and also give them a forum to discuss the issue openly. Sport is a powerful tool that allows young people to learn healthy life skills to prevent anti-social behaviour, such as drug use and crime and to provide an alternative for young people who want to make positive changes in their lives

Website: <http://www.unodc.org/>



United Nations Volunteers (UNV), through its focus on volunteerism, recognizes its role in making sports accessible to all which is crucial to the vitality and productivity of every society. During IYSPE 2005, numerous projects throughout the world were carried out in recognition that sport is a crucial entry point to a life of volunteerism.

Sri Lanka: From 3 to 5 March 2005, approximately 500 young people from different communities and backgrounds in Sri Lanka took part in a three-day sports camp. The objective of the camp was to boost awareness about volunteerism and the MDGs and to foster cultural dialogue. The event was organized by the UNV Programme along with the Sri Lankan Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs. A number of workshops were organized to increase local understanding of the MDGs and the participants' role in realizing the eight MDGs by 2015. Sessions also focused on the socio-economic effects of the 2004 tsunami and the rebuilding that is taking shape in Sri Lanka. Events such as this have been held since volunteers organized an international youth camp in 2004, where young people were consulted on how IYSPE 2005 should be celebrated in their country.

Sierra Leone: UNV will be one of the implementing partners in the joint United Nations system project in Sierra Leone (see p. 285).

Madagascar: In Madagascar, UNV has collaborated with UN-HABITAT and UNDP on a volunteerism against violence project – which is ending in 2006 – a component where through sports activities, youth are more involved in their neighborhood and in reducing the violence in their neighborhoods.

Ghana: UNV has developed a project proposal to work with Play Soccer in Ghana to organize youth and communities around sports for development and it is working with Street Kids International to develop a project on youth and sports for development in refugee communities.

As part of the International Volunteer Day celebrations, some country offices undertook activities linking sports and development.

Beijing: The UNV Executive Coordinator, Ad de Raad, spoke at the launch of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Volunteer Programme in the Chinese Capital on 5 June to an audience of 700, which included Jacques Rogge, President of the IOC, and Liu Qi, Mayor of Beijing and chair of the Beijing Olympic Organization Committee, and linked the spirit of the Olympics to that of volunteerism. Panelists at the forum held discussions on past Olympic volunteer experiences and offered suggestions on the organization of the volunteer component of the 2008 Games.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Torino Winter Olympics 2006

More than 20,000 volunteers involved in the Winter Games Volunteer Programme, supported the Torino Winter Olympics of 2006. The volunteers carried out some 350 activities, from preparing competition tracks to assisting the press, sponsors and athletes. Through 17 days of sport and athletic glory, the Torino Winter Olympics highlighted the role of volunteers not only in sports, but also in other areas of society. In this light, the UNV programme has teamed up with NGOs and hosted a forum on volunteerism and the promotion of human rights.

Website: <http://www.unv.org/>





UNITED NATIONS YOUTH LEADERSHIP SUMMITS

IYSPE 2005 and young people's strong interest in sport have provided an entry point for drawing on sport to help youth promote health, education and development in order to reach the MDGs and for communicating values, such as respect for rules and cooperation, to help build peace.

The United Nations Youth Leadership Summits are a series of regional events over the past two years designed to help the next generation of leaders face the tremendous development challenges of the twenty-first century. IYSPE 2005 provided strong impetus and increasing focus on the contribution that sport can make towards accelerating the achievement of the MDGs and promoting peace. The Summits also emphasize the role of culture as a tool for reaching out to and mobilizing young people. The summits have been organized on a regional basis through innovative collaboration between the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace on behalf of the United Nations system. Partners include UNDP and other United Nations agencies; the Global Peace Initiative of Women, an NGO partner; and Governments and private sector partners. The aim is to help young leaders develop initiatives that promote progress towards the MDGs, and to provide a global platform for the voices of leaders of the next generation.

Regional Youth Leadership Summits

Five summits have been held in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean during the past two years. They will culminate in the United Nations Youth Leadership Summit, to be held from 30 October to 1 November 2006 in New York. Discussions during the summits have centred on strategies to attain the MDGs, increasingly focusing on the role of sports. For each regional summit, two youth delegates, one young man and one young woman aged from 18 to 30 represent their countries, usually nominated by UNDP offices and United Nations Country Team partners, based on their involvement in development activities in their communities, countries and regions and their leadership potential.

The first *Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit* held in Dakar, Senegal, in June 2004, brought together more than 100 young leaders from African countries. During the Summit, African youth were signed on as MDG advocates and a panel discussed the role of sport in efforts to achieve the MDGs. They committed themselves to full involvement in mobilizing their communities to halve poverty by 2015 and protect themselves and others from the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The *Pan-Asian Youth Leadership Summit* in Hiroshima, Japan in September 2004, drew delegates from across the region who had demonstrated leadership in advancing the MDGs. An important theme was ways to tap into sports and sports stars, as well as the diverse culture of the region, for raising awareness and mobilizing support for the MDGs. A critical challenge is HIV/AIDS, an area where young people have to take the lead.

During IYSPE 2005, the *Second Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit* brought together young leaders and representatives of youth organizations from across Africa from 18 to 23 August 2005 in Ifrane, Morocco. Sun Microsystems served as the technology partner for the event and agreed to extend that partnership for the entire youth summit series (see p. 246).

The *Latin America and the Caribbean Youth Leadership Summit* brought together youth delegates from across Latin America and the Caribbean convened in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, on 12-16 May 2005 to discuss ways to encourage young people to initiate efforts to help achieve the MDGs. President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva of Brazil sent a message welcoming delegates to the Summit. Sport, with its wide appeal among youth, was a focus for the summit and IYSPE 2005 offered a framework for reaching out to youth on the MDGs.



UNITED NATIONS YOUTH LEADERSHIP SUMMITS

The delegates adopted a declaration that includes the pledge:

“To consider sports and culture as rights and means of empowerment of individuals as integral beings who bring about solidarity, education, health, development, participation, communication, mobilization, well-being, sociability, citizenship, peace, social equality and equality regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation, age and special needs, among others”.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The United Nations European Youth Leadership Summit was a landmark event, where for the first time, young leaders from across the European Union and the accession countries Bulgaria and Romania focused on the convening power of sport and culture to accelerate progress towards the MDGs and to promote peace. From 19 to 21 June 2006, the Summit, organized by the United Nations New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace on behalf of the United Nations system and hosted by the Government of Austria, as the then holder of the Presidency of the European Union, discussed ways to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs through sport, culture and peace.

The delegates adopted a final Vienna Declaration, expressing determination to see the young generation play its part in promoting development and peace to help build a better world and affirming the commitment of European youth leaders to the achievement of the MDGs. Sport and cultural activities are powerful tools for accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs, by contributing to efforts to reduce poverty and promote education, health, empowerment of women and girls and environmental sustainability, the Vienna Declaration

underlines. The Declaration urges all EU member States to fulfill their pledge to contribute 0.7 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product to development assistance.

The Declaration identifies sport and cultural activities as tools to increase youth employment rates and recognizes that gender, participation and health issues can be tackled through creative initiatives and projects, including sports and cultural activities. Acknowledging the need for a European platform to share best practices on youth projects regarding sport and culture, the Declaration urges that each European Union Presidency should support the implementation of at least one European-wide youth project and asks all sport organizations in Europe, such as UEFA or the European Olympic Committee, to actively participate in the implementation of projects by providing expertise, funds and support through sports representatives.

Website: <http://www.un.org/youthsummit>



World Health Organization (WHO) action on physical activity is undertaken at global, regional and country levels in the context of health promotion (<http://www.who.int/healthpromotion>), implementation of the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health (<http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity>), Integrated Prevention and Control of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (<http://www.who.int/chp>), Achievement of the MDGs and Overall Development. The latest World Health Assembly resolutions in support of such actions are: resolution WHA57.16 on "Health Promotion and Healthy Lifestyles" and resolution WHA57.17 "Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health", both adopted in May 2004.⁶⁴

An essential goal of WHO is to promote sustained national and local physical activity initiatives, policies and programmes and to increase regular participation in physical activity of various population groups, men and women, of all ages and conditions, in all domains (leisure time, transport, work) and settings (school, community, home, workplace).

In 2005, several normative products, technical meetings and related activities were undertaken in cooperation with various partners at all levels including in particular relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations, collaborating centres, universities, sport organizations, professional organizations, global and regional networks, businesses and obviously the United Nations family. These activities were directly linked to IYSPE 2005. Their implementation along with new ones will be pursued during the biennium 2006-2007. A special focus is put on advocacy and knowledge dissemination, strengthening Member States' capacity for adequate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national and local interventions to increase physical activity and to promote healthy diet and related healthy practices within supportive policies and environments.

Global Annual Move for Health Day

The Global Annual Move for Health Day/Initiative, held on 10 May (or other dates selected by each country), adopted by all WHO member States since May 2002, is one of the processes towards increasing population participation in physical activity and sport for all. Numerous countries and communities around the world are making annual input to this process. The theme for 2005 was "Move for Health 2005 on Supportive Environments". A related theme in 2006 "Active Communities" will facilitate sustainability of actions (see p. 52).



Website and Networking Initiatives

The website: <http://www.who.int/moveforhealth> was developed in March 2005 in the context of both the Move for Health initiative and IYSPE 2005. A significant part of the site concerns linkages to initiatives related to the 2005 Move for Health theme “Supportive Environments” undertaken by a number of countries and partners, including United Nations family and health, sport and related non-governmental organizations and associations. These linkages help sharing experiences and initiatives on Move for Health/Physical Activity among member States and partners.

A variety of physical activity/sport for all initiatives are also posted on the websites of the two Regional Physical Activity Networks for Europe and for the American Region: the European Network for Health-Enhancing Physical Activity (<http://www.euro.who.int/hepa>); the Physical Activity Network for the Americas (<http://www.rafa-pana.org>); and the “Agita Mundo-Physical Activity Network” (<http://www.agitasp.com.br>). Similar networks are being formed in other regions.

WHO Normative Actions

- Development of a guide to support member States plan and implement population approaches to increase physical activity, with due attention to developing countries;
- Formulation of global recommendations for physical activity and health, taking into consideration the context of both developing and developed countries;
- Development of a framework for designing and implementing national physical activity policies and programmes;
- Publication and dissemination of a Health-Promoting Schools Document on Physical Activity;

- Preparation of a Policy Guide for Member States on the Built Environment, Transport and Physical Activity.

Other WHO Programmes

Other WHO Programmes, especially immunization, malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and adolescent health continue to use sport for all activities as a means for raising awareness about these and related priority health issues, for increasing community participation in health promotion and disease prevention actions and for facilitating the organization of social integration and social development programmes targeting children and youth. Such initiatives will be pursued and strengthened, especially in the context of achieving the MDGs.

Website: <http://www.who.int/>



C. International Sports Organizations

Multiple Sports Organizations

ASOIF
AGFIS
IAAF
CISM
IOC
IPC
ISF
FISU
IWGA
IFWS
Special Olympics

Single Sports Organizations

ATP
FIFA
FIH
FIBA
IBU
ICC
UCI
FEI
IHF

UIPM

IRB

FIS

ISF

ITTF

JJIF and IBWF

UEFA

WTF

Sporting Goods Industry

Nike







ASSOCIATION OF SUMMER OLYMPIC INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

On 30 May 1983 in Lausanne, Switzerland, the 21 International Federations governing the sports included at the time in the programme of the Summer Olympic Games founded the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF). Today, ASOIF members include the International Federations of the sports of: archery, athletics, badminton, baseball, basketball, boxing, canoe/kayak, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, football, gymnastics, handball, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, sailing, shooting, softball, swimming/aquatics, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, triathlon, volleyball, weightlifting and wrestling.

Forum on Summer Olympic International Federations Development Activities

ASOIF held an "ASOIF Forum on International Federations' Development Activities" from 31 October to 1 November 2005 in Lausanne, Switzerland. 23 out of 28 Summer Olympic International Federations (IF), including IAAF, plus two Winter Sports Federations took part.

The main focus of the forum was a high-level exchange of strategy, experience and information through IF case studies, plenary discussions and breakout sessions on fundamental issues facing sport development from grass roots to the elite level. The forum was not only a way for IFs to learn from each other, but also a networking opportunity for the numerous leaders and professionals specializing in development in attendance from the different IFs. IFs making presentations on their strategies included cycling, football, rowing, table tennis and tennis.

Special guest at the forum was Jamie McGoldrick, Chief of Surge Capacity and Contingency Planning at the United Nations Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. In his presentation to the forum, McGoldrick offered IFs concrete options and contacts for humanitarian assistance through the various United Nations agencies as a way for IFs to reach out to the world's communities beyond the field of play.

Website: <http://www.asoif.com/>
Email: info@asoif.com





The General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF) groups together international sports federations and various other associations to defend worldwide sport; to become better informed and to inform; to cooperate together and to coordinate their activities. Currently, GAISF represents the sole forum bringing together the whole of sports organizations once a year to exchange viewpoints on themes of common interest. GAISF seeks to maintain the authority and the autonomy of its members; promote closer links between its members and all other sports organizations; coordinate and protect common interests; and collect, verify and disseminate information. During IYSPE 2005, a link to the IYSPE 2005 website was provided from the GAISF website.

SportAccord

SportAccord is an annual international sports convention, bringing together representatives from the 100 International Sports Federations affiliated to GAISF, ASOIF and AIOWF (Association of the International Olympic Winter Sports Federations), as well as the IOC Executive Board, together with sponsors, architects, sports lawyers, broadcasters and other specialists to discuss the key issues facing the sports industry.

SportAccord 2005 was held from 15 to 20 April 2005 in Berlin, Germany, and was attended by over 800 delegates. For the first time in 2005, the GAISF Media Forum was run as part of the SportAccord conference programme and open for all delegates to attend. The two-hour forum entitled "Producing a better sports television product" focused on how federations, organizers and broadcasters can improve their collaboration on sporting events and on how a better television product will enable international federations to better understand what they can do to enhance the broadcast quality of their individual sports.

Special recognition was given to IYSPE 2005 by placing the logo on their website as well as inviting the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace to be their keynote speaker at the GAISF General Assembly in 2005.

Websites:

SportAccord: <http://www.sportaccord.com/>

GAISF: <http://www.agfisonline.com>

Email: info@agfisonline.com





INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS

The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) is the world governing body for the sport of athletics. The United Nations and IAAF share common values, which can be seen in the constitutional objectives of IAAF: to promote the sport of athletics and its ethical values as an educational subject and life-affirming and life-enhancing activity; to strive to ensure that no gender, race, religious, political or other kind of unfair discrimination exists, continues to exist, or is allowed to develop in athletics in any form, and that all may participate in athletics regardless of their gender, race, religious or political views.

Tsunami Relief

Following the tsunami that struck South-East Asia, IAAF pledged financing for the reconstruction of a two-storey school as its contribution to the normalization of life in Sri Lanka. IAAF was also directly involved in IOC initiatives to aid the recovery and reconstruction of those countries devastated by this natural disaster.

IAAF Charity Auction

The IAAF's first ever dedicated humanitarian project: 'Athletics for a Better World: The IAAF Stars' Donation Fund', was created in the spring of 2005 and offered fans of World and Olympic track and field athletics the chance to buy pieces of unique sporting history and contribute to worthy causes at the same time. Throughout 2005, a total of 50 star athletes from the Olympics' number one sport, 23 of whom had been world record breakers during their careers, donated items of personal memorabilia associated with some of their greatest sporting triumphs to the project whose proceeds would be distributed between three United Nations organizations: FAO, UNICEF and WFP.



Marrakesh Class of Future Champions

The IAAF/Maroc Telecom World Youth Championships, which took place in Marrakesh, Morocco, in July 2005, offered a unique opportunity for under 18-year-old athletes to gain valuable experience, to improve personal bests, to build friendships with their rivals from every corner of the world and to learn about the ethical values that enhance the sport. For this reason, IAAF hosted its "Marrakesh Class of Future Champions" on 10, 11 and 12 July, with the help of the following star athletes: Nezha Bidouane (MAR), Heike Drechsler (GER), Wilson Kipketer (DEN), Ana Quirot (CUB) and Maksim Tarasov (RUS). The aim of the Marrakesh Class of Future Champions was to provide an interactive forum in which young stars of the future were able to gain an entertaining and educational view of the sport directly from some great champions of sport.

Campaign to Make Poverty History

As part of the campaign "Make Poverty History", a unique worldwide effort was launched on 27 January 2005 at the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre. The Global Call to Action against Poverty became active in over 70 countries around the world uniting NGOs, trade unions, campaign organizations, faith groups and celebrities under the symbol of the white band. Wearing the white wristband symbolically meant a desire to end poverty. IAAF agreed to support this initiative in cooperation with the local organization committee of the 10th IAAF World Championships in Athletics, which took place in August 2005 in Helsinki. Competing athletes received a white band and many wore them during the competitions while a bus was also stationed outside the stadium, publicizing this initiative for fans and visitors to Helsinki. Youth parties and open-air concerts around the Helsinki Olympic Stadium helped to mobilize thousands of young people for the second white band day (see p. 182).

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETIC FEDERATIONS

IAAF and Helsinki 2005 Encourage a Clean Environment

IAAF and the local organizing committee of the 10th IAAF World Championships in Athletics signed a joint declaration on sport and the environment on 31 July, in the city of Aichi, Japan, venue of the 2005 World Expo.



With this declaration, we recognize that a healthy environment, with clean air and water, is a product of natural ecosystems and essential for those who practise sports. For this reason, I am pleased to declare that the IAAF, and the local organizing committee of Helsinki 2005, are committed to reducing pollution and enriching the natural environment so that future generations can continue to enjoy sports as we do now.

Lamine Diack, IAAF President



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

IAAF and UNEP

IAAF and UNEP signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 17 February 2006. Both organizations agree to work together on the following activities:

- Promoting environmental awareness by incorporating environmental issues and supporting the monitoring of environmental programmes in the preparation and staging of IAAF competitions;
- Working together to create mechanisms for the transfer of knowledge between organizers of the IAAF competitions;
- Implementing environmental activities in developing countries;
- Implementing the UNEP “Plant for the Planet” Campaign, a global tree-planting programme for schools and children.

In this respect, both parties shall endeavour to plant trees (known as Trees of Peace) in and around sports arenas and infrastructures with the active involvement and participation of the sports community, including athletes and sport personalities in cooperation with local environment authorities from the selected countries, and focus the first phase of the project on conflict-affected countries. IAAF will allocate US\$ 5,000 for each selected country to be used to establish tree nurseries for the project.

Website: <http://www.iaaf.org/>

Email: info@iaaf.org





INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL

Since its foundation in 1948, the International Military Sports Council (CISM) and its 127 member nations as well as the various bodies supporting it have allowed it to become one of the largest international multi-sports federations, acknowledged by numerous major sport, political and institutional authorities worldwide. CISM is open to the armed forces of all nations who share the goals of: developing friendly relations between the armed forces of member nations; promoting physical education and sports activities; providing mutual technical assistance; supporting less privileged members in the name of friendship and solidarity; contributing to the balanced and harmonious development of military personnel and the international effort for universal peace.

CISM “Sport and Peace” Seminar in Mantova, Italy

From 31 March to 2 April 2005, representatives from more than 22 countries, international organizations, IOC, United Nations, sports associations, CISM Member Nations and organizations directly dealing with peace, health, sport, and education attended the Seminar organized by CISM in cooperation with the City of Mantova.

Declaration

The participants in the Seminar, in accordance with the theme: “Sport and Peace”, urged the Governments, international organizations and environment organizations:

- To recognize that sports programmes and actions particularly through sports organizations have become a key catalyst in building peace and security;
- To recognize that sport is a significant tool to help the rebuilding of societies in post-conflicts situations;

- To recognize that sport is a fundamental tool when it comes to the development of youth programmes in conflict and post-conflict areas;
- To recognize that sport has become a timely and true actor in conflict and post-conflict situations;
- To recognize that sport has become a key activity to understand other people and their culture.

The Role of Sports for Confidence and Security Building

Following the Second Magglingen Sport for Development Conference held in Switzerland in December 2005 (see p. 75), CISM has pursued the formulation of a “good practice” model for its member countries in peace-keeping operations. In accordance with the Magglingen Call to Action which calls on the armed forces to “use sport for promoting friendship and for building peace and security”, this model is intended as a tool for the commanders of the different contingents by integrating sporting programmes as part of operational missions. The aim is to establish long-term sustainable sport programmes at the community level to promote values, development, health and peace. Pilot projects will initially be conducted in selected countries in partnership with the armed forces in the region. For sustainability of the sports programmes, it is intended that transition of programme coordination and implementation would eventually be made to NGOs and the local community.

Sports activities under the direction of the armed forces are being increasingly used to enhance peace and security cooperation in a number of countries. During IYSPE 2005, a special football tournament was conducted by Canadian Forces with local officials for 950 youth in Kandahar, Afghanistan. It prevailed despite a very difficult

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL

security situation and marked a critical first step in bringing the nation together. In Darfur, the African Union (AU) Football Team of Kutum won the Football tournament Kutum Cup in 2005. Volleyball tournaments were held in Namibia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Bolivian Contingent of MONUC (United Nations Mission in the DRC) hosted the tournament for all MONUC members in celebration of Bolivia's 180 years of independence on 30 and 31 July 2005. South African soldiers deployed in the Democratic Republic of Congo established a women's football team, the first to be formed outside the borders of South Africa. The South Africans have been particularly active in conducting sports activities such as volleyball tournaments with the participation of a number of countries. The United States military has undertaken reconstruction and new construction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan including youth centres with basketball and volleyball courts and schools with playgrounds and soccer fields. In total, the US government has contributed US\$ 40 million towards youth and sports activities in Iraq.

Sport is clearly identified as being instrumental in building trust, creating collaboration and partnerships and easing tensions by working with various parties, including other supporting nations in the alliance, the belligerents, local government officials/security personnel, and local community structure/population. In particular, sporting programmes can enhance support for post-conflict reconstruction and reintegration.

Research-Based Work

The Norwegian military, through the Defence Institute at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, supports CISM with scientific knowledge. The research group on Sport and Peace aims to guide CISM's work from a critical perspective and the competence at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences will be used to document the work within the area in the years to come. In 2005, the research group conducted a study among 35 nations from four different continents. The aim of the study was to register the use of sport and physical activity among CISM's member nations who have forces in military conflict areas abroad. The study concluded that a majority of armed forces seem to use physical activity and sports rather conventionally within their own forces and that there are less activities between coalition forces and in relation with local inhabitants. However, the study confirms that physical activity is considered as a proper vehicle to improve interpersonal communication between local inhabitants and foreign armed forces. Based on this study, it would seem that national armed forces have considerable potential for positive outcomes by using expanded and unconventional physical activity programmes.

Website: <http://www.cism-milспорт.org/>

Email: cism@cism-milспорт.com





INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The goal of the IOC is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind and with mutual understanding, the spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play. IOC's activities in development are aimed at using sport as a mechanism to improve the quality of life and well-being of people who live in the most disadvantaged regions of the world and to promote the Olympic values in order to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of society.

International Workshop on Sport for Development

IOC, UNDP and the Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace organized a workshop on "Sport for Development" in December 2004 (see further p. 66). This workshop was the first concrete encounter between the United Nations and IOC in the framework of IYSPE 2005 and focused on numerous issues linking sport and development including: sport as a tool for development; HIV/AIDS prevention; gender equality and local economic development; and sport as a tool for fostering dialogue and peace.

Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment

IOC considers the environment as the third dimension of Olympism, alongside sport and culture.⁶⁵ The World Conference on Sport and the Environment is held every two years for members of the Olympic Movement (National Olympic Committees and International Sports Federations) to review the impact and contribution of sport on the environment. The Conference also reviews the environmental activities of Olympic host cities and candidates. The Sixth World Conference on Sport and Environment was held from 9 to 11 November 2005 at the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya (see further p. 114). At the Conference, the Torino Olympic Organizing Committee (TOROC) unveiled its Sustainability Report aimed at making the Torino Winter Olympics 2006 the greenest ever. IOC also presented its own Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development created with a view to presenting methodological and practical tools to the sports community, based on the major principles of sustainable development.⁶⁶



“ IOC, and the sports movement in general, have a social responsibility to provide access to sports practice, and in so doing to spread the values of sport to all sections of society.

”

Jacques Rogge, International Olympic Committee President



Together for HIV and AIDS Prevention: A Toolkit for the Sports Community

Recognizing the impact that HIV/AIDS is having on young sports people and on the population at large; on 1 June 2004, IOC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNAIDS in Lausanne, Switzerland, in which both organizations agreed to combine their efforts to raise awareness about HIV and AIDS, particularly among the sports community. In 2005, IOC developed, in cooperation with UNAIDS, the first Toolkit on HIV/AIDS prevention for the sports community. The publication aims to provide tools for the empowerment of coaches, athletes, clubs and federations, sports administrators and leaders to deal with HIV/AIDS.⁶⁷ IOC also organizes regional workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention through sport gathering representatives of National Olympic Committees and experts from UNAIDS, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and UNICEF to discuss how sport could help support national and international efforts to curb the spread of the AIDS epidemic, especially among young people. In 2005, a workshop was held in New Delhi, India.

2005 Olympic Day Run

On 23 June 2005, millions of people around the world took part in the traditional run to mark the birth of the modern Olympics. The United Nations and IOC called on the sporting community to re-dedicate itself to the development of humankind and universal peace with IOC making a pledge to its national committees that the organizations will work together to harness the great power of sport to change people's lives for the better. The joint message of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and IOC President Jacques Rogge, issued to mark Olympic Day Run 2005 and IYSPE 2005, affirmed that the United Nations and IOC "share fundamental ideals such as tolerance, fair play and equal rights."

IOC and Women in Sports

The IOC Women and Sport Commission was established in 1995 by the IOC President to advise the IOC Executive Board on how best to develop women's participation in sport at all levels including at the leadership and administrative levels of sports organizations. Every four years, IOC organizes a World Conference on Women and Sport to assess the progress that has been made in this area within the Olympic Movement and to define priority actions to improve and increase the involvement of women in this framework. The most recent conference was held in Marrakech, in March 2004. Regional seminars are also held regularly worldwide to assess progress made in the regions, and provide training in leadership and management. At the International Summit "Effecting Social Change Through Women's Leadership in Sport", from 20 to 22 October 2005 at Kennesaw State University, USA (see p. 257), the IOC representative presented the IOC Women and Sports programmes whilst making reference to the Olympic Charter which provides in article 5 thereof that:

"any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on ground of race, religion, politics, gender or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement".

Olympic Truce

Under the concept of the Olympic Truce, IOC aims to raise awareness and encourage political leaders to act in favour of peace, mobilize youth for the promotion of Olympic ideals, establish contacts with communities in conflict and offer humanitarian support in countries at war. As agreed upon by the United Nations General Assembly since 1993, during IYSPE 2005, the sixtieth session adopted resolution 60/8 "Building a Peaceful and Better World through the Olympic Ideal" which welcomes:



"the joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system in fields such as human development and poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention, combating malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, basic education, gender equality and environmental protection".

And calls upon:

"Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and all concerned agencies and programmes of the United Nations in their efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace, during and beyond the Olympic Games period, and to implement projects using sport as a tool for development".⁶⁸

The First International Forum on the Olympic Truce and the promotion of peace through sport, which gathered various national and international organizations, took place in 2005 in Ancient Olympia, the birthplace of the Olympic Games. This conference, whose aim was to promote the Olympic Truce, Olympism and the power of sport and culture in peace-building and mutual understanding, was hosted by IOC in cooperation with the International Olympic Academy (IOA) and the Greek Ministry of Culture; it is held every two years.

IOC Humanitarian and Development Projects

IOC supports, on an ad-hoc basis, important relief operations through donations of first aid and sports goods for populations affected by war, natural disasters and major catastrophes. Among initiatives in 2005, IOC made a special donation of humanitarian equipment including tents, blankets, buckets, soap and sandals in Darfur, Sudan, through UNICEF and ICRC. It also supported the relief of tsunami victims in South-Eastern Asia through a donation of US\$ 1 million to ICRC and to the local sport community.

Throughout IYSPE 2005, IOC continued its development programmes in partnership with FAO providing increased opportunities for rural communities to have access to sports practice; with UNDP to fight for the eradication of poverty and to implement local sports development projects by NOCs and UNDP representatives; with ILO and other

local partners to develop a major poverty alleviation programme for the Community of Boane in Mozambique and the creation of job opportunities around sport; with IPC for the rehabilitation of war victims through sport, aiming to assist amputees and other persons with disabilities in Angola; and with UNHCR on sports projects for refugee camps and resettlement areas around the world providing basic sports equipment and recreational activities.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the immediate follow-up to IYSPE 2005, the President of IOC, Jacques Rogge, met with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, on his first ever visit to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne. Common projects were discussed, including the Olympic Truce and the cooperation agreements signed with several specialized agencies of the United Nations which have developed joint programmes to promote education, health care (particularly the prevention of HIV/AIDS), environmental issues and the role of women in sport and society.

Sport in Peace Support Operations

Following IYSPE 2005, IOC, in cooperation with the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, initiated and are implementing the pilot phase of a programme whereby sport will be integrated into peace support operations. The programme is presently being defined and will be conducted in close collaboration with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other strategic partners.

Website: <http://www.olympic.org>



The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the international governing body of sports for athletes with a disability and acts as the International Federation for 12 sports. It supervises and coordinates the Paralympic Summer and Winter Games and other multi-disability competitions, eg. World Championships. IPC also supports the recruitment and development of athletes at local, national and international levels across all performance levels. IPC is involved in a number of international development projects designed to assist the Paralympic Movement to grow, ensure sustainability and impact societies.

Partnership

On 11 February 2005, the President of IPC, Sir Phil Craven and the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr. Adolf Ogi, signed a partnership agreement in Bonn, Germany, formalizing the cooperation between both organizations to promote the value of sport as a means for development for persons with disability. Both organizations cooperate in disseminating information to key decision-makers and partners, including Ministers of Sport and Education, about the key role of sport in the lives of persons with disability. IPC and the Special Adviser will also cooperate in developing sustainable partnerships for IPC and the United Nations.

International Paralympic Day

On 27 August 2005, IPC hosted the International Paralympic Day (IPD) in Bonn, Germany. The Government of Germany was one of the main sponsors of this event organized in the context of IYSPE 2005. On the central market place of Bonn, over 30,000 people gathered to experience live Paralympic sport, to meet Paralympic athletes and to see how sport unites people. The highlight of the day was the Long Jump competition. Five world class athletes demonstrated their amazing speed and power to a packed crowd, as they attempted to break the current world record on a long jump pit purpose-built for IPD.

Iran National Paralympic Day

On 29 September 2005, the Iranian Paralympic Committee held a National Paralympic Day in Tehran and 14 other provinces in Iran. The main objective of the day was to encourage and promote Paralympic sport for young athletes with a disability. Fifteen sport complexes throughout Iran opened their doors to almost 30,000 children with disabilities, accompanied by their parents, coaches, volunteers and organizing staff. The event was covered extensively by the national media and coverage was broadcast all over the country. Highlights included a synchronized bell ringing at around 800 schools for children with disabilities and the distribution of over 14,000 books on the theme of sport for persons with disabilities. Participating children were given different coloured uniforms representing each of the disability groups, creating a colourful and festive atmosphere as they participated in a variety of sport and cultural activities related to Paralympic sport.

IPC Official Photo Exhibition

From mid-September to mid-October, IPC provided use of the official IPC Photo Exhibition for display at the Palais des Nations (UNOG) in Geneva, Switzerland.

IWAS World Games: Tribute to Peace Ceremony

On 17 September, the Opening Ceremony of the IWAS (International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation) World Games 2005, a Tribute to Peace Ceremony, coincided with the United Nations International Day of Peace. IWAS Board members and delegates from the nations present at the Games in Brazil attended the Ceremony alongside Goodwill ambassadors from the United Nations and celebrities such as Jimmy Page, former lead guitarist with the group Led Zeppelin and founder of a charity to help Brazil's street children. Many children played a key role within the ceremony, filing past and displaying the many flags of the world's nations and the whole event was avidly covered by the press, with interviews being given by key personnel, including IWAS President Paul DePace. A message of Peace was also conveyed by the Consular General of the Japanese embassy in Brazil evoking the harrowing memories of the nuclear bombing in Hiroshima 60 years ago (see further p. 220).



INTERNATIONAL PARALYMPIC COMMITTEE

IPC Women in Sport Leadership Summits

IPC held Women in Sport Leadership Summits in Niger and the United Republic of Tanzania in 2005 (see p. 124). On 19 August 2005, the first Leadership Summit ended in Niamey, Niger, after three successful days of meetings. Representatives of eight French-speaking African countries participated in the Summit. The second Summit took place from 2 to 4 November 2005 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. The major outcome of both summits were action plans for the respective regions to effectively incorporate women into Paralympic sport as well as the creation of a Commission on Women in Sport in French-speaking Africa. UK Sport provided funding for one representative from each of the African National Paralympic Committees to attend one of the IPC Women in Leadership Summits in Africa in 2005.

Rehabilitation Through Sport in the Tsunami-Affected Areas

Following the tsunami that struck Sri Lanka in late 2004, a project to provide hope to persons with disabilities was created. "Rehabilitation through Sport in the Tsunami - Affected Areas" or RESTA project will provide opportunities for over 90 victims, their friends and family to participate in recreation and sports as a means of empowerment.

The project is being implemented through a partnership between the National Paralympic Committee of Sri Lanka, the Asian Paralympic Council, the International Paralympic Committee and with full support from CARE International Germany.



Research Initiative

To commemorate IYSPE 2005, IPC promoted research on a number of topics concerned with sport for people with disabilities and the Paralympic Movement. In cooperation with ICSSPE, chosen submissions will be printed in a special edition of the ICSSPE publication 'Perspectives' in 2006. This 'Perspectives' aims to include work covering all areas of the social and medical sciences and to provide a fair overview of the issues facing different disability groups, participation levels, genders, sports and regions. The collaborative publication provides an opportunity for all three organizations (IPC, UN and ICSSPE) to commemorate IYSPE 2005.

Healthy Paralympians

During 2005, IPC, through the National Paralympic Committees in Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania, promoted the inclusion of persons with disabilities in HIV/AIDS education and treatment programmes. The programme is called Healthy Paralympians. More than 3,000 persons with disabilities received education for the first time and more than two dozen communities learned how to better incorporate persons with disabilities into their HIV/AIDS activities. The projects ended in a grand festival in December 2005.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities adopted the draft text of a Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in August 2006. The United Nations Secretary-General hailed the agreement on the treaty as an historic achievement for the 650 million people with disabilities around the world. Particular efforts by IPC during 2005 have formalized the article in the Convention that relates to the right to leisure, recreation and sports.

Website: <http://www.paralympic.org/>

Email: info@paralympic.org



The International School Sport Federation (ISF) is the International Federation of official school sport organizations in the different countries or of representative organizations where there is no official one. It organizes international competitions in different sporting disciplines and encourages contests between school students with a view to promoting better mutual understanding. It seeks close collaboration with the school authorities of member countries, with the international sporting federations concerned and with international organizations having similar aims.

IYSPE 2005 Message

ISF was pleased to associate itself with IYSPE 2005 with all official ISF correspondence bearing the official IYSPE logo. In addition, the ISF President declared that the following statement should be made on each official ISF occasion, including the scheduled sporting events:

The message was affirmed on the following occasions:

ISF World Schools Championships 2005:

- 19-24 February Skiing Gällivare, Sweden
- 20-25 March Tennis Pompadour, France
- 1-10 April Basketball Wroclaw, Poland
- 16-24 April Football Skaerbaek, Denmark
- 12-16 May Swim-Cup Palma de Majorca, Spain
- 25-30 June Athletic School Cup Vila Real Santo Antonio, Portugal
- 18-22 October Rugby Sevens Chinon, France

ISF Meetings 2005:

- 7-10 April SF Executive Committee Prague, Czech Republic
- 13-16 October SF Executive Committee San Juan, Puerto Rico

Peace and School Sport

School sport, having at its heart education through sport, is a vehicle for uniting people. It creates the conditions for an apprenticeship in the best of sporting practices leading to the lifelong retention of high standards. The emphasis on values in sport is the first aim of ISF. For this reason ISF organizes international sporting events for secondary school students. They are run with the principal objective of school sport being an important tool for the physical, intellectual, moral, social and cultural development of the students.



The United Nations has declared 2005 to be the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, thus placing sport under the twin headings of peace and development. The International School Sport Federation wishes to associate itself with this declaration and has decided to respond to this appeal by placing all its 2005 sporting events under the banner of the United Nations. The International School Sport Federation hopes that sport and physical education can develop in all countries and that all parties cooperate to involve even greater numbers of young people in sport.



INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SPORT FEDERATION

School sport is a passport which permits the crossing of all frontiers. This enables young people to broaden their horizons and to break down barriers, so that all youngsters can meet with each other through sport. Preparing young people for the world of tomorrow by promoting better mutual understanding is a key issue. ISF can provide an educational counter to some of the ethical and materialistic influences which contemporary society can have on sport.

Development and School Sport

School sport is essential in any long-term approach to the sporting culture and it is indispensable to any thoroughly rounded education. It is as much a part of the structure of education as it is of the world of sport. School sport lays emphasis upon three principles:

- Where there is no educative process, there is no lasting value.
- Where there is neither training nor effort, there are no results.
- Where there is no awareness, there is no influence.

School sport is an important element that each Government should include in its policies. The range of beneficial effects covers not only health, but academic and personal development for all, whilst it also encourages those showing sporting talent. As a practical move in 2005, ISF started a research project looking at the organization of school sport in different countries in order to determine their requirements. This project will be finalized in 2006.

The ISF General Assembly have adopted, from 2005, that ISF member countries would pay their annual membership fee according to a new code. They have been split into three groups based on the United Nations scale of assessment. The countries in each group pay a membership fee appropriate to its financial ability, hence underlining the principle of solidarity.

Website: <http://www.isfsports.org/>



FISU stands for “Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire” (International University Sports Federation) and was founded in 1949. The main responsibility of FISU is the supervision of both Summer and Winter Universiades as well as the World University Championships.

FISU was formed within university institutions in order to promote sporting values and encourage sporting practice in harmony with, and complementary to, the university spirit. FISU promotes sporting values such as friendship, fraternity, fair play, perseverance, integrity, cooperation and application amongst students who will one day hold responsible, and even key positions in politics, the economy, culture and industry. Promoting sporting values and sporting practice means giving a new dimension to the university spirit in study, research and discipline through the strong affirmation of the full humanist development of the individual and, thus, of society at large. This development is not just intellectual, but also moral and physical.

FISU holds that the university student should be able to practice sport at their own chosen level within the university. Even if they reach a high level of competition in their sport, the student will not look upon these competitions as an end in themselves, but as an element in the development of their own potential, in the same way as they prepare for their professional life. With its international dimension, FISU brings together the university community in the wider sense, necessarily transcending the conflicts which divide countries and peoples, to achieve harmony between academic excellence and top-level sport, or competition and leisure sports. The World University Sporting Movement also aims to become a powerful channel of communication for bringing together the various communities whose rich diversity is all too often a source of conflict today.

The Universiade

The Universiade is an international sporting and cultural festival that is staged every two years in a different city. On 10 January 2005, the FISU Executive Committee attributed the 2009 Universiades to their respective host cities. The 24th Winter Universiade will be hosted by the city of Harbin, China and the 25th Summer Universiade by the city of Belgrade, Serbia.

2005 Winter Universiade

The 2005 Winter Universiade was held in Innsbruck, Austria. This was the first time that 50 countries participated in a Winter Universiade, the previous record being 48 countries (Chonju-Muju, Korea in 1997). The number of participants representing these countries was also shattered. Innsbruck welcomed 2,223 participants, breaking the record of Tarvisio, Italy, in 2003 (1,935). A number of new disciplines were introduced as well, such as Men’s Big Air (Snowboarding), Women’s Ski-Jumping (Ski-Jumping) and Ski Cross (Alpine Skiing).

2005 Summer Universiade

The 23rd Summer Universiade was held in Izmir, Turkey, with 7,805 participants from 131 countries. A number of Universiade records were broken during the Games including 3 in athletics and 16 in swimming with a number of swimmers travelling direct from the World Championships in Montreal to Izmir. Rhythmic gymnastics is found to bring in top-level athletes at the Universiade with Olympic athletes competing such as Irina Tchachina, Natalia Godunko, Inna Zhukova and Aliya Yussupova. With the increasing popularity of gymnastics, new countries are achieving the highest steps of the podium. For example, the Brazilian Daiane Dos Santos was the first woman from Brazil to win a world title in gymnastics. The Izmir Organizing Committee chose four optional sports for the Games: sailing, taekwondo, archery and wrestling, Turkey’s national sport.

Website: <http://www.fisu.net/>

Email: fishu@fishu.net



The World Games provide an opportunity for athletes from a variety of sports not currently on the programme of the Games of the Olympiad to compete in their own elite multi-sport event and represent their countries as members of a delegation, with NOC involvement and support in an increasing number of cases.

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The World Games Fun Day

The “World Games Fun Day” aims at acquainting young and old with the more than 30 sports of the International World Games Association (IWGA) and offers an opportunity for highly entertaining workouts.

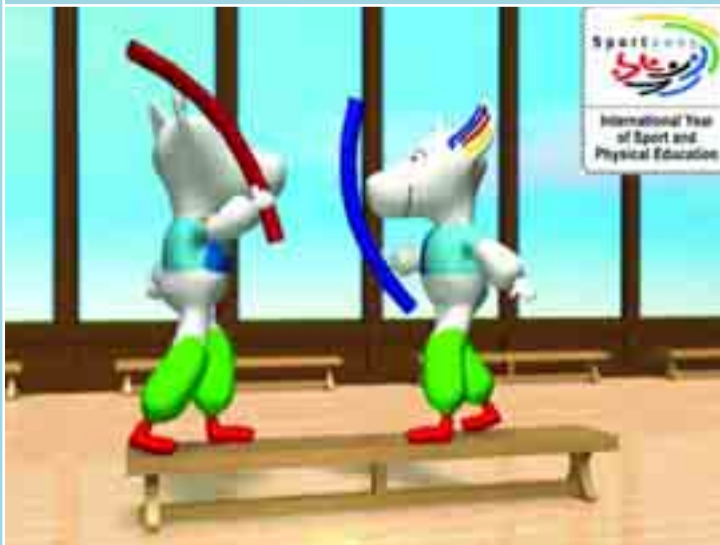
In 2005, 50 exercises made up the “Fun Day”, with sports ranging, alphabetically, from aerobics to water skiing. The 50 exercises were developed by German sports pedagogues – on behalf of the Organizing Committee for

‘The World Games 2005 Duisburg’ – for physical education classes at schools in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.

Translated into English by IWGA as an official IYSPE 2005 project, the “Fun Day” concept was promoted through National IYSPE 2005 Committees in Canada, Switzerland and Holland. In Germany, *Kindernothilfe*, a non-governmental child welfare organization active in 27 countries, was the beneficiary of a merchandising programme involving the World Games Fun Day mascot ‘ALLWIN’, and of revenues generated through Fun Day activities conducted at schools in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany.

The World Games 2005 Participants’ Guide

In a special section of the World Games 2005 Participants’ Guide – distributed among the 5,000 athletes and officials taking part in 2005 Duisburg – IWGA published a welcoming address by Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace. In the same publication, IWGA dedicated three pages to the contribution of sport and physical education to the achievement of the MDGs.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

IWGA plans to release a book in 2006 dedicated to The World Games – and on their over thirty sports – which will include the “Fun Day” concept.

Website: <http://www.worldgames-iwga.org/>

Email: info@worldgames-iwga.org

The Islamic Federation of Women Sport (IFWS) was established in 1991, with the collaboration of Islamic countries and of international sports organizations such as IOC and the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). The primary goal of IFWS is to improve sport and health among women and extend the culture of sport for the greater presence of Muslim women in national and international sport arenas. The secretariat of IFWS is in Tehran, Iran, with more than 50 member countries from Islamic countries and Islamic societies of non-Islamic countries. From the day of establishment, the Federation has been trying hard to reach its aims of improving the technical, managerial, executive and scientific knowledge of muslim women through the organization of different activities including the Woman's Islamic Games every four years; coach training courses and referee clinics for member countries in different sporting disciplines; research and exhibitions.

The Fourth Women's Islamic Games

The Fourth Women's Islamic Games were organized by IFWS in September 2005 in Iran (see p. 240). The Games began with congratulatory messages from Mr Jacques Rogge, President of IOC, and Sir Ehsan Oghlou, Secretary-General for the Organization of the Islamic Conference. For the first time in the history of the games, IFWS allowed non-Muslim women from different parts of the world to compete with Muslim women, while each participant observed Islamic rules, criteria and laws. During the event, 1587 athletes from 39 countries competed in 18 sport disciplines with 15 technical delegates from international federations observing the games.



Technical Training Courses

In preparation for the Fourth Women Islamic Games, IFWS organized 28 technical trainings courses for the Executive Board of the Games and 15 referee clinics from certified international instructors for female judges and referees in 18 different sport disciplines.

Research Activities

In 2005, IFWS also executed a number of research initiatives, including:

- Evaluating women's professional and athletic sport;
- Proper ways for marketing Muslim women's sport;
- Evaluating the anthropometrical aspect in Iran's national female sport teams who participated in the Fourth Women Islamic Games.

10th IFWS General Assembly and Fifth International Sport Science Congress

Coinciding with the Games, IFWS organized their 10th General Assembly in order to elect new members of the executive board for a period of four years. The General Assembly also organized the Fifth International Sport-Science Congress entitled "Toward the Future" emphasizing subjects related to women and sport.

"Shah-Dagh" Female Mountain Climb

In July 2005, a group of female mountain climbers ascended the "Shah-Dagh" mountain in Azerbaijan to commemorate IYSPE 2005. The 26 climbers came from Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. This ascent was organized with the collaboration of IFWS, the National Olympic Committee of Azerbaijan, the Sport and Tourism Ministry of Azerbaijan and the Mountain Climbing Federation of Iran.

Website: <http://www.ifws.org/>
Email: info@icwsf.org



SPECIAL OLYMPICS

For 36 years, Special Olympics has grown from a backyard sports camp for young people with intellectual disabilities to a global sports movement for acceptance and inclusion. Stretching across more than 150 countries, and improving the lives of nearly two million athletes, Special Olympics touches the hearts and minds of the millions of participants, including coaches, volunteers, family members, and spectators.

Special Olympics serves more than 2.25 million persons with intellectual disabilities with more than 200 programmes in more than 150 countries. Special Olympics has recently sharpened the focus of its mission as not just “nice”, but critical, not just as a sports organization for people with intellectual disabilities, but also as an effective catalyst for social change.

2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games

On the occasion of the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Japan, World Games President and Chief Executive Officer, Joe Hideo Morita, Special Olympics Chairperson Timothy Shriver, and a distinguished committee of supporters convened leaders of the movement for change across all sectors to explore the role that Special Olympics and like organizations can and must play in the twenty-first century. Focusing on the challenge of attitude change and the role that attitudes play in preventing conflict, resolving conflict, and building communities of acceptance and justice, the “Changing Attitudes, Changing the World” forum brought together leading scholars, activists, political leaders, programme leaders, journalists, and athletes. The objective of the forum was to provoke this diverse group of leaders from both inside and outside the Special Olympics movement to think and act in new ways about the work of changing attitudes of intolerance and rejection and replacing them with attitudes of openness and welcome.

The forum culminated on 5 March, prior to the closing ceremony, with the inaugural “Lecture for Change” featuring an internationally known keynote speaker. The historic event also included the signing of the “Country Partnership for Change” by Adnan Terzic, Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the goal of improving the lives of people with intellectual disabilities in his country. Michael Stein, an expert in disability law and professor of law at William and Mary School of Law, Williamsburg, USA, led a panel discussion of members from Japan, China and the United Nations about the new United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, underlining “the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities” (see p. 306). The goal of the panel was to introduce the draft Convention to the Special Olympics audience and discuss it within the context of intellectual disabilities.

Website: <http://www.specialolympics.org>

Email: info@specialolympics.org





The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) is the governing body of the worldwide men's professional circuit. Over the past years, ATP has been active in charity and sport for development through building a partnership with UNICEF as well as private athlete charity foundations by such players as Roger Federer, Andy Roddick and Andre Agassi.

ATP Tsunami Relief Roundtable

ATP participated in a round table discussion on 14 April 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland, to examine sports' on-going support of the victims of the South Asia earthquake and subsequent tsunamis (see p. 70). ATP worked to raise money for the relief efforts through charity auctions and private donations of prize money from ATP Players.

ATP, UNICEF Form Partnership for Children: "Assisting Children Everywhere"

In March 2005, UNICEF and ATP formed a global partnership for children (see p. 276). To raise money for the initiative, UNICEF and the ATP hosted an All-Star Rally for Relief at the Pacific Life Open in Indian Wells, California. Players participating in the Rally, hosted by Roger Federer, included Lleyton Hewitt, Andy Roddick, Marat Safin, Carlos Moya, Andre Agassi, David Nalbandian, Guillermo Coria, Paradorn Srichaphan and Tim Henman. The partnership, "Assisting Children Everywhere" (ACE), focuses on fundraising and advocacy. One of the first initiatives is designed to raise money for global child immunization programmes.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The ATP/UNICEF Partnership will continue over the next three years with Roger Federer taking the lead as Athlete Ambassador for UNICEF. Along with the ACE program, a number of organizations will unite in the 'Unite for Children, Unite against Aids' initiative designed to sensitize young athletes in HIV/AIDS education.

Website: <http://www.atptennis.com/>



Since 1975, FIFA has been involved in development programmes investing over US\$ 130 million per year in programmes which provide infrastructure, financial support, best practice seminars, educational programmes, and humanitarian programmes, directly or through its 12 offices worldwide. On top of that investment, FIFA has set itself the target of allocating at least 0.7 percent of its total revenue into social development through football. This is the same percentage set by the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey in 2002 for industrialised countries' Gross Domestic Product towards development aid. These funds are invested in corporate social responsibility programmes run directly by FIFA or in cooperation with various organizations worldwide.

Corporate Social Responsibility Department

In March 2005, an independent Corporate Social Responsibility office was established within FIFA. This office coordinates programmes under the umbrella of the Football for Hope Movement, which uses football as a tool for social development worldwide. The CSR Department of FIFA is in charge of the relationships with United Nations agencies (currently in alliance with UNICEF, ILO, WHO and UNEP) as well as with various NGOs and grassroots organizations. It promotes, supports and conducts programmes with them, in which football is not the final aim but a means to achieve development goals, to fight HIV/AIDS and other diseases, to combat racism and discrimination and to promote children's rights, social integration as well as peace and reconciliation.



Football for Hope Movement

In September 2005, the FIFA Congress in Marrakech approved the Football for Hope movement with the task of using the unifying force of football and the positive social, educational, cultural and humanitarian values it stands for as a tool for global development. At the Second Magglingen Conference on Sport for Development in December 2005, FIFA was recognized as being one of the sports organizations most proactively supporting not only sport development worldwide but also actively committed to using sport (football) as a tool for human development and peace through its social responsibility programmes, under the framework of the "Football for Hope" Movement.



FIFA and streetfootballworld Promoting Social Development through Football

In order to enhance the power of football in its social dimension and to activate the resources in place, FIFA established a strategic alliance with the streetfootballworld network (see p. 369). FIFA and streetfootballworld work together on a global scale, promoting the power of football's social dimension in recognition of the respective local circumstances, activating existing resources (FIFA's Member Associations, Confederations etc.) and establishing best practices.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In April 2007, FIFA and streetfootballworld will launch a manual on best practices in the field of "social development through football" as the result of the first experts' workshop in the field that took place in April 2006. The manual will help implement specific projects for the social development of communities worldwide through football-related activities. Joint initiatives are intended to

further social improvement in communities in Africa – on the road to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ – and worldwide as well as to strengthen existing football-for-development projects and help launch new ones to support HIV/AIDS prevention, raise health awareness, defend children's rights or tackle violence and discrimination.

FIFA's Response to the Tsunami

On 14 April 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland, a Roundtable was held calling for coordinated action between the United Nations and the world of sport in response to the tsunami of 26 December 2004 (see p. 70). FIFA participated in the Roundtable affirming that a FIFA/AFC Solidarity Fund had been set up immediately following the disaster with FIFA donating US\$ 2 million and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) donating US\$ 1 million.

A major contribution to the fund was secured by the organization of the "Football for Hope" match by FIFA and UEFA, in consultation with the Royal Spanish Football Federation, and with support from FC Barcelona. This benefit match for the victims of the tsunami saw a World Team XI led by Ronaldinho, the FIFA World Player 2004, take on a European Team XI captained by Andriy Shevchenko, the European Footballer of the Year 2004.

Of the US\$ 10.6 million pledged to the FIFA/AFC Tsunami Solidarity Fund, more than US\$ 8.7 million was earmarked for reconstruction projects in the six FIFA member associations (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand) affected by the tragedy. FIFA's short-term response for tsunami relief has included promoting play to help overcome trauma, and distributing equipment. Medium-term relief includes restarting football activities with financial support and long-term assistance includes the reconstruction and rebuilding of football structures and facilities.

Kicking Disability into Touch

Twenty years of war have left Afghanistan one of the poorest countries in the world with antipersonnel mines

and cluster bombs continuing to claim victims and cause disability throughout the civilian population. In 2004 and 2005, FIFA and Handicap International teamed up to launch a new project "Promotion of Sport for the Disabled in Afghanistan". The collaboration has given many disabled Afghans the chance to become involved once again in their favourite sport and reintegrate back into society. The project has resulted in specialist training for coaches and provided materials and equipment. Matches and tournaments are now organized on a regular basis and the project has created a real dynamic for the disabled population. A similar project was launched in cooperation with Handicap International in 2006 in Morocco.

FIFA and SOS Children's Village

FIFA and the international aid organization SOS Children's Villages began their working relationship in 1995. In 2003, FIFA and SOS Children's Villages began a new campaign called "6 villages for 2006". This official charity campaign of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ had the aim of raising EUR 18 million for the construction and maintenance of six new children's villages in Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Vietnam and Ukraine. The campaign was successfully completed with the end of the FIFA World Cup and reported results were above expectations with more than EUR 21 million raised.

FIFA and Women in Football

FIFA promotes the development of women's football and pledges to support women's football financially and to give women players, coaches, referees and officials the opportunity to become involved in football. FIFA is helping to popularize the game by increasing public awareness and conducting information campaigns as well as overcoming social and cultural obstacles for women with the ultimate aim of improving women's standing in society. In line with this aim, FIFA made a keynote address at the "International Summit: Effecting Social Change Through Women's Leadership in Sport" from 20 to 22 October 2005 at Kennesaw State University, USA (see p. 257).



67th Blue Stars - FIFA Youth Cup

Following a suggestion by the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr Adolf Ogi, two special teams were invited to the 67th edition of the Blue Stars/FIFA Youth Cup from 4 to 5 May 2005 in Zurich, Switzerland. As a contribution to IYSPE 2005, the organizers of the tournament, which is traditionally a showcase for the stars of tomorrow, invited FK Flamurtari from United Nations administrated province of Kosovo and Maccabi Haifa from Israel.

FIFA and Fair Play

To give fair play more visibility, FIFA has created a programme that turned the generic notion of fair play into a simple design and an easy to understand code of conduct that could be recognized and respected by players and fans alike.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Unite for Children, Unite for Peace

On 16 May 2006, FIFA and UNICEF officially kicked off their joint campaign for the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™ under the banner “Unite for Children, Unite for Peace (see p. 276).” The campaign spotlighted the potential of football to promote values of peace and tolerance at international and national levels as well as locally, within communities and between individuals. FIFA and UNICEF joined forces during the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ to communicate the importance of sport as a platform for creating self-esteem, self-confidence and trust while at the same time reinforcing an environment where interaction is possible without violence, coercion or exploitation. This campaign built on the momentum created from the 2002 FIFA World Cup, where FIFA united with UNICEF to promote the initiative “Say YES for Children”.

Athletes with Intellectual Disabilities

In 2006, FIFA and Special Olympics launched three development programmes in Botswana, Namibia and Tanzania, in cooperation with the three national football associations, who pledged their full support towards footballers with intellectual disabilities, on and off the field. The programmes seek to use football to make a significant contribution to the visibility, acceptance and well-being of individuals with intellectual disabilities in Africa.

Website: <http://www.fifa.com/>

Email: contact@fifa.org

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[FIFA] acknowledges the prominent role of sport, and especially football, as a vehicle for delivering clear and firm messages to eradicate the huge blights undermining society around the world.

”

FIFA President, Joseph S. Blatter





WorldHockey

As the governing body of women and men's field hockey, the International Hockey Federation (FIH) serves as the "guardian" of the sport. FIH works in cooperation with both national and continental organizations to ensure consistency and unity in hockey around the world. Throughout IYSPE 2005, FIH worked to promote hockey among young people and came up with a number of development initiatives to help member countries affected by natural disasters.

FIH Earthquake Match

The international hockey family stood in solidarity in late 2005 to support the victims of the October earthquake that devastated parts of Pakistan and India. Held under the patronage of the IOC and the United Nations, FIH organized an Earthquake Match in Chennai, India, on 8 December between a combined India-Pakistan XI team and the World Hockey XI team. The match saw players from Pakistan and India united as one team to display solidarity in support of the disaster victims in their respective countries, true to the ideals of IYSPE 2005.

FIH Member Association, Koninklijke Nederlandse Hockey Bond (the Netherlands), also held a match to aid those affected by the earthquake on 26 October 2005 in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, with the attendance of more than 7,500 spectators and with the match shown live in the Netherlands and also in parts of Asia by Ten Sports, a broadcast partner of FIH. Dutch public television stations decided that the match would be the central event for nationwide relief action to raise as much money as possible for the earthquake victims. The clubhouse at Hockey Club Rotterdam was then transformed into a television studio with 14 cameras used for the broadcast. This national initiative raised more than Euro 25 million, one million of which was raised by the Dutch National Hockey Association.

World Youth Hockey Promoter Festival

The Third World Youth Hockey Promoter Festival was held in Santiago, Chile, in September 2005, with a record of 44 participants from 25 countries and five continents gathering to exchange ideas. The aims of the World Youth Hockey Festival are to select the Global Hockey Promoter, to learn about hockey leadership and to create intercultural awareness and friendship. Michael Steinmann from Germany was named the World Youth Hockey Promoter of the Year for 2005 for his cross-border project involving Germany and the Netherlands. The project brought two clubs from different countries together so that they could share their hockey knowledge and culture.

Global Youth Hockey Marathon

The Fifth Global Youth Hockey Marathon was held in May 2005, with young hockey players from around the world taking part in events organized by their national association under the theme of "The Big Try Out". The Marathon aimed to stimulate young people to try umpiring.

Each national association received support from FIH in the form of a promotional poster and three ideas booklets: "Hockey Rules OK" to develop knowledge of the rules; "Fair Play Exercise Book" to promote fair play; and "27 ideas to Attract, Train and Motivate Young Umpires" to recruit young umpires. All the participating national associations received 10 Starter Umpiring Kits. The kits contained umpiring cards, a whistle, hat and T-shirt. The theme of the marathon supported the WorldHockey Umpiring Boost, a global FIH programme launched at the end of 2004. The Umpiring Boost aims to improve the level of umpiring and increase the number of umpires around the world.

Website: <http://www.fihockey.org/>

Email: fih@fihockey.org





INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL FEDERATION

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA), the world governing body for basketball, is an independent association made up of 212 national federations of basketball throughout the world. FIBA is a non-profit organization and as such does not pursue any objective of an economic character for its own gains.

Basketball Bonus in Refugee Camps

Since 1995, FIBA has worked with UNHCR to provide basketball infrastructure to impoverished youth. During IYSPE 2005, FIBA funded the construction of basketball courts, boards and hoops produced by local craftsmen in refugee camps in Uganda and Tanzania as well as donating basketballs to camps in Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea in summer 2005.

International Youth Basketball Tournament

On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Geneva Basketball Association, the Canton of Geneva Basketball Association (ACGBA) and FIBA jointly organized an international basketball tournament. From 27 to 29 December 2005, eight under-13 year teams and eight under-15 year teams participated in the tournament, which was held under the auspices of the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education.

Website: <http://www.fiba.com/>

Email: info@fiba.com



The International Biathlon Union (IBU) is the association of national federations and other organizations representing and interested in the sport of biathlon. IBU is responsible for promoting the sport of biathlon by supporting and developing it in the fields of competitive sports and popular recreational sports with special emphasis on the development of youth.

Integrated Asian Biathlon Federation Seminar for Trainers/Referees and Athletes

The Asian sport assistance seminar in biathlon, supported by the IOC's Sports Development Assistance Programme, was held from 6 to 13 October 2005 in Tashkent-Chirchik, Uzbekistan. The event was organized prior to the Asian Summer Biathlon Championships 2005. Participating nations included Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Russia. It was the first time that a trainer/athletes seminar in biathlon was organized in the Eastern European/Asian area and it was agreed between all participants and the evaluators that such seminars shall be continued not only in Asia, but also in America, in particular Latin America, and in North Africa and Oceania. For the IOC – IBU development programme, IBU learnt the following lessons:

1. IBU development policies must focus on: facilities and support from national federations and their Governments; guarantees for training facilities and infrastructures; member federations which host youth/junior activities; national organizing committees for continental/regional championships; and the inclusion of summer biathlon activities.
2. IBU has identified six significant drivers for sport development which require different approaches: Olympic status initiatives; the phase of provisional membership; progress development; gender development; youth development; and regional development.

The IOC's involvement in assistance projects for human development has been clearly seen as aimed at improving, through sport and physical activity, the quality of life and well-being of people who live in the most disadvantaged regions of the world. It is a matter of using sport as a means for positive change. This plan replicates the International Biathlon Union's aim of preparing a certain standard/level of competitors that, growing and entering into the senior class, will have good opportunities to be competitive at a high level, encouraging other youth from the same country to follow their example and experience.

Based on the experience made during this first Asian seminar in biathlon it was shown that the interest in Asia is high and the results even more successful than expected. All participants were satisfied in learning more about biathlon sport, in the development of training topics, in meeting athletes and coaches from other countries, in building up good relationships, in exchanging experiences, in helping each other to understand other usages and habitudes, and, in particular, to work together through sport for peace.

Website: <http://www.ibu.at/>

Email: biathlon@ibu.at



The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the governing body for Test Match and One-Day International (ODI) cricket. It is also responsible for the global expansion of the game through its associate and affiliate members and a major international development programme. The international development programme has worked throughout the year 2005 to commemorate IYSPE, including the appointment of the Pakistani and Indian teams as spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 (see p. 381).

Pakistan and India Cricket Series

India and Pakistan both consider cricket to be their national sports. After a 14-year hiatus, matches between the two sides resumed in 2004 when the Indian national side travelled to Pakistan. The Indian team not only won the test matches, they also won the hearts of the Pakistani people, paving the way for return matches in 2005 and a political atmosphere that paved the way to an informal (cricket) summit. The two Pakistani-Indian cricket series of 2005 have helped facilitate dialogue between the two nations and the leaders of these nations. The cricket series have played a significant role in easing tensions between the two great nations.

Cricket Aid Funds Offers Help During the Tsunami Disaster

During the tsunami disaster, the Sri Lankan cricket team was touring New Zealand. The tour was cancelled and ICC started helping in relief camps. The Cricket Aid Fund offered 4,000 aid workers to the NGO World Vision to

help in the field. Medium-and long-term plans are under way to contribute to sustainable community rebuilding. ICC plans to use US\$ 350 million over the coming years, with half of the funds to be invested in Indonesia. The Cricket Aid Fund in Sri Lanka will continue to be supported by ICC.

Day Two of Johnnie Walker Super Series Test Dedicated to Helping Victims of Asian Earthquake

Day two of the Johnnie Walker Super Series Test Match was dedicated to helping the victims of the Asian earthquake. ICC, the Australian Red Cross, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Host Broadcaster Channel joined forces to help raise funds for the relief efforts in the region during the day. To kick-start the appeal, the ICC Executive Board made an immediate donation of US\$ 500,000 from the proceeds of the Super Series to Australian Red Cross to assist in its relief efforts through the Red Cross/Red Crescent. On 15 October 2005, ICC and the Australian Red Cross with the support of the event Host Broadcaster, Channel 9, ran a number of activities on the ground and through the telecast to help encourage people to donate to the appeal.

ICC Strategic Alliance with UNAIDS

In 2003, ICC and UNAIDS launched a "Run Out AIDS" campaign, the first major partnership between UNAIDS and an international sports body. With HIV/AIDS being

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I believe that both national cricket teams are pioneers in the quest for peace and stability in South Asia. They can serve as role models for other countries and regions around the world.

Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace

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one of the most important challenges facing countries of the cricket playing world, ICC has committed itself to an ongoing campaign with UNAIDS to support activities to help increase the level of understanding and awareness about HIV/AIDS. During IYSPE 2005, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, the 2007 World Cup West Indies logo and Mello, the mascot, were unveiled. The mascot wears the red HIV/AIDS awareness ribbon, showing support for the global ICC/UNAIDS initiative on HIV/AIDS.

On World AIDS Day 2005 on 1 December, the world's best cricketers pledged their support to the global fight against HIV and AIDS. All players participating in international cricket matches on or around World AIDS Day wore red ribbons as a sign of solidarity with the millions of people around the world living with HIV and AIDS. For the first time the world's leading male cricketers were joined in this initiative by their female counterparts.

ICC Development Programme Awards

ICC acknowledged the importance of rewarding those who contribute to the sport. As well as hosting a prestigious awards ceremony to reward the game's elite cricketers from the 10 full member countries, ICC also holds annual awards for the developing cricket world. ICC Development Programme awards recognize the achievements of volunteers throughout the world. Since their inception in 2002 the winners have come from 39 different countries. 2005 was the first year that ICC introduced an award for the best HIV/AIDS awareness-raising initiative.

Website: <http://www.icc-cricket.com/>

Email: info@icc-cricket.com



“ International cricket has been a consistent and strong supporter in the fight against HIV and AIDS since it entered into a partnership with UNAIDS in 2003. The involvement of elite players in helping to raise awareness has had a positive impact in reducing some of the stigma that can still be attached to HIV and AIDS and we are very pleased that female cricketers have joined their male counterparts in this initiative for the first time.

Ben Plumley, Director of the UNAIDS Executive Office



In 2005, in consideration of the opportunity provided by IYSPE 2005, the International Cycling Union (UCI) provided a link from its website to that of the International Year and decided to launch a vast programme of sending material to its newer federations. However, to ensure that this initiative was properly carried out, materials were sent only to structures offering a guarantee to use the materials in an honest and accountable way. The programme was carried out under the supervision of UCI regional and national technical centres, and by other structures recognized by UCI experts. Regional centres in Cuba and South Africa and national centres in Armenia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritius were identified as lacking in equipment and provisions were made to them.

Charter: Cycling and the Environment

In October 2005, a Charter was adopted which commits the UCI to respect rules to ensure the protection of the environment and the application of the principles of sustainable development. These rules include the encouragement of cyclists, whatever their chosen discipline, to adopt responsible behavior towards the environment by respecting the basic rules; and support of the promotion of the bicycle as an ecological means of transport that helps to resolve the problem of pollution and saturation of the traffic network.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Development of Cycling

The programme of distributing material to emerging federations made it possible for the recipients to set up important projects for the development of cycling in their country. As a result of the success of this initiative, UCI hopes to continue programmes of this kind in the future. IYSPE 2005 stimulated the installation of the programme, but it is hoped that it will become a permanent project. Thus the Cycling Federations of Kirghizistan, Guinea, Paraguay, Kenya, Russia and Cuba have been identified for future collaborations.

CISM and UCI

In 2006, UCI will have the invaluable support of CISM, which will contribute to the success of the activities of UCI thanks to its logistical support which involves routing of bicycles.

Website: <http://www.uci.ch/>
Email: admin@uci.ch





The International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI) advances the orderly growth of equestrian sport worldwide by promoting, regulating and administering humane and sportsmanlike international competition. FEI offers training courses and technical assistance for diffusing and developing knowledge of sports techniques, propagating Olympic ideals, especially fair play, and collaborating with all federations and organizations linked with sport. FEI is involved in the IOC Olympic Solidarity programme to encourage the development of sport in countries where opportunities for improvement do not normally exist. During IYSPE 2005 a number of initiatives were undertaken, including the placing of a link from the FEI website <http://www.horsesport.org> to the IYSPE 2005 website.

European Show Jumping Championship

From 21 to 24 July 2005, the San Patrignano Community (Italy) hosted the 28th annual European Show Jumping Championship, the main event in European equestrian sports. The San Patrignano Community, home to 1,800 people, is Europe's largest centre for the recovery from drug addiction. Since its foundation in 1978, it has welcomed more than twenty thousand young men and women, reintegrating them into society. Twenty-one countries participated in the Championship, which was organized under the auspices of UNODC, who tied the event to their international campaign of education and prevention: "Value Yourself... Make Healthy Choices". The Regional

United Nations Information Centre for Western Europe (RUNIC) and the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace also granted their patronage, acknowledging the powerful message the event sent against drugs.

Justice for Athletes

Justice for Athletes, a not-for-profit organization based in the USA, has approved a grant of US\$ 10,000 for use by FEI in assisting an athlete from Swaziland and in promoting the development of equestrian sport in developing countries. They believe this will further promote awareness of personal and social responsibility, as well as physical activity and health conditions.

FEI 2005 General Assembly

On the occasion of the 2005 General Assembly, the FEI Development Working Group presented a strategic plan for the future. The Working Group expressed objectives for the worldwide development of equestrian sport which included aspects of "Sport for all" and sport for development programmes. These objectives included reducing the gap between developing and developed national federations; facilitating the access of people from different cultures to equestrian sport; and putting in place an appropriate development structure inside the FEI Development Department.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

FEI Code of Conduct Towards the Environment and Sustainable Development

The FEI Code of Conduct Towards the Environment and Sustainable Development was ratified in 2006 at the FEI General Assembly, held in Kuala Lumpur.

FEI Elects Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein as 13th President

Princess Haya of Jordan was elected 13th President of FEI at their 2006 General Assembly on 27 July. The Princess was the first Arab woman to take part in an Olympic Games in equestrian, participating in the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. She has also been a champion of the utilization of sport to better the lives of disadvantaged people, as honorary President of the International Sports and Solidarity Association, an Italian NGO raising money through sports for crisis areas around the world and as a Board Director with NGOs Right to Play and Just World International. Princess Haya was also appointed Goodwill Ambassador by United Nations World Food Programme in 2005.

Website: <http://www.horsesport.org/>

Email: info@horsesport.org



Equestrian sport is the only Olympic sport which is performed in union with an outstanding ambassador of nature and the animal world: the horse. This factor alone makes equestrian sport one of the most interested in the conservation of a sound environment and the FEI must focus the attention of all horsemen on the dangers which today threaten that environment in a world more and more governed by technology and short-sighted economic interests.



FEI Code of Conduct



In 1946, the International Handball Federation (IHF) was founded and today numbers 150 member federations, representing approximately 800,000 teams and nearly 19 million sportsmen and sportswomen.

The involvement of IHF in development projects began in June 2001 when the IHF Council decided to launch a development aid project. The goal was to direct support to those countries economically weak or of accumulated needs in terms of sport. By 2003, some hundred federations worldwide had been given sports and training clothes, balls, goals as well as other team or referee accessories. IHF also granted financial support for the so-called Challenge Trophies which are staged for national teams less advanced in terms of sport.

IHF and IYSPE 2005

The IYSPE 2005 logo was used on various occasions during the Year, such as the 2005 World Championships in Tunisia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Qatar, and Russia and the IYSPE 2005 home page was linked from the federation's official website. The World Handball Magazine reported on the special youth handball tournament held on the occasion of the 2005 Men's World Championship in Tunisia and included a second report on the peace camp in Switzerland, which was called 'Play Handball for Development and Peace'.

Handball Camp Promotes Peace

The Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace inaugurated "Play Handball for Development and Peace", an innovative summer sports camp for young players from Asia and the Middle East at the Swiss Sports School in Magglingen on 21 June. The two-week session organized by former Swiss international handball players aimed to break down barriers between youth from areas of tense relations or conflict, and among the 21 players participating were Israelis, Palestinians, Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans.

Website: <http://www.ihf.info>

Email: ihf.office@ihf.info



“ I tried to talk to the Palestinians, but they don't understand English very well. But handball is an international language and we try to talk through handball. As long as we play together it will make us better friends. ”

Lior Barak from Tel Aviv

“ When you introduce sport, it gives life another value, an added value, and hope for a better future. ”

Mr. Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace



INTERNATIONAL MODERN PENTATHLON UNION

The International Modern Pentathlon Union (UIPM) is the international federation recognized by the IOC as the world governing body for the sport of modern pentathlon.

World School Biathlon

UIPM launched the World School Biathlon on 13 June 2005, a project within the framework of IYSPE 2005 and which is based on two basic educational disciplines of the five-discipline Olympic Sport Modern Pentathlon, namely swimming and running. The swimming discipline is conducted in a 25m or 50m pool and the running discipline is conducted on a standardized track. The swimming discipline is conducted first and the running

discipline is mass start. The final results are the sum of the swimming and running times. The originality of the project is that schools will take part in this international competition by entering their results in a world database using the UIPM website directly from their location. Therefore this world competition does not require any funding for transportation or lodging. The registered physical education teacher or coach can make all entries 'at home'. The Guidelines, User Guide and awards are available from the national Modern Pentathlon Association or directly from the UIPM website.

Website: <http://www.pentathlon.org/>
Email: uipm@pentathlon.org



“

Inter-schools competitions are the keys to sports development in any country.

”

His Excellency Mr Samba Faal,
Minister of Youth and Sports, Gambia

The International Rugby Board (IRB) was founded in 1886. With its headquarters in Dublin, IRB is the world governing and law-making body for the game of Rugby Union. The day-to-day business of the Board is conducted by a professional staff of over 40, the majority of whom are based in Dublin. There are eight regional development managers working in Europe, Asia, Africa, The Americas and Oceania.

North versus South “Rebuilding after the Tsunami” Rugby Aid Match

A partnership between IRB and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) was established in 2003 when IRB donated money to WFP during the 2003 Rugby World Cup in Sydney, Australia.

IRB presented WFP with a cheque for US\$ 3,349,943 that was raised from the North versus South “Rebuilding after the Tsunami” Rugby Aid Match played at Twickenham, London, on 5 March 2005. It is the largest single donation WFP has ever received from a sporting event.

The presentation was made by IRB Chairman, Dr. Syd Millar, to Mr John Powell, Deputy Executive Director, Fund-Raising and Communications of WFP during the Rugby World Cup Sevens in Hong Kong. The match was played specifically to raise money for the long-term rebuilding of communities on the rim of the Indian Ocean that were devastated by the tsunami on 26 December 2004. A total of 40,000 fans attended the match.

The day before the match, the two captains, Lawrence Dallaglio of the North and George Gregan of the South, were each presented with a rugby ball by WFP that had been signed by schoolchildren in Banda Aceh, Indonesia, one of the worst affected areas. The balls were a message of thanks. All the players were clearly touched by this gesture and reiterated to IRB that they were delighted to offer their services for such a worthy cause.

Website: <http://www.irb.com/>





INTERNATIONAL SKI FEDERATION

The International Ski Federation (FIS) was founded on 2 February 1924 during the first Olympic Games in Chamonix, France, with 14 member nations. Today, 101 national ski associations comprise the membership of FIS. In 2005, FIS concentrated on the promotion of its sport in developing nations and among youth.

International Ski Federation Aid and Promotion Programme

In 2005, as in previous years, FIS, through its Aid and Promotion Programme for National Ski Associations of developing countries, invested 1.2 million Swiss Francs from candidate fees from the FIS World Championships, to a total of 48 national ski associations. As part of this Aid and Promotion Programme, 45 national ski associations also received direct financial support to finance individual training courses and to purchase technical equipment. Additionally, national ski association athletes have been offered over 1000 free training days at the candidate and organizers sites for the FIS World Championships 2005.

FIS Youth Seminar

The FIS, as a member of the Olympic Movement, made a special effort to raise awareness among young athletes in educating them jointly in Olympic values as well as in sport specific trainings. In this light, the FIS organized a Youth Seminar, with the support of Olympic Solidarity, from 28 to 30 October 2005 in Dublin to discuss medical questions in the context of young skiers; to learn about experiences of a World Cup athlete; and to give information about childrens' villages and snow leagues.

FIS Agreement with "Right to Play"

In July 2005, an agreement was signed between FIS President Gian-Franco Kasper and Director of Right to Play, Johann Olav Koss. The partnership is intended to last until 31 December 2007, whereby FIS and RTP will cooperate to encourage the use of sport to support mutual goals of child and community development and health. RTP and FIS will work together to promote sport for development among the public at large and, more particularly, within the sporting world. As part of the agreement, RTP and FIS will each communicate their relationship to all members or stakeholders through general communications, websites, and printed materials.

Keep the Ball Rolling...

In continuing with the promotion of skiing and snowboarding, FIS is looking at development assistance for ski programmes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Korea, Belarus and Cyprus.

Website: <http://www.fis-ski.com/>

Email: mail@fisski.ch



The International Softball Federation (ISF) is the governing body of softball internationally as recognized by the IOC and GAISF.

International Development Programme

Education: ISF, through its international development programme, has taken a strong initiative to see that softball is organized and developed within the school systems of many countries by providing over US\$ 1.6 million over the past two years in value of softball equipment to cover school physical education programmes in over 60 countries.

Training: ISF has also coordinated and sent coaching instructors to over 40 countries during 2005 in addition to organizing umpire seminars. Many college and university coaches are participating in softball clinics geared to help the forming of national teams.

Major Events during IYSPE 2005

Major events for softball during IYSPE 2005 included the Commonwealth Championships in Melbourne, Australia, the World Cup of Softball in Oklahoma, USA, as well as competitions in the South-East Asian Games and the South Pacific Games. ISF held the XI Women's World Championship from 27 August to 5 September 2006 in Beijing, China, and will hold the 15th Asian Games from 1 to 15 December 2006 in Doha, Qatar.

Website: <http://www.internationalsoftball.com/>

Email: isf@internationalsoftball.com





INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS FEDERATION

The International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) is the governing body of the sport of table tennis. Among the primary objectives of ITTF are: to foster friendly sporting competition; to eliminate unfair and unsporting practices such as the use of drugs to enhance performance; to uphold the principles of ITTF; and to develop the spirit of friendship and mutual assistance among associations and players. ITTF has always been a proactive leader in its promotion of sport as a vehicle for social change. Below are a few examples:

- *“Ping Pong Diplomacy”*: in 1975, the USA table tennis team became the first western group to enter China, breaking down many barriers and contributing to China’s “open-door policy”.
- *South Africa*: ITTF became the first international sport federation to recognize South Africa, and the unified “South African Table Tennis Board” represented at the 1992 Olympic Games.
- *North-South Korea*: ITTF instigated Korea participating as a unified team at the 1991 World Championships as a prelude and “trial” for the 1992 Olympic Games.
- *East Timor*: ITTF became one of the first international federations to conduct courses in the newly independent East Timor as well as recognizing East Timor. ITTF worked with the Oceania National Olympic Committee to assist in the formation of the East Timor Olympic Committee.
- *Afghanistan*: ITTF became one of the first international federations to conduct courses in post-war Afghanistan. A joint project with the IOC, which brought together men and women, as well as the many different ethnic groups, in the spirit of sport and fair play.
- *The Province of Kosovo*: ITTF conducted courses in The Province of Kosovo in both 2003 and 2004 and provided equipment assistance.

ITTF Development Programme – “Breaking Down Barriers with Table Tennis Balls” – Women and Girls, Health and Peace

Initiated in 1999 as a pilot project in Oceania, the programmes success saw the expansion to Latin America and Africa in 2001, before being included on all conti-

nents in 2002. ITTF conducts approximately 100 courses worldwide every year and provides equipment assistance to over 30 countries annually. The “core” programmes involve coach education, training camps and equipment assistance as well as courses in school teacher training, women’s issues, tournament organization, umpiring, development plans and formation of associations.

Health: The health component of the programme speaks of HIV/AIDS, alcohol, drugs and poverty. The programme has been used in the townships of South Africa and the slum areas of Nairobi, Kenya, and Cairo, Egypt.

Peace: The peace element of the programme focuses on bringing groups together in the spirit of sport and fair play. In July 2005, ITTF organized a training course for Palestinian table tennis coaches in Gaza and the West Bank. In order to allow participants from both the West Bank and Gaza the opportunity to participate, ITTF conducted courses in both areas (Hebron and Gaza City). The training taught participants the value of using sport to breach cultural divides.

Women and Girls: The women and girls component of the development programme can be seen in the valuable work of the ITTF women’s forum. The 3rd Annual Women’s Forum was held in Shanghai, China, on 2 May 2005. The programme followed on from the 2004 Forum’s theme of “Change through Education”, taking the title “From Education to Participation”. The ITTF President, Mr. Adam Sharara, opened the forum and stressed that he would like to see more women going forward onto ITTF committees, as per IOC. The forum was followed by a workshop: “Strategies to Help your National Association and Tools for Facilitating a Women’s Forum”. The ITTF Women’s Award was presented to the English Association for their contribution to women in table tennis in their country. At the end of the forum, ITTF announced the adoption of rules requiring all ITTF tournaments to give equal prize money to women and men by 2008.

Website: <http://www.ittf.com/>

Email: itf@itf.com



JU-JITSU INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BELT WRESTLING FEDERATION



In cooperation with the International Belt Wrestling Federation (IBWF), the Ju-Jitsu International Federation (JJIF) was able to present three significant events in line with IYSPE 2005 intentions and further development of the sport of ju-jitsu in the name of sport for development and peace.

United Continental Sport Federation in Asia

On 2 September 2005, in the presence of the President of the National Olympic Committee of Kazakhstan, Mr Timur Dossymbetov, and the Minister of Sport of Kazakhstan, Mr Daulet, a united continental sport federation in Asia for two sports, the Ju-Jitsu and Belt Wrestling, was founded in an inauguration congress. The new federation shall be called the Asian Ju-Jitsu and Belt Wrestling Federation (AJJBWF).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Creation of the African Confederation of Traditional Wrestling Sports

On 7 January 2006, another historic event took place. In the presence of the representative from UNESCO Department for Sport and Education in Paris, Mr Marcellin Dally, a sport cooperation conference was held at the Willow Park Conference Centre in Johannesburg, South Africa. Delegates from the five following sports were present: belt wrestling, ju-jitsu, kurash, sambo and sumo. The delegates unanimously decided to found a new sport body, the "African Confederation of Traditional Wrestling Sports (AFCTWS)". The aim of this pilot project is to initiate a continental confederation in Africa in combat sports to gain greater influence and a better base for obtaining future funding, support and sponsorship. The project is strongly supported by UNESCO in line with its engagement in sport and education and projects for developing areas of the world. This initiative will give a strong oppor-

tunity to have a broad-based horizon for promoting these traditional wrestling sports and martial arts sports together.

Presentation of AFCTWS project at UNESCO Inter-Governmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports

At the special invitation from UNESCO, IBWF participated in the UNESCO Inter-Governmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports (CIGEPS) session in Paris on 30 and 31 January 2006. IBWF presented the AFCTWS project as a tool for unity in sport, and for sport for development and peace in Africa. Further, IBWF also presented the framework for a new project, the BEST-project (B for Business, E for Education, S for Sport and T for Telecommunications), to be implemented in IBWF association countries in Africa.

Ju-Jitsu International Federation

Website: <http://www.jjifweb.com>

Email: ju_jitsu@abv.bg

International Belt Wrestling Federation

Website: <http://www.wrestling-belts.org>

Email: info@wrestling-belts.org

Asian Ju-Jitsu and Belt Wrestling Federation

Website: <http://www.ajjbwf.org/website/>

Email: info@ajjbwf.org





UNION OF EUROPEAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATIONS



The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) has promoted IYSPE 2005 through the placing of the IYSPE 2005 logo and link on the website <http://www.uefa.com> and encouraging partner organizations to use the IYSPE 2005 logo for events such as exCHANGE for Peace, ProPoor Sports and the Homeless World Cup project. Furthermore, UEFA supported the internet platform on Sport and Development financed and managed by Switzerland and the football development project of the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).

UEFA's Corporate and Social Responsibility Portfolio

UEFA's Corporate and Social Responsibility portfolio currently supports a series of actions through its partnerships. Since 2000, UEFA has used the income from all of the fines imposed in its competitions for humanitarian aid and social or educational projects. UEFA has made significant financial contributions to its partners and also gives coverage to their activities at its flagship competitions and in its publications and on the official UEFA website.

"Protect Children In War" campaign

In addition to financial contributions to its partners, UEFA supported the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) "Protect Children In War" campaign by providing "Let us Play" TV spots that have been aired at half time during the Champions League season during 2004 and 2005.

Open Fun Football Schools

UEFA promotes reconciliation through its action with the Danish Cross Cultures Project Association which focuses on tolerance and social cohesion through the implementation of grass roots Open Fun Football Schools for children from affected population groups in South-East Europe and the Caucasus.

Special Olympics Europe Eurasia

UEFA provides support for the Special Olympics Europe Eurasia through a football development project for players with learning difficulties by offering playing opportunities, contributing towards integration into society and promoting the "football for all" concept.

World Heart Federation

UEFA works with the World Heart Federation to tackle obesity by promoting a healthy lifestyle through more physical exercise and through its support of World Heart Day activities.



Homeless World Cup

More recently, UEFA awarded its annual charity cheque of 1 million Swiss Francs to ProPoor Sports, the organization that hosts the Homeless World Cup. The ProPoor Sports' Homeless World Cup has a set of clearly defined goals and successfully develops the use of football as a tool for fostering inclusion (see p. 346).



"Unite Against Racism" Campaign

UEFA has continued its' "Unite Against Racism" campaign in cooperation with the FARE network (see p. 344). In cooperation with FARE and the Royal Spanish Football Federation and hosted by the FC Barcelona at Camp Nou, a second pan-European "uniteagainstracism" conference was organized on 1 February 2006.



UEFA's HatTrick Programme

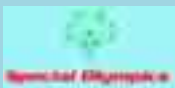
Through UEFA's four year HatTrick programme, which has continued throughout IYSPE 2005, UEFA re-invests revenue from its flagship competitions striving to tend the games grassroots and to develop football. The current HatTrick programme consists of the following three pillars in support of all 52 UEFA member associations:

- Improve and develop football infrastructure in general with grants of CHF 2.5 million.
- Develop and promote the practice of grassroots football by funding 40 or more free-access mini-pitches per association with a grant of CHF 1 million.
- Introduce educational programmes for the benefit of the European football family in areas such as finance, marketing and project management but also refereeing and coaching.



Website: <http://www.uefa.com/>

Email: info@uefa.com



The World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) is the International Federation governing the sport of taekwondo and is a member of the ASOIF. WTF recognizes national taekwondo governing bodies recognized by the NOC in the pertinent country, one in each country, as its members.

Gender Equality in WTF

WTF, through changes to its rules, has been active in facilitating more gender equality through the promotion of women's participation in taekwondo competitions.

Taekwondo Spirit Award

WTF granted Hadi Saei Bonehkoal from Iran the Taekwondo Spirit Award; subsequently he won the award of the World Fair Player of the Year 2005 for his solidarity with and material contributions to the victims of the earthquake in Iran in 2003.

WTF Solidarity Programmes

For the development of taekwondo, the WTF Solidarity Programmes have been established. A WTF-KHU Partnership Taekwondo Training Programme has been created to provide training and technical assistance to

coaches and athletes from less developed countries in 2005. Furthermore, WTF, through its reform fund, provided US\$ 765,000 support to member countries to develop taekwondo in 2005.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the future, it is envisaged that the development and solidarity fund programme will be elaborated further together with the marketing system in order to assist the development of the WTF member national associations. Developing and less developed countries will get more attention than already developed nations in this context.

In 2006, the first edition of the World Poomsae Taekwondo Championships will be introduced which reforms the sport of taekwondo in providing greater emphasis to the protection of athletes by introducing more protective equipment and revising competition rules to provide greater excitement to the audience.

Website: <http://www.wtf.org/>

Email: wtf@unitel.co.kr





NIKE

Corporate Social Responsibility

In recognition of sport as a human right, and the importance of assuming corporate social responsibility, Nike became the first in its industry to voluntarily disclose the names and locations of more than 700 active contract factories that currently make Nike-branded products worldwide in a publicly available Corporate Responsibility Report (available at: <http://www.nike.com/nikebiz>). The report outlined the company's three strategic corporate responsibility priorities:

- To effect positive, systemic changes in working conditions within the footwear, apparel and equipment industries;
- To create innovative and sustainable products; and
- To use sport as a tool for positive social change and to campaign to turn sport and physical activity into a fundamental right for every young person.



“Together for Girls”

During IYSPE 2005, the Nike Foundation and Price Waterhouse Coopers sponsored a UNHCR project, “Together for Girls”, in Dadaab, Kenya, to encourage girls (mostly Somali refugees) to participate in sports as a means to encourage them to attend and stay in school. Since the project's inception, there has been an 88% increase in enrollment at the preschool level, and a 75% increase in participation in sports by girls at all levels.

Homeless World Cup

Nike's partnership with the organizers of the Homeless World Cup (see p. 346) was elaborated on at the Second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development, held in December 2005 in Switzerland. As one of the few actors from the private sector represented at the conference, it was made clear that Nike's involvement in sport for development was to be not solely as a donor but as a partner willing to share risk and responsibility. Nike's marketing experience, global reach and leadership qualities prove extremely valuable in the sport for development field. In 2005, the Homeless World Cup organizer's held a competition amongst homeless footballers to design a Nike t-shirt. The winning design was turned into 3,000 t-shirts which were sold at cup matches by Nike staff, raising funds for the project. Nike got to use a core competency and in the process boosted the motivation of homeless people.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Through conferences and seminars held globally during IYSPE 2005, the private sector was able to come to the table to broach the issue of its role in sport for development. The publishing of Nike's Corporate Social Responsibility Report in April 2005 reflected increasing transparency in its dealings and hopefully will lead the way to further private sector actors being involved in sport for development projects and enable greater use of sport as a tool for positive social change.

ninemillion.org

ninemillion.org is a year long campaign, launched on World Refugee Day 2006 designed to help raise awareness and funds for children in refugee camps around the world who have little access to education or sport (see p. 285).

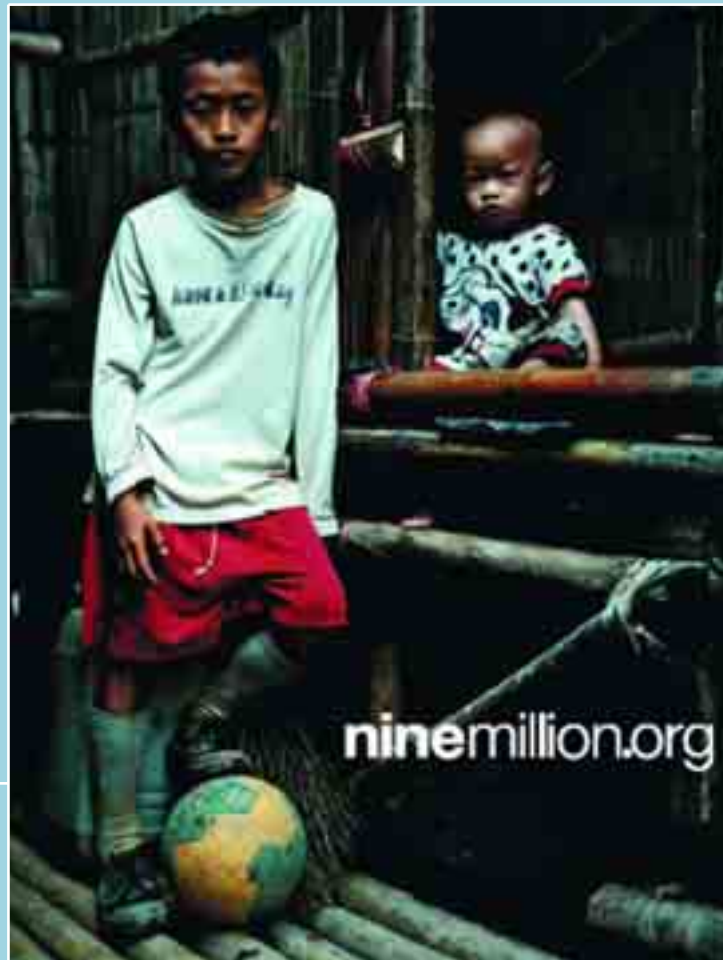
ninemillion.org has been developed in close cooperation with Nike and Microsoft, both members of UNHCR's Council of Business Leaders. Companies, foundations and individuals are invited to join the campaign. Other members of the UNHCR Business Council have already joined, which is a modest example of how businesses can play an important role in the achievement of the MDGs.

The Nike Foundation kicked off the fundraising effort by announcing a matching grant for the first US \$1 million donated to ninemillion.org. Nike further donated 40,000 balls to UNHCR for refugee children. The balls have been designed by Nike, specifically for durability in harsh refugee camp conditions. T-shirts with the ninemillion logo are available for purchase at select Nike retail outlets worldwide and, as of August 31, will be available for purchase online, with net proceeds supporting the campaign.

ninemillion.org aims to create a global community dedicated to giving the world's refugee children the chance to learn and play.

Website: <http://www.nike.com/>

Email: info@nike.com



D. Non-Governmental and Governmental Development Organizations Using Sport

Commonwealth Games Canada (CGC)

Defensores del Chaco

Everest Peace Project (EPP)

exChange for Peace

Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE)

Global Sports Alliance (GSA)

Homeless World Cup

Hoops 4 Hope (H4H)

International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)

International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA)

International Support Programme to African and Caribbean Sport (PAISAC)

Laureus

Magic Bus

Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA)

Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF)

Peres Center for Peace

Pestalozzi Children's Foundation

Play Soccer

Playing for Peace (P4P)

Red Deporte y Cooperación

Right to Play

Roger Federer Foundation/IMBEWU

Special Olympics

Sport Coaches' Outreach

International (SCORE)

Sport Sans Frontieres (SSF)

Streetfootballworld

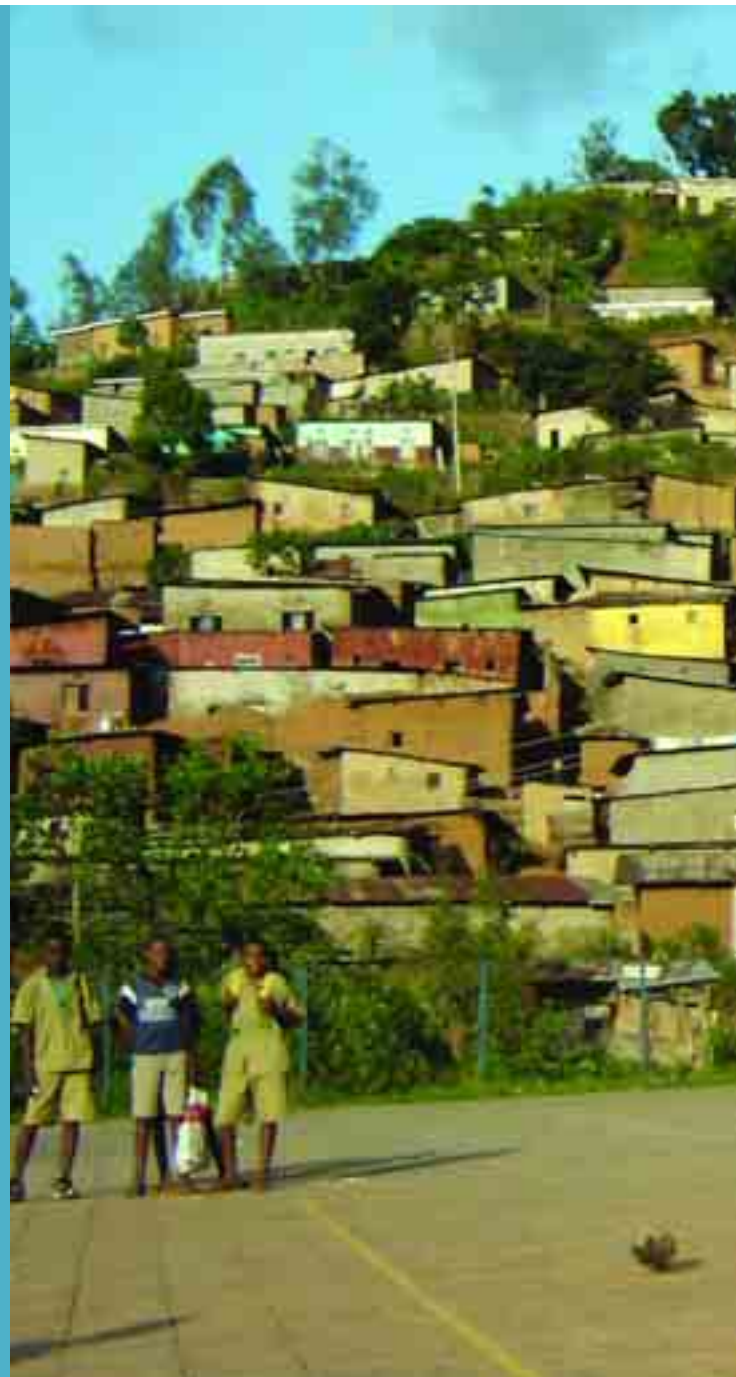
Swiss Academy for Development (SAD)

Tegla Laroupe Foundation

UK Sport

Women Without Borders

World Heart Federation (WHF)





Non-Governmental and Governmental Development Organizations Using Sport

In recent years, non-governmental (NGO) and governmental development organizations have become increasingly receptive to incorporating sporting programmes into development activities. Throughout IYSPE 2005, hundreds of hard working volunteers and workers contributed their passion, drive and energy to sport and physical education programmes conducted world wide in the least developed countries, the developing and the developed countries. Often such programmes have been and continue to be conducted in partnership with United Nations agencies, Governments and sports federations and organizations.

A number of international NGOs and governmental development organizations have played a key role in the practical implementation of sporting programmes with several notable global initiatives and many existing projects and programmes receiving additional impetus as a result of IYSPE 2005. The outstanding role of governmental organizations in the field of development cooperation using sport and physical education as a tool for development and peace is highlighted, particularly those in Austria, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. As a core group of similar entities, these organizations, through identification of needs in various countries around the world and the financing and organization of projects and initiatives, have made a major contribution to the advancement of the objectives of IYSPE 2005. The commemorative activities of these bodies are generally included under the country reports in Part III of this publication. A number of NGOs included in Part IV work in partnership with governmental development organizations either as implementing partners or recipients of government funding.





COMMONWEALTH GAMES CANADA

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 72 sovereign nations and territories, populated by 1.7 billion people in every region of the world. Acting as a source of assistance for sustainable development and poverty eradication, the Commonwealth works towards peace, democracy, equality and good governance. In 1991, the Commonwealth Heads of Government acknowledged the unique role of sport in fostering the Commonwealth value of eliminating poverty and promoting people-centred development. They called on member countries to recognize the importance of sport as a vehicle for development.

International Development through Sport Unit

Commonwealth Games Canada (CGC) launched the International Development through Sport (IDS) Unit in 1993 with the cooperation of the Government of Canada. Today, IDS works with over 20 countries helping thousands of people in Africa and the Caribbean.

In November 2004, CGC released a press statement committing itself to applying the values of caring, justice and development to both their domestic and international initiatives, inherent in the United Nations General Assembly resolution proclaiming 2005 as IYSPE and reflected in the following programmes:

“Your Life, Your Health, Make it Right”

Currently funded and supported by IDS, the Healthy Lifestyle Project (HLP) was established in 1999 as an initiative of the Organization of Caribbean Administrators of Sport and Physical Education and the Caribbean Netball Association. The project initially was geared to girls and women, combining sport with personal development to instil the value of maintaining a healthy lifestyle. In 2003, HLP expanded to include male and female youth. The programme slogan, “Your Life, Your Health, Make it Right”, reflects the programme’s goal to instil the value of maintaining a healthy lifestyle among Caribbean youth, while promoting peer leadership skills and social responsibility. HLP is based on three principles:

- Participation in sport and physical activity gives youth positive and empowering experiences.

- Using mentors/trainers to help young girls recognize the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
- Shaping leadership attitudes and capacity through sport.

To ensure the sustainability of the programme, emphasis is placed on providing training opportunities for local youth. Youth leaders are identified and trained to be HLP leaders, providing them with the skills and experience to run HLP workshops in their own communities. It is a ‘youth for youth’ initiative, involving youth in the planning and delivery of all aspects of the programme.

Physically Active Youth programme

The Physically Active Youth (PAY) programme in Namibia combines daily physical activity with an informal tutoring system and healthy lifestyles workshops designed to encourage participants to stay in school. Volunteers from the University provide one hour of tutoring and one hour of physical activity to HIV/AIDS prevention while enjoying motivational outdoor education programmes. PAY sets the stage for higher learning and gives youth the skills to lead a healthy lifestyle.

Olympic Youth Ambassador Programme

Initiated in July 2003, the Olympic Youth Ambassador Programme’s (OYAP) mandate is “youth empowering youth through sport”. The programme is run by the Lesotho National Olympic Committee in cooperation with the Lesotho National Volunteer Commission. OYAP has two main objectives: training youth to organize sport activities for other youth; using those activities as a platform for peer education about social issues such as drug and alcohol abuse, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, and family issues.

Integral to OYAP is an intensive training course that covers social issues as well as volunteerism, leadership, project planning, fund-raising and peer mentoring. Within months of its launch in 2003, OYAP quadrupled the number of ambassadors and its growth continues at a rapid pace.

Website: <http://www.commonwealthgames.ca>

Email: info@commonwealthgames.ca



The Defensores del Chaco Foundation started in 1994 thanks to the initiative of 12 teenagers who could be found playing football in the streets of Chaco Chico, located in Paso del Rey, Partido de Moreno in Argentina, nearly everyday. The players started to dream about one day having their own football club. They created a football team to participate in competitions and after some hard work, won their first tournament. In honour of these players, the Defensores des Chaco Foundation has developed a cultural and sport centre that uses football as a tool to support development, citizen participation and integration of children and teenagers living in dangerous social environments.

The goal of the project is to find common affinities with members of the community to avoid the growing social fragmentation which characterizes Argentinean society. In promoting the involvement of young people who want to learn more about their social situation, Defensores del Chaco is helping to reconstruct the social net for youth, create meeting points for the community and help youngsters recognize their own values and origins. In addition to the management of the sport centre, the Foundation also funds scholarships for the youngsters who take part in the programmes and have opened a free legal advice clinic.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In the next three years Defensores del Chaco plans to open an adult school in Paso de Rey which will provide education and recreational facilities to the large community of labour workers in the area.

Website: <http://www.defensoresdelchaco.org.ar/>

Email: info@defensoresdelchaco.org.ar



THE EVEREST PEACE PROJECT

The Everest Peace Project (EPP) is using international, multi-cultural mountain climbing expeditions across the world to promote a global community of peace, teamwork, and cultural understanding. In harmony with the fundamental goals of IYSPE 2005 – the vision is to bring people together from different faiths and nations, especially from areas of conflict, to set a positive example to the world that people with various beliefs and backgrounds can work together, live together, and depend on each other while doing something extraordinary: climbing Mt. Everest in the name of peace.

Peace Climb 2005

On 21 July 2005, the Everest Peace Project Kilimanjaro team successfully summited Mt. Kilimanjaro in Tanzania. The seven people who made it to the roof of Africa all reached the summit simultaneously, with arms interlocked. Upon reaching the summit the team unfolded the Everest Peace Project banner and the United Nations flag – a symbol of unity with the international community as well as in commemoration of IYSPE 2005.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

7 Summits for Peace

The Everest Peace Project is not a single event limited to the Everest Climb for Peace. It is an ongoing peace project that will be partaking in many future events and climbs over the next years. Peace climbs will be held across the world on the “7 Summits” – the highest mountains on each continent.

Website: <http://www.everestpeaceproject.org/>

Email: info@everestpeaceproject.org



The objective of Exchange for Peace (eCFP) is to strengthen the ability of young people to work towards peace development. Each year, eCFP organizes a programme for young peace leaders of conflict countries to come to Switzerland. Upon completion of the programme, the participants build up a network, continue to support each other and implement projects developed during the programme.

During the two-week programme the participants develop their leadership skills, receive an introduction to the basic instruments of peace-building, learn about presentation, networking and advocacy, and are expected to show the ability to design small-scale sport and peace-related projects. Upon return to their native countries the participants remain organized as a local network of leaders working for peace projects. In these endeavours the participants continue to be supported by eCFP through coaching and an Internet platform. An award is presented to the project that has shown the best values of peace.

eCFP and IYSPE 2005

From 11 to 25 September 2005, thirty young women and men from eight conflict countries and high-tension areas came together in Switzerland. The theme of the Exchange for Peace 2005 programmes was “Sport for Peace Promotion and Development”. The participants were employees of government ministries, the United Nations, sport associations and humanitarian and development organizations. Females and males were equally represented, with the average age being 25 years. The participants came from Afghanistan, Georgia, Côte d’Ivoire, Macedonia, Mozambique, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka and the United States of America.

Highlights of the programme included a public forum and a football match between the participants and members of the Swiss parliament played without a referee. In the Forum entitled “How can sport create peace?”, participants presented some typical sport for development projects, for example, using sport to bring together Tamils and Singhalese rebels in Sri Lanka; to entertain the military in Côte d’Ivoire; to spread the message of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique and to increase women’s participation in Afghanistan. The Forum showed that sport can make a contribution to peace, particularly in bringing people together.

Website: <http://www.ecfp.org/>

Email: info@ecfp.org





FOOTBALL AGAINST RACISM IN EUROPE

In February 1999, on the initiative of supporter groups from different regions of Europe, a meeting was held in Vienna which included football associations and player unions, to develop a common strategy and policy against racism and xenophobia. Out of this emerged Football Against Racism in Europe (FARE) – a network of organizations from 13 European countries – and a plan of action. The FARE network dedicated itself to fighting racism and xenophobia in football across Europe. Through coordinated action and common effort, at the local and national level, all those interested in combating discrimination in football will be brought together.

FARE Action Week 2005

For the sixth successive season, in 2005, FARE, with the backing of the Union of European Football Associations (UEFA), coordinated an action week against racism and discrimination from 12 to 25 September. The range of activities increased this year with new groups from Eastern and Central Europe, including former Soviet Union and Balkan countries becoming involved through fan clubs, national associations and ethnic minority and youth groups.

Success stories during the week included a greater engagement with minority groups such as the Roma minority in parts of Eastern Europe as well as the partnership developed between the Mahatma Gandhi Human Rights Organization, a Hungarian NGO led by ethnic minorities who work with asylum-seekers and refugees to build partnerships with football clubs, and UEFA.

More fan groups are now organizing themselves to challenge racism. In Spain, following a season where racism in football hit the headlines internationally, groups have come together for the first time to plan joint activities. In France, the Réseau Supporter de Résistance Antiraciste organized highly visible activities. In Germany, groups from Werder Bremen, Hannover 96, Schalke 04, 1860 Munich and Fortuna Duesseldorf became active during their home matches. In Italy, groups and leagues across the country organized anti-racism events.

“Unite Against Racism” Campaign

Europe's top football stars stood united against racism during FARE Action Week 2005 when their clubs displayed the FARE flag “Unite Against Racism” as they lined up for 16 UEFA Champions League matches. UEFA also made use of its “Unite Against Racism” campaign during Premier club competitions, in making a stand against racism during the FARE Action Week.

Websites: <http://www.fairplay.or.at>
<http://www.farenet.org/>

Email: fairplay@vidc.org



Global Sports Alliance (GSA) was established in Japan in 1999 in order to promote awareness and actions on the environment through sport and in contribution towards the creation of a sustainable society with GSA's basic knowledge of natural science. The mission of GSA is to initiate a global environmental movement through athletics.

Ecoflag Movement

Recognizing the power of sports enthusiasts, GSA instigated a global movement with the goal of securing a healthy ecosystem called the Ecoflag Movement. The Ecoflag is flown around the world from school sports days to world championships and beyond to promote awareness and actions on the environment.



Nature and Sport Camps

UNEP and GSA have established the "Nature and Sport Camps" – a leadership training programme for children from underprivileged communities. The programme aims to provide children with an opportunity to enjoy sports and be educated on global environmental issues and community leadership. The first camp was established in Nairobi, Kenya, in August 2001. Following the success of the camp in Nairobi which engaged over 6,500 children mostly from the Kibera slums, UNEP and GSA are interested in establishing similar programmes in other locations including Kabul, Afghanistan, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (see p. 262).

Sports Summit for the Environment

As part of IYSPE 2005, the "Sports Summit for the Environment" was held in the Expo Dome, Aichi, Japan, from 30 to 31 July 2005. The event was organized by the Japan Association for the 2005 World Expo, Chunichi-Shimbun, GSA and UNEP (see p. 149).

BBC Documentary on Sport for Development

GSA Executive Director, Dr. Tatsuo Okada, took part in a debate in December 2005 on the power of sport. The debate included such sports figures as tennis champion Boris Becker, Olympic gold medallist in speed skating and President of Right To Play, Johann Olav Koss, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Adolf Ogi, and the FIFA Head of Development, Mary Harvey. The debate was filmed by the BBC on the fringes of the second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development and was broadcast in April 2006 to 300 million viewers.

Website: <http://www.gsa.or.jp/>

Email: info@gsa.or.jp





HOMELESS WORLD CUP

By highlighting the positive power of sport, the Homeless World Cup seeks to inspire and address homeless people and people in poverty around the world through sporting events, a website and mass media coverage. An annual street football tournament unites teams of homeless people around the world. The goal is to raise awareness about their experiences, generate a sense of community strength and foster a new social impact for a marginalized group. After the host cities of Graz, Austria in 2003, Gothenburg, Sweden in 2004 and Edinburgh, Scotland in 2005, the next Homeless World Cup will be hosted in South Africa in 2006. Nike has been the biggest supporter of the tournament by donating US\$ 1 million to the event annually. The initiative is part of Nikes campaign: "Go! Sport for Social Change".

Homeless World Cup 2005

In July 2005, over 60,000 people watched 27 teams compete in 114 games in Edinburgh. These games produced an incredible 625 goals. An electric atmosphere added to the unique spirit of the tournament. Prior to the Homeless World Cup, each of the 30 participating countries held their own try-outs.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The message of the Homeless World Cup has reached the grass-roots level in the participating countries. About 50 per cent of all participating countries organize national

streetsoccer leagues for social inclusion. The number of participating nations has risen steadily with 32 teams in 2005. Amongst newcomer participants are countries such as Australia, China, Cameroon and Uruguay. An impact report of the Homeless World Cup in 2004 found that out of 204 participants, 78 players (38 per cent) found regular employment, and 95 players (46 per cent) improved their housing situation.⁶⁹

Research conducted one year after the 2005 Edinburgh Homeless World Cup revealed that 94 per cent of the players went away with a new motivation for life and 77 per cent reported that the event significantly changed their lives forever. This is down to the feeling of belonging, the challenge of working in a team, the process of regaining a health-oriented attitude towards life, self-esteem and fun.⁷⁰

Following the fourth Homeless World Cup in Cape Town, Copenhagen will host the event in July 2007 and Brisbane in 2008.

Website: <http://www.homelessworldcup.org>

Email: info@homelessworldcup.org



“ Football gives me strength and if it wasn't for that, I don't know what I would have done. It gives you something to look forward to, to strive for... The Homeless World Cup highlights the fact that we aren't all alcoholics who want to be homeless. A lot of homeless people want a chance to get on with life and if it takes football to get that into the average person's brain you have to support it 100 per cent.

Lee Jones, assistant coach for the Welsh Dragons and former Homeless World Cup, player for Wales,

”





Hoops 4 Hope, a global not-for-profit organization, uses sport as a vehicle for social and personal change. Hoops 4 Hope trains coaches to use the messages of sport in the hope of preventing children from contracting HIV/AIDS. Hoops 4 Hope programmes also aim to empower children to become productive adults, engage in healthy lifestyles and become leaders within their communities. An extensive network of partnering schools, children's shelters and community groups creates after-school sport programmes that keep kids off the street.

“Skills for Life”

The “Skills for Life” curriculum is a guide to teach children about HIV/AIDS and to help at-risk children reach their goals in life. Hoops 4 Hope promotes abstinence, faithful sex, condom distribution and condom use, counselling and testing, and healthy and safe sexual behaviours. The organization also provides face-to-face talks and a database complete with testing and counselling clinics, doctors, nurses and health workers. Research institutes such as the Desmond Tutu HIV/AIDS Foundation and the Centre of Conflict Resolution of the University of Cape Town, whose primary aims are to reduce the HIV/AIDS stigma in their communities, have educated the Hoops 4 Hope team of health workers.

Hoops 4 Hope Projects in Zimbabwe and South Africa

Hoops 4 Hope gives young people in Zimbabwe and South Africa a better chance to beat the odds in life in communities plagued by poverty, violence, crime, substance abuse, unemployment and HIV/AIDS. The target beneficiaries for the projects are both boys and girls aged 10 to 18 years with the job creation project focusing on boys and girls aged 18 to 24 years. By combining the joy of basketball with a research-based educational model, Hoops 4 Hope helps children prepare for the tremendous challenges of life in modern Africa.

Currently, Hoops 4 Hope is working with 15 communities in Zimbabwe: in the Harare area; Luveve in the Bulawayo area; and Gadzema in the Chinhoyi area. These areas comprise over 100 schools and children's shelters. In South Africa, Hoops 4 Hope is active in 11 communities in Limpopo and Western Cape Provinces. These projects involve over 45 schools. In conjunction with the regional NGO Soweto Kliptown Youth (SKY), the Hoops 4 Hope project is in the process of building an office in Kliptown, Johannesburg. SKY was established in 1987 in response to the desperate conditions of Kliptown in Soweto. Its role is to mentor and open up opportunities for young people by providing them with the necessary skills. This cooperation means a start to Hoops 4 Hope activities in the Gauteng Province.

Website: <http://www.hoopsafrica.org/>
Email: hoops4hope@mac.com



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPORT SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE/CIEPSS) was founded in Paris, France, in 1958. The main purpose of the Council is to serve as an international "umbrella" organization concerned with the promotion and dissemination of results and findings in the field of sport science and their practical application in cultural and educational contexts.

International Forum Sports and Development: Economy, Culture, Ethics

As an opening event of IYSPE 2005, the International Forum Sports and Development: Economy, Culture, Ethics was organized by the Protestant Academy Bad Boll and by ICSSPE from 13 to 15 February 2005 in Bad Boll, Germany and offered a forum to discuss the contribution sport makes and can make to develop social structures (culture, ethics, social economy). This included the analyses of the relation between sport, economy and culture and the potential of sport to contribute to solving social and political conflicts. Participating NGOs reported on their development projects. Some of these projects focused on women, disabled people and adolescents in regions with low social background and at high risk of physical violence (see p. 69).

"Health Enhancing Physical Activity" Publication

In early 2005, ICSSPE published the 6th volume of its book series "Perspectives", on the topic of "Health Enhancing Physical Activity".⁷¹ The book was officially presented to the public by the President of ICSSPE, in the course of the "Sport and Health" Conference in March 2005 in Hammamet, Tunisia (see p. 53). It explains why physical activity is important for public health, what kind and how much physical activity provides health benefits and how to change physical activity behaviour. Over 20 internationally recognized authors have contributed significantly in the evolution of this new area of sport and health sciences. It is designed to be a resource material for researchers, teachers and students, policy makers, administrators, professionals and other actors in sport and health sectors. The volume includes contributions from different sport disciplines and other research areas such as medicine, public health, epidemiology, health economy, behavioural science, sociology, and even geography, community development and architecture.

Second World Summit on Physical Education

The Second World Summit on Physical Education from 2 to 3 December 2005 in Magglingen, Switzerland, was held under the leadership of ICSSPE and the Swiss Federal Office of Sport (FOSPO). The summit was a reflection on the intrinsic role of physical education in education, and its potential to contribute to the achievement of MDGs, based on current research results. It took place during the plenary sessions and workshops (see p. 45).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Rehabilitation through Physical Activity and Sport in the Tsunami-Affected Area of South-East Asia

The seminar on "Rehabilitation through Physical Activity and Sport in the Tsunami-Affected Area of South East-Asia" held from 28 to 30 October 2005 in Bangkok, Thailand (see p. 73) inspired a follow-up symposium held on 20 and 21 January 2006 at the ICSSPE headquarters in Berlin. This and future events will provide a much needed foundation to improve coordination between organizations, nations, disciplines and professions to ensure that ongoing humanitarian efforts will include sport and physical activity.

Website: <http://www.icsspe.org/>

Email: icsspe@icsspe.org



The International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA) brings together sport, culture and youth organizations from across the globe. ISCA believes that everyone has the right to participate in international activities such as festivals, exchanges, education programmes, youth camps and sports tournaments. The concept is called “Sport and Culture for All”.

Democratic Development through Grass-Roots Sport

This 18-month project began in January 2005 to assist with the development of local and regional sports clubs and associations in South-East Europe. The project aimed to train volunteers to manage clubs and associations and to promote the values of a voluntary culture.

International Forum: “Culture on the Move: Producing Peace and Social Development”

The forum took place in Bogata, Columbia, on 6 April 2005, with over 300 participants and was supported by members from the Ministry of Culture of Columbia, Bogata District Institute of Recreation and Sports, Compensar Equalization Fund and ISCA. Presenters focused on IYSPE 2005, values through sport and an exposition on the social benefits of the ‘sport for all’ philosophy. Round-table participants created new visions for improved strategies and actions in communities in order to form a social structure of harmony and solidarity.

National Convention of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance

ISCA was one of six round-table facilitators of the National Convention of the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (AAHPERD) International Forum from 12 to 16 April 2005. The Forum provided ideas, suggestions and action plans on the future international development and involvement of AAHPERD in sport for development.

Seminar on “Values and Norms in Sport and Society”

On 13 April 2005, 80 people from 17 nations participated in the seminar “Values and Norms in Sport and Society”,

held in connection with the General Assembly of ISCA in Papendal, the Netherlands with special attention given to IYSPE 2005.

“Sport for All” Conference in Belgrade

The conference “Cooperation of Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations in the Field of Sport for All Development” took place in Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro (see p. 204). The event was organized by the Sports Union of Slovenia, the Sport for All Association of Serbia and Montenegro, the Central Eurasian Studies Society and ISCA. In connection to IYSPE 2005, this conference addressed cooperation between ex-Yugoslav and neighboring governmental and non-governmental sectors geared towards achieving sustainable civil society development through sport and “sport for all.”

Latin American Study Tour to Germany and Denmark

Organized by ISCA’s Latin American Continental Committee in cooperation with host organizations the German Gymnastics Federation and DGI, participants from Brazil, Peru and Argentina visited Germany and Denmark from 13 to 28 May 2005. The purpose of the trip was to exchange experiences, explore alternative solutions to sport education and development, and experience the 100,000 participant German Gymnastics Festival.

Project Management Course within “Sport and Culture for All”

In July, the International Academy of Sport for All in cooperation with DGI organized a training course in Aarhus, Denmark, entitled “Youth Leader Training Course on International Project Management in Sport and Culture for All”. The course was aimed at young people between the ages of 18 and 30 years, as well as youth leaders from sports and culture organizations who are involved in managing international sport and/or development projects. The leaders used their new skills to define a new international project, “Tolerance through Sport,” to be implemented during the Danish DGI Festival “Landsstævne” in 2006. Youth leaders who took part in the course came from the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovenia, Denmark, France, Estonia, Scotland, Lithuania and Latvia.



INTERNATIONAL SPORT AND CULTURE ASSOCIATION

Intercultural Dialogue and Social Inclusion through Sport

In July, a group of 20 young NGO leaders from 10 European countries took part in the ISCA international training course “Intercultural Dialogue and Social Inclusion through Sport”, which took place in Alantos, Lithuania. The topic “How to use sports and physical activities as a tool for intercultural dialogue and social inclusion in the work with young people?” was developed during the course through various activities such as debates and workshops. An online group was also set up for participants to exchange experiences and develop existing projects.

European Youth and Sport Forum: Building a Culture of Volunteering and Citizenship throughout Europe

Organized by the Central Council of Physical Recreative Physical Training, ISCA and European Sports NGO Youth, the Forum took place from 19 to 24 November, in Stoke Mandeville, UK, and brought together 100 young people from 28 countries to discuss views on the promotion of volunteering, combating discrimination in and through sport as well as on sport and health. Six days of presentations, workshops and activities concluded with a presentation of the Declaration of the Forum to the UK Minister for Sport – Rt Hon Richard Caborn MP – and representatives from the European Commission’s Sports Unit.⁷²

CultureSports Magazine 2005

ISCA published the CultureSports Magazine in 2005 with a special focus on IYSPE 2005. Articles included ‘The Long Road to the Landmark Year’, ‘Sport in Partnership with the Environment’, ‘Latin Youth Conference Targets Millennium Development Goals’, ‘People’s Sport for Peace and Reconciliation’. This magazine is received by over 100 national associations who are members of ISCA. Distribution also includes over 300 contacts from ministries, international governing bodies, donors, researchers and the media.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

From 2006, ISCA will incorporate ‘Achievement of the MDGs through Sport’ into selected promotions, projects and activities. Activities will focus on cross-border cooperation, consultation, political lobbying, non-formal education (camps, trainings, seminars, etc.), youth initiatives and group exchanges. ISCA will also begin a new priority focus in the field of ‘sport and health’ with particular interest in the contribution of mass sport to healthier populations.

Website: <http://www.isca-web.org/>

Email: info@isca-web.org/



ISCA has embraced this opportunity to put forward the call for greater use of sport for the development of civil society. However, we will not stop in 2005. We at ISCA look forward to our ongoing development of international relations and sustainable practical activities which demonstrate the value of sport for all people.



ISCA President Anders Bülow states:



INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO AFRICAN AND CARIBBEAN SPORT



The International Support Programme to African and Caribbean Sport (PAISAC) is a Canadian sports programme based on an African initiative of sustainable development through sport. PAISAC is operated under the auspices of UNESCO and financed by the scholarship programme for coaches of Olympic Solidarity as well as by the International Sports Direction of the Ministry of the Canadian Heritage and the NOCs of French/English-speaking countries of Africa and the Caribbean which register their coaches with the programme. The Coaching Association of Canada and the National Multisport Centre Montreal manage the sports specific programme, whereas the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the Canadian Olympic Committee (COC), the African Project of the Centre of Resources, Interventions and Services in Sexual Health (CRISS) as well as the Aids Community Care Montreal (ACCM) participate in the complementary educational part. Through a specific training in applied sports sciences and several complementary activities such as information technology and health education courses, PAISAC encourages sports development in Africa and the Caribbean by training international and local participants in coaching. The end goal of the project is self-sufficiency.

2005 PAISAC Training

During its sixth year in 2005, PAISAC, a Francophone-dominated organization, welcomed for the first time English-speaking male coaches as well French-speaking women to its training. All participants successfully passed the evaluations and therefore received certification to the Canadian National Coaching Programme. As part of complimentary educational courses provided by PAISAC during the course, WADA assisted in conducting a training session providing anti-doping advice to the coaches as well as advice on the role each coach should play in doping-related situations. ACCM and CRISS also conducted an informative and awareness-raising session for the coaches on HIV/AIDS prevention. The 2005 edition of the PAISAC training was very successful, enabling PAISAC to respond better to the needs of African coaches with regard to the training in applied sports sciences, while the complementary activities satisfied the coaches thirst for knowledge and new things to learn.

Website: <http://paisac.org/>
Email: info@paisac.org



Laureus is an apolitical organization that celebrates the universal power of sport to bring people together as a force for good. The driving force behind Laureus is two global companies, DaimlerChrysler and Richemont, the Founding Patrons, who have shared years of commitment to sport through their sponsorship activities. With Founding Partners – IWC Schaffhausen and Mercedes-Benz – they believe that sport can offer hope even in the most desperate situations. Laureus was set up with three core elements: the Laureus World Sports Awards, the Laureus World Sports Academy and the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation. Collectively they celebrate sporting excellence and harness the power of sport to promote social change.

The Laureus World Sports Awards 2005

The Laureus World Sports Awards are presented to the greatest sportsmen and sportswomen of the year at an annual awards ceremony held each May and attended by global figures from sport, entertainment, business and fashion. The Laureus World Sports Awards is a platform to showcase and generate support for the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation's social programmes and the work of the Laureus World Sports Academy.

The Laureus World Sports Awards took an active role in IYSPE 2005 by inviting the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Sport Development and Peace, Mr Adolf Ogi, to deliver a keynote address to the attendees of the 2005 Laureus Awards in Estoril, Portugal. The event also illustrated the contribution made by IYSPE 2005 spokesperson, Roger Federer, who was presented with the Laureus World Sportsman of the Year Award.

Laureus Sport for Good Award 2005

Each year, one of the awards presented at the ceremony is the Laureus Sport for Good Award which recognizes the remarkable achievements of men and women who have used sport as the means to transform their communities. In 2005, the Award was presented to boxing coach Gerry Storey, a man who has spent a lifetime training young

boxers at the Holy Family Gymnasium in Belfast, regardless of their religious background.

The Laureus Sport for Good Award 2006 was awarded to Jürgen Greisbeck, founding member and Managing Director of streetfootballworld (see p. 369).

Laureus Sport for Good Foundation Projects

The growth of the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation over the last six years has been remarkable. The variety of projects bears testimony to the wide range of benefits which sports-led initiatives can deliver. Currently the number of projects stands at 40. Some of those with special relevance to IYSPE 2005 are:

Spirit of Soccer, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Spirit of Soccer project provides football coaching and mine risk education to children and young adults regardless of gender, religion or race. The project has been able to make Bosnia's young people more aware of the threat of landmines and it has also brought together players and coaches from the three main ethnic groups in the country. Spirit of Soccer has directly educated and trained over 7,000 players at 100 clubs and, through a joint teacher training project with Open Fun Football Schools, has educated and trained a further 4,000.

Midnight Basketball League, Richmond, Virginia, USA

The Midnight Basketball League is a national programme that is active in over 60 communities throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. The aim is to give young adults an alternative interest between the hours of 10pm and 2am, when drug and crime activity on the streets is at its greatest. The Midnight Basketball League also works closely with local career agencies to develop job training and skills assessment to assist participants in gaining successful careers. Around 15 per cent of MBL participants enrol in college or trade school, almost half start new employment and 75 per cent complete health screening.



Fight for Peace, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Fight for Peace is based in the Complexo da Maré, a favela where there has been a decade of territorial drug wars between two of Rio de Janeiro's largest trafficking factions. Here openly armed children patrol the streets. According to statistics from the Brazilian Ministry of Health, the firearms-related mortality rate of 15-17 year olds in the district is over 150 per 100,000 inhabitants. Through its focus on boxing, Fight for Peace has maintained regular contact with youngsters most affected by violence and drug trafficking. Fight for Peace is open to boys and girls aged between 12 and 25 years old. From 2004 the project has offered free access to sports and education courses for up to 150 children at a time – a number which is steadily growing.

Seenigama Sports, Sri Lanka

Laureus World Sports Academy members Kapil Dev and Steve Waugh officially launched this project at the end of IYSPE 2005 in the village of Seenigama, near Galle, in Sri Lanka, scene of some of the worst devastation following the tsunami disaster in December 2004. The Seenigama Sports project involves boys and girls, aged from six upwards, taking part in various inter-village sports leagues with matches and training sessions. Sport is used as the means to aid the post-tsunami healing process and to re-create community spirit among the young people in the area.

Right to Play SportWorks, Sierra Leone

The Right To Play SportWorks Child Soldier programme helps to rehabilitate children who have been abducted and forced into the military, into labour camps and even into sex slavery. The aim of this project, in association with Right to Play and UNICEF, is to promote disarmament and demobilization and to help the children overcome the traumas they have faced and to return to a normal life in their communities. Around 5,000 children in the 13-18 age group have so far been involved in the programme and over 400 volunteers, drawn from communities and schools, have been trained as coaches.

Website: <http://www.laureus.com/index.php>

Email: publicrelations@laureus.com



“ Sport can awaken hope where there was previously only despair. ”

Nelson Mandela,
Patron of Laureus at the Inaugural Laureus World Sports
Awards 2000



MAGIC BUS

Magic Bus has been a non-profit charitable organization since its registration in February 2001. Magic Bus focuses on providing escapism and fun as well as guidance to children at risk. With 3,500 children per annum on its programme, an employee base of over 50 staff and approximately 240 volunteers, the organization is playing an important role in developmental work in children's lives in India.

Community Football Tournaments

The year 2005 saw Magic Bus hold its first community football zone and inter-zone tournaments. The competition hosted over 40 teams competing from three areas of Mumbai – and was heralded as the first such organized sporting tournament specifically for at-risk marginalized children in Mumbai. The tournament was deemed as one of the most successful platforms Magic Bus has developed for community involvement as well as personal and social educational development. A sense of team spirit, healthy competition and responsibility was felt by all involved.

Train-the-Trainer Programme

Also in 2005, members of Magic Bus were invited by Railway Children (a UK charity working with at-risk children in India) to send a team of two senior Magic Bus mentoring staff to run a train-the-trainer programme for a team of new female teachers in a tsunami-affected village in Tamil Nadu. Staff members studied the eight phases of trauma and learned about how Magic Bus implementation methods, including sporting skills, can be used by new teachers in working with children orphaned or severely affected by the tsunami.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

Expected follow-up initiatives include a funding partnership with UK Sport to support a pilot programme for developing Magic Bus sport curriculum for use in the municipal school system in Mumbai; a capacity-building partnership with UK Sport to design monitoring and evaluation tools appropriate for the Magic Bus programme and the Indian environment and a funding partnership with the Swiss Working Group to fund four groups of children (160) in a community sports programme for the 2006-2007 programme year.

It is intended that an introduction and partnership application will be sent to FIFA for 2006-2007 for promoting the Magic Bus football programme and a funding partnership proposal sent to UNICEF for collaboration on UK networking and future collaboration with UK universities such as Loughborough and Sheffield.

Website: <http://www.magicbusindia.org/>

Email: info@magicbusindia.org/





The Mathare area in Kenya contains one of the largest and poorest slums in Africa with several hundred thousand inhabitants. Disease is widespread and AIDS has stolen the lives of many in the community. Yet from such unlikely surroundings has sprung an idea which is so uplifting that it has become a model for many other communities around the world – an idea which in October 2003 received the ultimate accolade of being nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Since 1987 Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) has pioneered the use of football as a tool to encourage cooperation, raise self-esteem and promote physical and environmental health in the Mathare community. At the heart of MYSA are over 90 football leagues in 16 zones with over 17,000 youths participating in over 1,000 boys teams and 200 girls teams. Another 10,000 youths from eight countries are involved in the MYSA-led sports and development project in the Kakuma Refugee Camp in northwest Kenya. In all, 60,000 young people have benefited from MYSA programmes in the past decade.

The Mathare United professional team is now one of the best and most popular teams in the Premier League and has made Kenyan football history by winning the Cup twice in three years and twice representing Kenya in Africa's Cup Winners Cup.

MYSA Clean-up Programme

An example of the imaginative ways in which the project achieves its goals is the MYSA slum clean-up programme in which 30 teams clear the rubbish and ditches around their homes every weekend. For every completed clean-up project a team earns six points in the league standings.

Mathare Team Bus

Laureus Sport for Good Foundation has funded the training of 40 youth leaders and transformed a Mathare team bus into a mobile AIDS workshop with television and video. The youth leaders provide health education and counselling sessions on the bus. In addition, the funding has assisted MYSA in developing its infrastructure by building its own football pitch, office block and a secure repair area for garbage trucks and tractors. Funds have also been used to buy new computer equipment to increase their efficiency and develop the Internet website.

MYSA is active in promoting the role of women in society by integrating girls within their general programme, as well as setting up a girls' football league. This provides a forum for imparting gender-specific information, particularly about sexual health and equips women and girls with the skills and knowledge to pursue equality.

Website: <http://www.mysakenya.org/>

Email: info@mysakenya.org/



The football draws the young people. Then we tell them about HIV/AIDS, we urge them to help keep their city and the surrounding countryside clean, and encourage them to set aside their differences.



Joseph Jagero,
Sport Director for MYSA



NORWEGIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND CONFEDERATION OF SPORTS

The Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) has been using sport as a tool in development cooperation since 1984. NIF's work is based on local ownership of projects, which means that all projects are based on partnerships with local organizations. Building strong relations between local, regional and national organizational structures is essential. NIF has also favoured cooperation across borders. The most successful result of this work is the South-South and South-North exchange of volunteers. NIF also works closely with other donor countries and NGOs in order to share best practices. UK Sport, CGC and NIF have successfully cooperated on several projects.

Kicking AIDS Out!

NIF serves as the secretariat to Kicking AIDS Out, which is an international network that brings together large international NGOs and agencies with grass-roots organizations from Kenya, Namibia, Norway, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe to mobilize sport to prevent HIV/AIDS. Information and best practices are shared amongst members promoting policy development and supporting local projects.



Next Step II Conference

The Next Step II Conference: "Taking sport for development home" was held in Livingstone, Zambia, from 10 to 13 June 2005. The Conference was an initiative of NIF, together with local partner and international organizations. The two main goals of the Conference were to demonstrate and exchange knowledge on the use of sport as a vehicle in reaching the MDGs, particularly in the fields of health (HIV/AIDS) and peace and reconciliation, and to exchange knowledge and experience in strengthening local community sport structures, and translate this into practical, sustainable instruments (see p. 71).

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

NIF will be responsible for the development of the second edition of the Next Step Toolkit (see p. 72) to be produced during 2006-2007.

Websites: <http://www.nif.idrett.no/>
<http://www.kickingaidsout.net/>
Email: fellesadm@nif.idrett.no





Sport has the power to promote cultural integration between Palestinians and Israelis, providing a medium for intercultural exchange and an avenue for social change. Accordingly, the Peres Center has launched a variety of sports programmes that bring together children, youth and young adults from Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Importantly, the Peres Center has targeted areas populated by families in the lower socio-economic bracket and offers disadvantaged youth opportunities for organized sporting activities. This provides a solution to the deficit in social activities for youth within these communities.

“Twinned Peace Sport Schools” Programme

The Peres Center for Peace launched the “Twinned Peace Sport Schools” programme in 2002, with the aim of bringing together Palestinian and Israeli children aged 6 to 13 years. 2,300 boys and girls from some 20 Palestinian and Israeli communities are involved in the 2005-06 programme, with 22 football schools and 6 basketball schools in operation. The programme is currently seeking funds to expand activities to include more communities and offer both football and basketball programmes to boys and girls.

“Twinned Peace Kindergartens” Programme

In 2004, the Peres Center, together with the Israel Tennis Center, launched the “Twinned Peace Kindergartens” programme. Through teambuilding exercises and a special Palestinian-Israeli production, Palestinian and Israeli children aged 4 to 6 years learn to share, cooperate, and approach challenges together from kindergarten age. Currently, some 450 children from kindergartens in East Jerusalem, West Jerusalem and Jaffa are participating in the 2005-06 programme, enjoying the opportunity to make new friends from all over Israel.

Mini-Mondial - World Cup Tournament

In February 2005, children from the Palestinian communities of Jericho, Issawiya, Abu Tur, the Muslim quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem, Beit Safafa and Tulkarem Refugee Camp, joined with Israeli children from Sderot, Kiriya Ekron, Kiriya Gat, Kiriya Shmona and Merhavim, to compete in mixed Palestinian-Israeli teams in the preliminary rounds of a Mini World Cup tournament organized by the Sports Unit of the Peres Peace Center. In April 2005, the final rounds of the Mini-Mondial (World Cup) were held, with the participation of 250 Palestinian and Israeli youth. The event was attended by various ambassadors to Israel and other diplomatic staff, who came to support the Palestinian and Israeli youth who played under the banner of their favourite international teams.

Youth Delegations

Salerno Tournament: A group of 16 Israeli and Palestinian children aged 10 to 11 years travelled to Salerno, Italy, to compete in the Primavera Tournament in June 2005. They met with the Mayor of Salerno, were featured on national Italian television and attended a match of the Italian football league, with an audience of 50,000 people cheering the mixed team who waved both Israeli and Palestinian flags.

Trip to Strasbourg: In June 2005, a mixed Israeli-Palestinian youth delegation travelled to Strasbourg, France, as part of an initiative by a French organization called Menorah to encourage Muslim-Jewish dialogue. The delegation had the opportunity to play a few friendly football matches with French youth.

Saalbach Camp: A delegation of 10 Israeli and Palestinian youth aged 12 to 14 years – participants in the Peres Center’s “Twinned Peace Football Schools” programme



PERES CENTER FOR PEACE

– took part in a Sport and Recreation Youth Camp in Saalbach, Austria, hosted by a member of the Peres Center's Executive Committee for Sport and Peace, Mr. Manfred Staudinger, and the Laureus Sport for Good Foundation. Various youth delegations participated in the camp, including children from Bosnia and Herzegovina, South Africa and Germany who were honoured to meet with various Olympic champions.

The Dallas Cup: A Palestinian-Israeli youth team participated for the second year running in the Dallas Cup, one of the most competitive youth football tournaments worldwide. Eighteen Palestinian and Israeli children who participate in the Peres Center's "Twinned Peace Sport Schools" programme travelled to Dallas to compete, staying with local families.

FC Bayern Munchen Peace Match: With support from the Bavarian Government, F.C. Bayern Munchen and streetfootballworld, a "Peace Match" was held at the new Allianz Arena in Munich. Attended by Bavarian Prime Minister Dr. Edmund Stoiber and Mr. Shimon Peres, two football matches were held, featuring a mixed Israeli-Palestinian under - 18 team against the official F.C. Bayern Munchen youth team, and a mixed Israeli-Palestinian under - 12 team against the F.C. Bayern Munchen under - 12 team. The event, held in July 2005, was attended by over 50,000 Bavarian school children and various VIPs.



The Korean Cup: In September 2005, a joint delegation of 15 Palestinian and Israeli children aged 16 years travelled to Korea to compete in two friendly football matches against international teams. The Palestinian-Israeli team was invited and hosted by the Suwon City Council and Gyeonggi-Suwon F.C., who showed great support for the mixed delegation, organizing an honorary dinner that was hosted by the Mayor of Suwon and attended by distinguished local community leaders.

The Barcelona Peace Match

The Peres Center, together with the President of Catalonia, Palestinian NGO Abu Suker Center for Peace and Dialogue, F.C. Barcelona, and the Ernest Lluch Foundation, presented a "Peace Match" in Barcelona, where a mixed team of top Palestinian and Israeli league players competed against F.C. Barca, at Camp-Nou Stadium. The massive event in November 2005, was attended by over 30,000 people.

The match was accompanied by an impressive entertainment programme, with songs performed in Hebrew, Arabic and Catalan. Furthermore, the event was attended by a variety of distinguished guests, including Shimon Peres, President of Catalonia Pasqual Maragall, Foreign Minister of Spain Miguel Angel Moratinos, and actor Sean Connery, who "kicked-off" the match. The "Peace Team" was accompanied by an impressive Palestinian-Israeli delegation, including the Mayors of Jenin, Jericho, Kiriyyat Gat and Sderot, the Governors of Jenin and Jericho who served as representatives of the Palestinian President, the Palestinian Minister of Agriculture who was the official representative of the Palestinian Government, and 14 boys and girls from the Peres Center's "Twinned Peace Football Schools" programme (see DVD enclosed with publication).

Infrastructural Development – Construction of a Synthetic Football Field in East Jerusalem

In December 2005, the Sports Unit of the Peres Center completed its first “Infrastructural Development Programme”, the construction of an almost full-size football field in the Palestinian town of Issawiya, East Jerusalem with the support of the Korean Government creating the only field of this kind in East Jerusalem. The Peres Center facilitates various programmes for boys and girls from Issawiya, and through these activities, became aware of the lack of functional facilities available for community members. Among others, the facility will be utilized in tournaments by children from the “Twinned Peace Football Schools”. In the past, the tournaments have always

taken place in Israeli communities due to their superior sports facilities. The new field will allow the Palestinian children to host their Israeli friends.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

In 2006, the Peres Centre for Peace supported the participation of a joint Palestinian-Israeli team in the International Swiss U16 Cup in Bad Raggaz, Switzerland (see p. 195).


Website: <http://www.peres-center.org/>

Email: info@peres-center.org



The Pestalozzi Children's Foundation is a Swiss children's charity, providing disadvantaged young people with access to education and promoting a peaceful, intercultural coexistence. Children and adolescents from Switzerland and abroad want to enjoy an independent and self-determined life and the Foundation's activities help them achieve this goal. The Children's Village in Trogen in the canton of Appenzell Ausserrhoden, Switzerland, is the axis around which all the Foundation's activities and development and cooperation projects turn.

“Play for Peace” Youth Camp 2005



As one of the highlights of IYSPE 2005 in Switzerland and of the related special programme of SDC, the “Play for Peace” intercultural youth camp took place from 13 to 27 August 2005 at the Pestalozzi Children's Village. Initiators of the event and members of the steering committee of the youth camp were SDC, the Pestalozzi Children's Foundation and the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education. The international NGO Right to Play was a constant partner in the field of sports for peace and development.

The main aim of “Play for Peace” was to offer the young participants the opportunity to experience the value of intercultural exchange through sport and games. Around 200 children and youth from 16 countries were invited for two weeks to Trogen, Switzerland, in order to experience first-hand the peace-promoting and social values of sport and play. The children and youth were between 13 and 17 years of age and came from conflict and post-conflict regions as well as from European countries such as the Netherlands, Germany, USA, Serbia and Montenegro, Palestine, Israel, Ethiopia, South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Switzerland.

The daily programme focused mainly on the practical experience of the value of intercultural exchange through sport and game (often through non-verbal means) with new games and classic and competitive sport games. The thematic workshops were in the field of intercultural learning, peace education and child rights. The main focus of these workshops was the cognitive reflection of the value of intercultural exchange through sports and games.

National and international sport stars and VIPs such as the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace Mr. Adolf Ogi, five-time tennis Grand Slam champion Martina Hingis, running champion Wilson Kipketer, top sailor Flavio Marazzi and skiers Vreni Schneider and Bernhard Russi visited the youth camp and were integrated in the programme.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

All participants were enthusiastic about the camp as it was a first step towards peacefully living together that has to be further developed in daily life in each country. Once back in their countries, the participants are empowered to contribute to the peaceful development of their community and society by pro-actively transferring the newly acquired experience and knowledge to their peers at home. A follow-up workshop was held in two of the countries, El Salvador and Sri Lanka, where small-scale “Play for Peace” camps were initiated.

Website: <http://www.pestalozzi.ch/>

Email: info@pestalozzi.ch





Play Soccer, a non-profit organization that has received funding from FIFA to bolster its volunteer-based efforts, offers a recreational programme that promotes health and social development of youth, aged 5 to 14, in disadvantaged communities. Play Soccer began its first programme in Ghana in 2001 and is collaborating with the Government, United Nations Volunteers and other partners to expand activities to a national scale. Other projects are under way in Senegal and Zambia, and Play Soccer is also beginning new programmes in Cameroon, Malawi and South Africa in cooperation with SOS Children's Villages. There are plans to introduce the first Asian programme in China in 2006.

The mission of Play Soccer is sport for development. The Play Soccer grass-roots community programme aims to make the world a better place for children and youth who master and enjoy playing soccer/football while learning

health, physical and social development life skills. The programme is designed primarily to serve disadvantaged communities with the most vulnerable children and least resources. Girls are particularly encouraged to participate to promote gender equality.

Global Peace Games for Children and Youth

During IYSPE 2005, Play Soccer was able to unite with partners Right To Play, FIFA and SOS Children's Villages to continue its programme of education, sport and development with children across the globe. The Global Peace Games for Children and Youth were held in countries around the world, encouraging a global network of children and youth to foster cultural understanding, peace and friendship and promote human development goals (see p. 87).

Website: <http://www.playsoccer-nonprofit.org/>
Email: playsocnonprofit@aol.com



PLAYING FOR PEACE

Playing for Peace (PfP) has been using the game of basketball since its foundation in 2001 to fulfil its mission of bridging social divides, developing future leaders, educating children on constructive lifestyles and building community involvement to ensure long-term sustainability.

Expansion to Israel and the West Bank

PfP established a year-round programme in Israel and the West Bank in 2005 that facilitates positive dialogue and relationships between Israeli and Palestinian youth. The project was launched with a one-week overnight basketball camp in August 2005 for 130 Israeli and Palestinian children and was followed by the establishment of a year-round twinned basketball club in Israel and the West Bank. Partners of PfP include the Peres Center for Peace, Right To Play, and Seeds of Peace.

Playing for Peace, South Africa

PfP South Africa began its fifth year in January 2005. Zach Leverenz, Jamal, Andrew Gordon and Brian Shea are serving as Programme Directors and worked with Playing for Peace, South Africa's Executive Director Akhona Ngcobo and a local staff of 80 young men and women to unite and educate more than 10,000 children during 2005.

Playing for Peace, Northern Ireland

In 2005, PfP, Northern Ireland trained 15 local coaches, launched new cross-community basketball clubs, initiated its first detailed programme assessment, and expanded programme activities to Belfast. On 22 November 2005, the Dalai Lama visited PfP's programme in Northern Ireland. PfP had the opportunity to share the mission and role of PfP in the peace process in Northern Ireland.

DaimlerChrysler and San Antonio Spurs Partner with Playing for Peace

- DaimlerChrysler contributed US\$ 50,000 to sponsor PfP's programme directors Andrew Gordon and Brian Shear as "DaimlerChrysler Fellows" in South Africa in 2005.
- The San Antonio Spurs contributed US\$ 25,000 to sponsor PfP, South Africa's programme director Zach Leverenz as a "San Antonio Spurs Fellow" in 2005.

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund

The Nelson Mandela Children's Fund sponsored PfP in 2005 with a US\$ 70,000 grant supporting the organization's life skills and HIV/AIDS education initiatives. This represents the value that local communities place in the work that PfP is leading and the proven impact that PfP is having on the lives of thousands of needy children.

Website: <http://www.playingforpeace.org/>



Red Deporte y Cooperación (RDC), a Spanish NGO, was one of the founding members and only NGO invited by the Spanish platform and organizational committee to assist in the promotion of IYSPE 2005.

Celebrity Charity Golf Event

In August 2005, in Ellicott City, Maryland, in conjunction with the Washington Freedom Football Club, and born out of a partnership established during the May AIDSPORT event, RDC organized its first annual charity event of 2005. The event was chaired and presented by recently retired football star, Mia Hamm, the objective being to raise awareness about AIDS. Portions of the proceeds were donated to RDC to promote further AIDS-related projects in developing countries where the organization operates.

Table Football Solidarity Tournament

From 18 to 30 November 2005, in Leganés, Madrid, a benefit event was held to raise awareness about the role of sport in development areas affected by armed conflict and poverty. A mini football tournament was organized involving football stars, ex-players, the media (TV, radio, press), and individuals dedicated to the promotion of sport as a means of spreading tolerance and improving the quality of life of those in need. The event was sponsored and promoted by Equipo Kapta and the Goleando project with the support of the Madrid Community Government, the Madrid Football Federation, leading professional teams (Real Madrid, Atlético de Madrid, Rayo Vallecano, Getafe y Leganés) and national leading sport journals and newspapers (As, Marca, Voz del Deporte y Mundo Atlético).

AIDSPORT

AIDSPORT is a yearly, awareness-raising sport and cultural event held in Madrid. In 2005, AIDSPORT was held at the Spanish Football Federation headquarters in Madrid under the theme "International Female Football Kicking Out AIDS". The event aimed at supporting the fight against HIV/AIDS in developing countries and increasing awareness of gender issues, while promoting

Spanish – American women's sport exchanges and ultimately the creation of an African AIDS fund for projects in various African countries. The activity incorporated participants from international football teams, including the Spanish Women's National Team and the Washington Freedom Football Club as well as entities such as the US Embassy in Madrid, the Spanish Football Federation and speakers from the Johns Hopkins University and the United States Agency for International Development.

International Congress

The Spanish IYSPE 2005 culminated in an international Congress held in Cuenca, from 15 to 17 December where, in conjunction with the Spanish Ministry of Sport, RDC assisted in the organization and promotion of this first major international sport and development conference, attracting a series of world renowned sport and development specialists. The main objectives of the programme were the teaching of social ethics and healthy lifestyles through sport (see p. 206).

Website: <http://www.redeporte.org/>

Email: rdc@redeporte.org/





RIGHT TO PLAY

Right To Play is an athlete-driven international humanitarian organization that uses sport and play as a tool for development of children and youth in the most disadvantaged areas of the world. Right To Play is committed to improving the lives of these children and to strengthening their communities by translating the best practices of sport and play into opportunities to promote development, health and peace.

Right To Play runs its modules by training local coaches to lead and manage regular sport and play activities in their communities. Right To Play's unique delivery model utilizes a global team of international volunteers, as project coordinators, who train individuals in the communities to become Right To Play local coaches. The Right To Play local coaches ensure that communities take ownership of projects and that project impact is sustainable over the long term. Right To Play implements its programmes with a network of partner organizations such as UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and ICRC and has two core programmes of implementation:

1. SportWorks Programme

Working closely with communities, Right To Play assists in the set-up of the networks and infrastructure necessary to support sustainable local ownership of sport and play programmes. Local youth are trained to be coaches imparting leadership skills and ensuring sustainability of the life skills emphasized by the programme. Primary beneficiaries of SportWorks projects are refugee children and communities, as well as communities seeking to re-integrate large numbers of former child combatants. Right To Play works with UNHCR, UNICEF and other partner organizations to identify new project locations.

2. SportHealth Programme

The SportHealth Programme shares the same two objectives as the SportsWorks Programme with an added element. Right To Play uses sport and play to mobilize communities around key health issues in a fun and social way specifically to support national health objectives and campaigns (e.g. vaccination campaigns and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention). Primary beneficiaries of SportHealth projects are youth and children, national ministries and respective communities. SportHealth projects are developed and run in partnership with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), UNICEF, the Measles Initiative, the CORE Initiative and numerous local partner organizations.

Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group

Following the 2002 Olympics, the United Nations Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace held a round-table forum in Salt Lake City. Building on its success, Right To Play held another forum during the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens, Greece, on 14 August 2004. The forum, entitled "Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace", culminated in a call for a Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group (SDP IWG) (see p. 266).

Holmenkollen Ski Festival

Right To Play's national offices around the globe held a number of events raising awareness about IYSPE 2005, among them the appeal for Sport for Development and Peace at the Holmenkollen Ski Festival in Norway in March 2005, commemorating IYSPE 2005. The Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport



for Development and Peace held an appeal for Right To Play and Johann Olav Koss, President and CEO of Right To Play, appeared as the in-studio guest on a national breakfast television show, TV2, in Norway to talk about the event.

Play for Peace Youth Camp

Right To Play Switzerland helped design programmes to teach approximately 200 children from 20 different countries peace, tolerance and leadership skills at the Play for Peace Youth Camp in Trogen, Switzerland (see p. 360).

Canadian National Playday

In Canada, Right To Play held a play day in Ottawa, the nation's capital, bringing together children from various backgrounds to play together, meet athlete ambassadors and learn about the power of sport and play, and the lives of their peers in different countries. The event was covered on the national television station, Canadian Broadcast Corporation, and in various local newspapers.

IYSPE National Festivals and World Peace Day

At the field level, the international volunteers of Right To Play worked closely with the national Governments and other NGOs to help stage events in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. For example, in Lusaka, Zambia, volunteers worked closely with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Child Development on Zambia's IYSPE 2005 national festival. Local coaches trained by Right To Play volunteers not only actively participated in the event, but also had several opportunities to refine their writing skills, as they were asked to submit proposals for small grants from the Ministry to fund local events in their communities. In Tanzania, Right To Play embraced the opportunity to participate in the 2005 World Peace Games to simultaneously celebrate World Peace Day and IYSPE 2005, as proclaimed by the United Nations. To celebrate the role of sport in establishing peaceful communities Right To Play, in collaboration with its partners and the national Ministry of Labour, Youth and Sports organized sport, and play events and tournaments in its project locations throughout Tanzania.

Website: <http://www.righttoplay.com/>
Email: info@righttoplay.com



ROGER FEDERER FOUNDATION/IMBEWU

The Roger Federer Foundation was established in December 2003 with two goals: to fund projects that benefit disadvantaged children and to promote sport for young people. The Roger Federer Foundation has gone into partnership with the South African/Swiss aid organization IMBEWU, the Xhosa word for "seed". Since 2001, IMBEWU has been working to improve social conditions for children and young people in the New Brighton Township near Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Visit to Port Elizabeth

In March 2005, Federer paid a visit to school children and AIDS victims in the townships near Port Elizabeth. During the visit, Roger participated in a football match with students and teachers and planted a tree at Mvisiswano Primary School in memory of his visit and the partnership. He presented winners of an education contest with gifts and T-shirts before a large school choir sang the national anthem 'Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika', releasing 200 balloons in the colours of the South African flag. He then visited the house of an IMBEWU-sponsored child, joined in a local basketball match and visited AIDS and tuberculosis-infected children at the Empilweni Hospital in the township of New Brighton.

The partnership with IMBEWU provides schooling and two meals a day for 30 children across three schools, providing them with uniforms and stationery as well as enabling them to take part in special activities. Furthermore, the Roger Federer Foundation also supports the running of the local IMBEWU office and has helped create five full-time jobs there.

Tsunami Relief

The Roger Federer Foundation has been involved in tsunami relief efforts through the organization of a charity event in support of UNICEF as well as in working with the World Heart Foundation in promotion of a campaign to understand and promote the benefits of healthy living.

Website: <http://www.rogerfederer.com/en/rogers/foundation/index.cfm>

Email: management@rogerfederer.com



Sport Coaches' OutReach International (SCORE) is a South African non-profit NGO that recruits international and local volunteers to teach sport to children in under-privileged communities in South Africa, Namibia and Zambia. By teaching physical education, coaching children in different sports and training teachers and coaches, SCORE builds bridges between people and contributes to the reconstruction and development of the communities in which they work. The first group of volunteers that began in 1991 numbered five. Since that time, 650 volunteers have worked in South Africa, as well as in Namibia and Zambia, with over 500,000 children participating in the programmes.

The objectives of SCORE are to maintain the capacity to implement community development programmes that meet the needs of both disadvantaged communities and project funders; to offer a range of quality, capacity-building services within the community development sector; to recruit skilled and qualified volunteers through a network of resourced recruiting centres; to provide volunteers with the training and support necessary to maximize their effectiveness and enable a rewarding volunteer experience; and to develop innovative solutions to the training and capacity-building needs of disadvantaged communities with the focus on children and youth and providing access to new sporting opportunities.

SCORE wants to use the experiences and examples of projects from IYSPE 2005 to strengthen its commitment to these objectives.

“Play for Peace” Youth Camp 2005

SCORE was invited to attend the “Play for Peace” Youth Camp, held in Trogen, Switzerland, from 13 to 27 August 2005 (see p. 360). Eight volunteers from SCORE were selected from communities in Limpopo (Madobi, Thomo and Mohodi) and the Western Cape (Riviersonderend), South Africa to attend the Youth Camp.

Website: <http://www.score.org.za/>

Email: info@score.org.za



Sport sans Frontières (SSF) attempts to build international solidarity by using sport as a tool of education and socialization for disadvantaged youth in developing countries. The organization also coordinates efforts in France to mobilize the general public on issues of international solidarity. More than 20,000 children in over 10 countries have benefited from the activities of SSF. Currently, the organization is providing athletic activities to young Afghani, Senegalese, Serbian, Albanian, and Moroccan pupils in order to structure their free time and to use sport as an instrument of encounter. All of these efforts are elaborated and realized in collaboration with local NGOs.

“Sport et Femmes” Project

This project aims to make sport accessible for women in Kabul, Afghanistan, in raising awareness about women's rights and providing information on health, hygiene and body-related issues. During 2005, in partnership with the French NGO, Action and Development in Solidarity International, a sports project using karate has been set up inside the Kabul Garden for Women (a place where men are strictly forbidden). The project trains female socio-sport educators, combined with the construction of a gymnasium and multi-sports court to allow the development of a sporting dynamic which Afghan women can run. In time, this sports complex, managed by Afghan women, will offer the chance for other women in Kabul to take part in sports activity of their choice: karate, team games, gymnastics, etc. The project at the Kabul Garden for Women is intended to continue for another three years.

Bolivian Schoolchildren Programme

The SSF programme aimed at young school children from El Alto, Bolivia, got off the ground in 2004. Following a fruitful collaboration with the action group “Lazos de Amistad”, led by the French Embassy after the events of September 2003 (urban protests causing more than 60 deaths in El Alto), Save The Children asked SSF to incorporate workshops aimed at schoolchildren. These workshops aim to give young people a sense of responsibility and an individual path for the future so as to reinforce the community dynamic. Through themed workshops (responsibility-taking, communication), sports activities are introduced and general objectives are developed during sessions.

Website: <http://www.sportsansfrontieres.org/>



The idea for a global streetfootball network was triggered by events in Medellín, Colombia in 1994. Medellín used to be one of the most violent cities in the world, with 15 to 20 young people murdered there everyday. Street football offers young people a chance to face each other without weapons and learn, through play, peaceful ways of resolving conflicts. The fun of the game and learning how to live together peacefully provides a foundation for positive experiences and generates a perspective for future development. In April 2002, the Berlin-based streetfootballworld project began its work, supported by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth. IYSPE 2005 provided the impetus for a number of activities, including football matches for peace in Barcelona and Munich (see p. 358 and enclosed DVD).

streetfootballworld Latin American Network Meeting

The meeting of the Latin American network, a continuous work of streetfootballworld, which aims to strengthen organizations that use football as a tool for development, took place in Medellín, Colombia, from 28 January to 6 February 2005. Project managers from Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Rwanda and Germany, as well as representatives from the streetfootballworld headquarters in Berlin, were hosted by "El Golombiao" from Colombia and their local support network (Colombia Joven, High Commissioner for Peace, German Society for Technical Cooperation, UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration). The goal of the meeting was to share experiences and discuss the upcoming network activities.

streetfootballworld Network Meeting London 2005

The second global network meeting, co-organized by the partner Street League and the streetfootballworld headquarters in Berlin, was held in London from 2 to 10 April 2005. In the framework of IYSPE 2005, the network meeting focused on themes such as a trans-national monitoring and evaluation system and the development of an agenda of activities to be implemented during the year 2005. Furthermore, the meeting was used to undertake preparatory steps towards the streetfootballworld festival 2006, to be staged for the first time ever in Berlin in early July 2006, as an official element of the artistic and cultural programme to the FIFA World Cup 2006™. The co-organizer of the network meeting, Street League, uses the power of sport to transform the lives of individuals from underprivileged, poorly educated, socially excluded and conflict communities.

Inauguration of the Street Football League in Peru

On 30 April 2005, 24 teams made up of 780 enthusiastic boys and girls brought the Zonal Huáscar park to life and inaugurated the new street football league in the Pachacamac region. The tournament was dedicated to a style of fair play that reflected the essence of street football, turning each match into "more than just a game". Among the participants were children from Chíncha, an area famous for its Afro-Peruvian history and its long footballing tradition, as well as boys and girls from San Juan de Miraflores. The host children from Villa El Salvador performed traditional dances from the Peruvian Andes. Before the tournament, a training workshop for coaches was hosted by the Escuelas Deporte y Vida.



Football for Development! Programme

ASA – the European network for development education – uses work and study exchange programmes focusing on learning through international exchanges which unite people, and their organizations and projects, in search of innovative solutions to problems of social development, environment and culture. In the framework of the ASA programme, participants from Latin America, Africa, Germany and the Czech Republic undertook “Football for Development!” internships in order to strengthen links between countries and foster the work of the streetfootballworld network. In this exchange, streetfootballworld participants from Germany, the Czech Republic, Argentina, Columbia, Brazil and Kenya worked together on development through football projects.

One-Two with Life

In June 2005, streetfootballworld and their Rwandan network partner “Esperance – Jeunes Sportifs de Kigali” began implementation of a one-year programme: “One-two with life in the Great-Lakes Region”, funded by the Swiss Working Group for Sport and Development. The core idea of the programme is to combine HIV/AIDS sensitization activities with the method “Football for peace”, where three girls and three boys participate in each team, only the girls goals count, and there are no referees. By the end of 2005, “Esperance – Jeunes Sportifs de Kigali” had cooperated with more than 30 communities in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), involving around 450 teams and an estimated total of 25,000 spectators and participants. The climax of the year’s events took place on 30 October 2005, in Bukavu, DRC, a city that is generally off-limits for Rwandans, when the final match was played. Bukavu’s Councillor for Sports and Culture pointed out in his opening speech:

“streetfootballworld’s programme is the first organized sports event in the Province of South-Kivu, involving Rwandan and Congolese youth in many, many years”.

Peace Seminar

From 11 to 14 August 2005, the Peace Seminar for Young People took place in Moss, Norway. The objective of the seminar was to signal to the world how conflicts can be resolved through the use of diplomacy and peaceful means – especially via the voice of youth. About 220 young people from all over the world, aged 16 to 23, came to Moss to attend various workshops, cultural events and lectures. The project offered practical workshops and gave a presentation focusing especially on fair play in the streets.

Holiday Camp Meeting

Two hundred and fifty children participated in the first Holiday Camp Meeting of Search and Groom in Ajegunle, Nigeria, in August in commemoration of IYSPE 2005. The children attended classes in drama, arts, music, civic studies, career counselling and multimedia as well as HIV/AIDS lectures and later participated in their own football World Cup. The countries represented in the programme included Rwanda, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Cambodia, Palestine, Luxembourg, Israel, Cyprus, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Panama, Nicaragua, Fiji and Tonga.

New Street Football Leagues in Argentina

Defensores del Chaco, in collaboration with eleven other organizations from the north-western suburbs of Buenos Aires, used the momentum of IYSPE 2005 to introduce an alternative form of football to youths between the ages of 14 and 21. The matches have no referees with the players defining the rules and behaviour of the game before each game. The goal of this style of play is to develop communication and conflict resolution skills. Such leagues were also initiated by Defensores del Chaco during the past year in four other cities in Argentina: Bariloche, Calafate, Juyuy and Mendoza.

South American Street Football Encounter, streetfootballworld pre-festival 05

The South American Street Football Encounter held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 28 November 2005 had participating delegations from Argentina, Paraguay, Peru,



Bolivia, Chile, Brazil and Germany. The week consisted of a press conference, intercultural exchanges, a seminar on “Sport and Social Transformation,” and a football tournament which highlighted the importance of fair play as well as scoring goals. The Encounter was jointly organized by: La Fundación Defensores del Chaco, Argentina, Centro para el Desarrollo de la Inteligencia, Paraguay, and Escuelas de Deporte y Vida, Peru. The Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr. Adolf Ogi, recognized the Encounter as an “exemplary contribution to the commemoration of IYSPE 2005”.

“Pie and Queso: Two Football Socks on a Journey through Argentina”

The partner organizations, “KICK FORWARD” from Germany and La Fundación Defensores del Chaco from Argentina, use street football as an educational tool in projects that promote intercultural understanding. In the framework of IYSPE 2005, a project was undertaken that extends far beyond the sporting aspects of the partnership. Children from the project KICK FORWARD wrote an illustrated childrens book, “Pie and Queso; two football socks on a journey through Argentina”, based on stories of everyday Argentinean life. Half of the proceeds were given to Defensores del Chaco in November when the German children visited the organization. A similar project is being undertaken in Argentina, where the children are writing a book about two football socks travelling around Germany.



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

- In July 2006, the first streetfootballworld Festival, which was also an official element of the artistic and cultural programme to the FIFA World Cup 2006™, took place in Berlin, Germany.
- Also in 2006, an ASA “football for development” programme like that which took place in 2005 will transpire where young professionals will be given the opportunity to participate in an exchange that promotes intercultural understanding and the search for innovative solutions to the challenges faced by street-footballworld partner projects that use sport to foster social development.
- Plans continue to develop the foundations of the streetfootballworld forum, in the form of a conference on development and social transformation through football that brings together politicians, academics, journalists, practitioners, diplomats and representatives of international and non-governmental organizations.
- The streetfootballworld network, a continuous work of streetfootballworld, which aims to strengthen organizations that use football as a tool for development, continues to be active throughout the world.
- In May 2006, Jürgen Griesbeck, Managing Director of streetfootballworld, received the Laureus Sport for Good Award (see p. 352).

Website: <http://www.streetfootballworld.org>

Email: contact@streetfootballworld.org



The Swiss Academy for Development (SAD) is dedicated to the question of how societies handle social change and cultural diversity. It studies the micro-level causes and effects of states and violence, and uses instruments based on intercultural dialogue and sports to generate concrete strategies for better management of social change and cultural diversity. SAD is a politically independent, non-profit foundation. SAD is based in Biel, Switzerland, and was founded in 1991.

Research Activities

Gender, Sport and Development

Throughout IYSPE 2005, SAD researched the intersection between gender, sport and development, based on a cross-cultural case study in the Russian Caucasus, Iran and Zambia. The research focused on identifying barriers to participation as well as on the gendered nature of different types of sport. Data was gathered from SAD projects in the Caucasus and in Bam, Iran, and field research was conducted on different programmes of partner organizations in Zambia.

Scientific results were presented and shared within the framework of major international conferences on sport and development (for example at the “Next Step” conference in Livingstone, Zambia and at the Second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development [see pp. 71 and 75]) as well as events focusing on sport and women (for example the International Association of Physical Education and Sports for Girls and Women conference in Edmonton, Canada [see p. 254], and the Asian conference on Women and Sport in Sanaa, Yemen [see p. 250]).



Sport in Humanitarian Situations

During the second half of 2005, SAD worked on a research mandate to identify key issues influencing the effective use of sport in humanitarian and emergency situations through identifying existing research as well as on practical learning examples from the field. The process of research involved two expert round-table meetings as well as interviews with key researchers and practitioners. The study established a framework for further empirical research on the subject and included some basic recommendations to humanitarian aid organizations on how to improve their sports-based programming. An input paper for the second Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development and a more comprehensive working paper were completed.⁷³ The working paper concludes that sport is an effective but sensitive instrument for trauma relief. Careful planning is essential and key effectiveness criteria include the type of disaster, the timing of implementation and the quality of coaching.

Project Activities

Earthquake Relief Project – Bam, Iran

The implementation of sport and recreation activities launched in June 2004 in the earthquake-afflicted Iranian city of Bam, in which around 250 children and youth are participating, were successfully continued in 2005. Daily recreational activities were expanded over the course of 2005 to include information and education on health, nutrition and drugs as well as conflict management and violence prevention programmes. In parallel to this, numerous seminars were offered to further educate coaches on sport instruction and psychosocial issues (see enclosed DVD).

Integration of Minorities through Sport

Throughout 2005, SAD worked on a collaborative project with the Swiss Federal Sports School Magglingen. The project promotes the social inclusion of children from immigrant backgrounds into society by facilitating their membership of sports clubs and by raising awareness in sport clubs of this target group. Three primary school classes participated in the project. A diverse array of local sport opportunities were presented to them during lessons and on two project days, and the children then attempted different sports during a subsequent two-week period. The pilot phase of this project was designed to spark children's interest in recreational activity, to awaken a desire to do sports and to encourage regular practice. In this manner, their introduction to organized sport was facilitated.

SAD Internet Platform on Sport and Development

The Internet platform on Sport and Development at <http://www.sportanddev.org> continued to be the most important source of information on and the major platform for discussion in the field of sport and development. The platform's aim is to support networking and to encourage the exchange of knowledge and experience among relevant actors (see p. 267).

Website: <http://www.sad.ch/>

Email: info@sad.ch



The Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation charity is in honour of Tegla Loroupe, a renowned international athlete who wants to use her track and field achievements, skills and friends to promote peaceful coexistence and socio-economic development of poor and marginalized pastoralists and agro-pastoralists men, women and children in the greater horn and great lakes region of Africa through sports. The main purpose of the Foundation is to support initiatives that promote conflict resolution, peace-building and poverty reduction initiatives that enhance livelihoods and resilience of poor people affected by and vulnerable to conflicts and civil strife in the world. The Charity envisions a peaceful, prosperous and just world in which sports is a unifying factor in livelihood.

For the third time, the Tegla Loroupe Peace Race was held in rural Kapenguria, Kenya on 19 November 2005. Supported by Amnesty International, Oxfam, IAAF and Medecins sans Frontières, the Tegla Loroupe Peace Race is organized annually by the Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation as a way to build rapport between the warring groups of the region.

IYSPE 2005 Initiatives:

- The Inaugural Tegla Loroupe Peace Race was held in Moroto, Uganda, on 30 April 2005. Several communities came together to celebrate peace in a sporting environment. Over 5,000 people participated in a 10 km race, with participants from over five nationalities.
- The Inaugural Tegla Loroupe Peace Race, Tana River, Kenya, was held on 24 September 2005. 5000 participants ran in a 10 km race.
- The Annual Tegla Loroupe Peace Race held in Kapenguria on 19 November 2005 brought together over 10,000 participants from various countries where they were able to recognize the importance of sports and physical education.

- Sports Person of the Year Awards. In February 2005, the Foundation, in collaboration with other organizations, participated in the Sports Person of the Awards where the countries' sports personalities of the year from various fields were awarded.
- Youth Football Tournaments. The Foundation organized football tournaments among youths in the warring communities of the North Rift, Kenya region.

The results of the Peace Race are tangible, with the resolution of a number of conflicts in the area.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

To enable a lasting legacy of IYSPE 2005, the Foundation has earmarked the above events to take place annually. This enables the participants to follow up on some of the resolutions made in the previous year. The above races will therefore be held in the same months but on dates to be specified later.

Website: <http://www.teglaloroupepeacefoundation.org/>
Email: krop@teglaloroupepeacefoundation.org/



Women without Borders is an advocacy, public relations and lobbying organization for women around the globe based in Vienna, Austria. As an international initiative for women in politics and civil society, Women without Borders offers women a forum so that their voices can be heard and their concerns made public. Women without Borders supports women all over the world as they strive towards the inclusion and participation of women in all levels of decision-making processes and to bring their talents and energies into the public arena.

Sports Empowerment for Peace and Change! Women Winning the Future!

The Sports Division of the Austrian Federal Chancellery, chaired by Major Robert Pelousek, supports several sports projects in an ongoing successful partnership with Women without Borders, in order to implement sports as a tool for development cooperation. In this context, the Sports Division contributed to the realization of IYSPE 2005. Today women are players in business, politics, science and sports.

Women without Borders uses sport as a potent method for empowering women in situations of crisis and transition around the world. Women and girls in many areas experience a loss of freedom, with sport allowing women access to new networks, development of a group identity and a feeling of energy. Sports and games provide an opportunity to disrupt limiting social behavioural patterns and provide women with the opportunity to play a key role in the peaceful development of their societies.

As well as championing many activities across the world in countries such as India, Afghanistan, Iraq and Rwanda (see pp. 126, 147, 234 and 239), Women without Borders have initiated research projects centred on the topics of women and the media. Such research projects seek to clearly identify how female athletes are portrayed in the media, with the goal of bettering this image to provide more role models and equality in the realm of women's sport.

Website: <http://www.women-without-borders.org/>
Email: office@women-without-borders.org



“

I am in the National team of Afghanistan, football is the best of all, the king of sports. The boys in my neighbourhood used to shout 'she is not a good girl, she is playing football', but I did not care, I played anyway. People do not like when girls go outside, they say, freedom is not for girls. I have two goals, I want to be the best football player and the best journalist.

”

Khalida Popal, 18, Afghan footballer



The World Heart Federation helps people achieve a longer and better life through prevention and control of heart disease and stroke, with a focus on low and middle income countries. The World Heart Federation and the Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace are working together to promote physical activity and health.

Inactivity and poor nutrition, leading to overweight, obesity and heart disease, are becoming an increasing public health problem at a global level to the point that WHO refers to an “obesity epidemic”. The situation of children is particularly preoccupying with 155 million school children and 22 million under-fives worldwide affected by overweight and obesity. While childhood obesity used to be a problem of developed countries, it is now emerging as a challenge in low and middle income countries as well. The World Heart Federation is addressing this epidemic of obesity, notably through activities targeted at encouraging people of all ages and from all walks of life to be more physically active and do more sport.

Heartbeat Magazine

An article on IYSPE 2005 appeared in ‘Heartbeat’, Heart Federation’s quarterly newsletter, and IYSPE 2005 was promoted among the 186 member organizations of the World Heart Federation.

World Heart Day 2005

As part of the activities of the World Heart Federation, IYSPE 2005 was specifically highlighted on the occasion of the World Heart Day, held on 25 September 2005. This is the most important advocacy event of the World Heart Federation aimed at increasing public awareness and promoting preventive measures to reduce the incidence of cardiovascular disease worldwide. The theme for the 2005 World Heart Day was ‘Healthy Weight, Healthy Shape’, thus focusing very much on the important health benefits of energy balance, healthy eating and regular physical activity. This global event was celebrated in over 100 countries and involved a wide range of activities, including sports competitions, walks, fitness sessions and many others.

Happy Heart Month

The Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance held a ‘Happy Health Month’ in February focused on cardiovascular fitness, stamina and heart health. The suggested activities included the JUMP2bFIT skipping programme for schools (“Can we jump across Canada?”), step-counting challenges using a pedometer, ice-skating and cross-country skiing.



“

It’s obvious that the regular practice of physical activity has a positive effect on health conditions. Evidence shows that regular physical activity [provides] all people with physical, social and mental health benefits. Physical activity acts positively on diet improvement and discourages the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. Physical activity is an effective method of disease prevention for the individual and, for nations, a cost-effective way to improve public health.

”

Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

The promotion of sport and physical activity as an important component of healthy lifestyles in order to prevent cardiovascular disease is a long-term priority for the World Heart Federation. It will continue to raise awareness and advocate for increased access to sport, in particular for children, thus creating numerous opportunities for collaboration with the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace.

Future activities will include World Heart Day which will pursue its focus on lifestyle and the health benefits of physical activity. The World Heart Federation is actively engaged in a coalition of international NGOs working

towards the implementation of an action programme to address the challenges involved in the prevention of obesity, with special emphasis on the prevention of childhood obesity, particularly where it affects those in deprived and disadvantaged communities and countries. Specific projects aimed at educating children on healthy habits, including the vital importance of physical activity, as well as working with youth leaders, sensitizing them to health promotion issues and providing them with a platform to debate these issues.

Website: <http://www.worldheart.org/>

Email: admin@worldheart.org/



E. Spokespersons for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

Indian and Pakistani
National Cricket Teams
Roger Federer
Margaret Okayo





SPOKESPERSONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

World renowned athletes and sports stars have partnered with the United Nations as Messengers of Peace and Goodwill Ambassadors with the aim of promoting the values and ideals of the Charter of the United Nations. Messengers of Peace are appointed by the Secretary-General and include American boxer Muhammad Ali and tennis player Vijay Amritraj (India), whereas Goodwill Ambassadors are appointed by agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and include English footballer David Beckham (UNICEF), Japanese Marathon Runner Yuko Arimori (UNFPA), Brazilian footballer Ronaldo (UNDP) and Swiss tennis player Martina Hingis (WHO). Other UN agencies appoint spokespersons to represent specific objectives.

Spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 were appointed in recognition of their contribution to world peace and development and to help promote the power of sport in bridging cultural, ethnic, religious and economic divides as well as improving the quality of people's lives. Among the appointees were Roger Federer (Switzerland), the world's number one tennis player; the national cricket teams of India and Pakistan; and Margaret Okayo, (Kenya) record holder of the New York City Marathon. During IYSPE 2005, the athletes acted as international representatives of the sport for development movement in order to catalyse and inspire implementation of the IYSPE 2005 initiative.

Indian and Pakistani National Cricket Teams

The Indian and Pakistani national cricket teams were appointed spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 in recognition of the outstanding example both teams have set in overcoming regional tension and encouraging peaceful relations.

The cricket teams enabled the bringing together of the two nations in early 2004, when the India team travelled to Pakistan for the first time in over 14 years to compete in a cricket series amidst thawing relations between the two countries. In reciprocal action in early 2005, Pakistan's cricket team travelled to India for competition while Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf used the opportunity to visit India for the first time in several years to engage in peaceful dialogue with India's Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The two national teams, both passionately supported by their respective countries, pledged to cooperate with the United Nations to use the power of sport to bridge cultural, religious and ethnic divides and encourage peaceful relations.

On 18 April 2005, the national cricket teams of Pakistan and India played a One Day International cricket match in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, to raise funds for the survivors of the earthquake that devastated the northern regions of South Asia. The entire proceeds of the game, amounting to US\$ 10 million, were donated to the cause. A number of dignitaries from both India and Pakistan graced the occasion, including President Pervez Musharraf and Shri Sharad Pawar, Union Cabinet Minister of India.



SPOKESPERSONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Roger Federer

Worldwide, Roger Federer is a name now associated with tennis greatness. At only 25 years of age, Federer already has claimed 41 singles titles, including nine coveted Grand Slam titles. In 2005, he successfully defended his titles at Wimbledon and the US Open, to become the first man in almost 80 years to win both in back-to-back years. Roger Federer's passions extend far beyond the confines of the court. Coming from a Swiss – South African background, he fulfilled his dream of helping disadvantaged children by starting the Roger Federer Foundation in South Africa in 2003 (see p. 366). Pursuant to his appointment as IYSPE 2005 Spokesperson, on 3 April 2006, Mr. Federer was appointed Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF (see p. 277).

“

Children are so often deprived of all the things in life we take for granted, and I think that athletes should feel driven to use what sport has given them in life to help other less fortunate people.

”



Roger Federer, Spokesperson for IYSPE 2005 and the world's top-ranked tennis player



“

A year dedicated to finding ways to use sport to combat urgent problems like extreme poverty, HIV/AIDS, and lack of access to education – issues which African countries and many other developing nations grapple with everyday – is a great initiative.

”

Margaret Okayo, Spokesperson for IYSPE 2005 and marathon runner

Margaret Okayo

Margaret Okayo is a successful marathon runner from Kenya. Ms. Okayo was appointed spokesperson for IYSPE 2005 due to her resolved passion of dedicating her life to fighting poverty and disease in her home country of Kenya. Amongst her most successful races are victories at the New York Marathon in 2003 and the Boston Marathon in 2002. On both these courses she holds the course record. She set a new world record over the marathon distance on 4 November 2001 in New York. Other marathons won by Okayo include the London Marathon in 2004, the marathons of Milan in 2003, and San Diego in 2000 and 2001. She represented her native Kenya at the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, Greece.





Part V

Conclusion



Conclusion

Sport and physical education are no longer considered by the international community as luxuries in any society, but rather as essential tools to foster development and peace. IYSPE 2005 focused the world's attention on the importance of sport in society and on how sport and physical education programmes can be used as means to help address human development challenges such as poverty, conflict and disease. It proved more than a series of events and activities; rather, it was a springboard for launching new and strengthening existing programmes using sport and physical education to assist in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Thousands of initiatives and activities were instigated in recognition that sport can help build a better world.

The United Nations has proved it has the capacity to help Governments and communities harness the positive aspects of sport and channel them in a coordinated way. Greater coherence has been brought to sport for development and peace programmes and there is heightened awareness of the positive values of sport. Whilst acknowledging the negative aspects of sport, IYSPE 2005 illustrated the role of sport as a bridge to civil society, in particular that part of civil society which is traditionally difficult to reach, such as youth and marginalized groups. Throughout the Year, numerous occasions highlighted the importance of respect for the principles of human rights – especially youth and child rights – human diversity, gender equality, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Mandatory physical education was recognized in a number of countries as a universal pillar to foster education, health and personal development. Sport and physical education have been identified for the important role they play in improving public health; and sport as a universal language has been found to bridge social, religious, ethnic and gender divides, hence contributing to lasting peace.

Sport has proved a powerful but highly undervalued and underexploited tool for promoting solidarity and contributing to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding. Indeed sport has been found to contribute to economic and social growth, by improving public health and bringing different communities together through its tremendous potential as a tool for advocacy and mobilization. Although the world of sport is far from perfect, sport is being used to develop a sense of community and common purpose and is being used as a cost-effective tool for development.

Achievements of the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005

IYSPE 2005 was a commendable success given the limited financial means designated for its coordination. It contributed to a better understanding of the value of sport and physical education for human development and a more systematic use of sport in development programmes.

Evaluation of IYSPE 2005 shows that activities generated during 2005 have in many instances been integrated into regular programmes. The Year has raised awareness about the benefits of sport and physical education in social and educational programmes, there has been consciousness-raising campaigns and endeavours strengthened with concrete actions. Actors have been involved who had not participated prior to the Year.

This publication bears witness of some of the initiatives undertaken at the international, national and local levels addressing sport and physical education as tools to promote education, health, development and peace. Analysis of the initiatives and activities undertaken during IYSPE 2005 allow the following conclusions to be drawn:

1. Sport becomes a partner in development

Sport has been increasingly mainstreamed into existing development and peace programmes; over a hundred international and hundreds of local projects have been initiated during IYSPE 2005 concretely linking sport and physical education as tools to achieving sustainable individual and community development. Vast differences between the nature and use of sport for development and peace objectives between developed, developing and least developed countries are evident. However, across all geographical regions, sport and physical education programmes have been integrated successfully, even where there was no pre-existing sport system nor infrastructure in place. The assistance of donor countries is increasingly focusing on local and national capacity-building and ownership to enable sustainability of programmes and to foster greater support among developing countries. IYSPE 2005 has highlighted that programmes should be driven by local needs, with sport preferably integrated into existing larger development programmes.



2. Sport contributes to global efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals



Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Providing development opportunities helps fight poverty. The sports industry, as well as the organization and hosting of sports events, creates opportunities for employment. Sport provides life skills essential for a productive life in society.



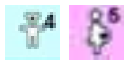
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education

Sport and physical education are essential elements of a quality education. They promote positive values and skills which have a prompt but lasting impact on young people's personal development. Sport activities and physical education generally make school more attractive and improve attendance.



Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women

Increasing access for women and girls to physical education and sport helps them build confidence and stronger social integration. Involving girls in sporting activities alongside with boys can help overcome prejudice that often contributes to the social vulnerability of women and girls in a given society.



Goals 4 and 5. Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health

Sport can be an effective means to provide women with a healthy lifestyle, as well as convey important messages relating to the empowerment of women and access to education.



Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Sport can help reach out to otherwise distanced and marginalized populations and provide positive role models delivering prevention messages. Sport, through its inclusiveness and mostly informal structure, can effectively assist in overcoming prejudice, stigma and discrimination by favouring improved social integration.



Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

Sport is an ideal tool to raise awareness about the need to preserve the environment and the importance of environmental sustainability when hosting sports events. The interdependence between the regular practice of outdoor sports and the protection of the environment are obvious for all to realize.



Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development

Sport offers endless opportunities for innovative partnerships for development and can be used as a tool to build and foster partnerships between developed and developing nations to work towards achieving the MDGs. Goal 8 acknowledges that in order for poor countries to achieve the first seven MDGs, it is absolutely critical that rich countries provide effective aid, sustainable debt relief and fairer trade rules for poor countries, well in advance of 2015.

IYSPE 2005 highlighted the significant role that sport can play in accelerating progress towards the achievement of the MDGs by 2015 and added strong impetus to efforts to mainstream sport into existing development and peace programmes. As one of the most developed aspects of civil society, sport offers new possibilities for community involvement through which to promote achievement of the MDGs.

3. Sport is used to mobilize and educate societies

IYSPE 2005 provided a unique opportunity to use the convening power of sport to capture the attention of and mobilize individuals, organizations, communities and the public at large in support of issues of global concern. It facilitated delivery of messages and programmes to a wide range of people at local, national, regional and global levels, drawing diverse groups together in a positive and supportive environment.

4. Sport for all is recognized as a national priority

The perception of “sport” by the general public and at the Government level was expanded, emphasizing the notion of “sport for all”. Governments have made good use of the opportunity offered by IYSPE 2005 with 70 National Focal Points or Committees established worldwide and over 100 Governments initiating commemorative activities. Initiatives within countries have included the implementation of sports activities and programmes intended to widen the national dialogue, promote the positive values of sport and which define standards and make the realization of projects easier. Guidelines, checklists, toolkits and commemorative stamps have been published and websites established with the focus on raising public awareness about the benefits of sport and physical education for all in social and educational programmes. However, further policy guidelines are required to consolidate sport in cross-cutting development strategies with the tools designed to date continually being developed, refined and used. Programmes promoting sport for development and peace have gained greater attention and resources from Governments, civil society and private-sector partners globally.

5. Sport is recognized as an integral part of quality education

IYSPE 2005 illustrated the importance of sport and physical education for a quality education with mandatory physical education being recognized in a number of countries as a universal pillar to foster education, health and personal development. Though an essential component of quality education and an integral part of lifelong learning, physical education is continuously losing ground in formal education systems. The neglect of physical



education reduces the quality of learning, with negative future impacts on public health and health budgets. Given that the rates of physical activity tend to decrease from adolescence, it is imperative that young people gain an appreciation of sport at school in order to ensure lifelong active and healthy living. Furthermore, sporting activities and events provide an ideal forum to educate young people about important health issues such as HIV/AIDS.

6. Sport is recognized as a tool in improving public health

The regular participation in sport by all segments of the population has been identified as being instrumental in improving public health and reducing health-care costs particularly those associated with blood pressure, cholesterol, tobacco, alcohol and obesity. Furthermore, numerous IYSPE 2005 initiatives have highlighted the role of sport as a vehicle in raising awareness and communicating important health messages.

7. Sport is identified as a tool in peace building efforts

Sport has proven to be a powerful tool in peace building and reconciliation efforts. As a bridge to diplomatic efforts, sport has proved an effective but highly undervalued and underexploited tool in peace building and development. International sports events – whether at the elite or amateur level – can serve as bridges between countries and help nations overcome mutual hostilities and prejudices. With so many conflicts throughout the world still unresolved, current approaches to peace building and conflict resolution may be aided by the additional tool of sport.

8. Sport contributes to combating discrimination and marginalization

IYSPE 2005 provided a basis for developing the participation of all sectors of society including the disabled, women and girls, the impoverished, the aged, and other marginalized individuals and communities in sport at all levels. The momentum created by IYSPE 2005 provided an opportunity to advance the status of those traditionally discriminated against in sport through research, policy analysis, programme design, capacity-building and awareness-raising.

9. Sport provides a vehicle for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

The particular focus on women and girls by a number of stakeholders in programme activities and in conferences held during IYSPE 2005 has highlighted the importance of sport as a vehicle to enhance the meaningful participation of women in societies throughout the world.

10. Sport embraces a multi-stakeholder approach

The various actors have embraced the multi-stakeholder approach advocated during IYSPE 2005. Private-public partnerships have been established with United Nations agencies and increased information sharing has been enabled at all levels. Sports organizations and federations and the sport manufacturing industry have shown they are willing to get involved in development activities. However, although sports events, sports bodies and athletes carry tremendous potential to influence society and disseminate the positive values of sport, the full potential has yet to be harnessed. IYSPE 2005 enhanced understanding of the need for interdisciplinary research and information sharing to enable accountable monitoring and evaluation of projects to take place. Comprehensive reporting on sporting projects including the exchange of research results, approaches and experiences must continue to take place. All stakeholders have a role to play in consolidating the role of sport in creating a better world.

Guiding Principles

The following principles are identified as necessary to continue to uphold the values of sport and physical education as tools to promoting education, health, development and peace:

- *Integration of sport and physical education as tools to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals* and the broader aims of development and peace, contributing to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding, advanced health awareness, the spirit of achievement and cultural bridging to entrench collective values. From a development perspective, sport is a complementary tool which may be used together with other instruments and ideally as a cross-cutting tool to be integrated in development and poverty-reduction strategies.
- *Recognition of sport and physical education as human needs and as human rights*, allowing all human beings to benefit, with activities adapted on the basis of locally assessed needs without discrimination as to race, ethnic origin, religion, ability and gender.
- *Accessibility to sport guaranteed for everyone, in “developing countries” and “developed countries” alike*. Recognition is required of the contribution of sport and physical education towards economic and social development and encouragement for the building and restoration of sports infrastructures, development which is driven by local demand. Local sponsors and locally secured financing should be found and recurrent infrastructure costs should be borne by the local population to enable sustainability of projects.⁷⁴





- *Support for participatory, multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary and long-term approaches* that respect the principles of development, human diversity, human rights, gender equality and the environment.
- *Encouragement of partnerships for development through sport* with all actors including sports organizations, athletes, multilateral organizations and the United Nations system, bilateral development agencies, Governments across all sectors, armed forces, NGOs, the private sector/sports industry, research institutions and the media.
- *Promotion of communications-based activities using sport focusing on well-targeted advocacy and social mobilization*, particularly at the national and local levels.
- *Enhancement of social-scientific research, information and knowledge on the benefits and role of sport in contributing to peace and development*. Quantitative data enables governments to include sport more systematically in social and development policies. Evaluation of all programmes must be made using effective monitoring and evaluating instruments.
- *Continuation of awareness raising and documentation of best practices*. All relevant stakeholders should continue to inform, educate and raise awareness of the role that sport and physical education can play in combating global challenges.

Keeping the Ball Rolling...

IYSPE 2005 has made it apparent that a common vision and coherent framework for action are necessary to achieve the goal of building a global multi-stakeholder partnership around sport and physical education for the promotion of education, health, development and peace. An institutional arrangement that enables sustainability of the objectives and results of IYSPE 2005 is essential.

The United Nations Secretary-General will present a Plan of Action on Sport for Development and Peace in his report to the General Assembly in its 61st Session on 3 November 2006. The Plan of Action (as requested by United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/9) and any subsequent framework determined by United Nations Member States, are intended to continue with existing initiatives and develop strategies beyond IYSPE 2005 by mobilizing resources, giving orientation and guidance, and promoting synergies. Such frameworks will build on and strengthen preceding documents such as United Nations reports and resolutions, the report of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, the United Nations Communications Group Business Plan, conference outcome

documents, legal documents, research and initiatives undertaken globally by all stakeholders. Frameworks will be constructed on the basis of an assessment of progress achieved, steps taken and difficulties encountered in realizing the potential of sport and physical education as tools for the promotion of education, health, development and peace. Further opportunities are necessary to assess the continued mainstreaming of sport into the development programmes of the United Nations, Governments, NGOs, the private sector and other stakeholders; and the integration of a development dimension into the policies and programmes of sports organizations and federations. In 2008, stakeholders plan to come together for the Third Magglingen Sport and Development Conference. All stakeholders are encouraged to engage in a dialogue on visions, goals and frames of action; to participate and invest in the consolidation and expansion of global partnerships; and to continue the momentum of IYSPE 2005.

“

Sport offers invaluable lessons essential for life in our societies. Tolerance, cooperation, integration are necessary to succeed in both sport and everyday life. The fundamental values of sport are consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter. Sport is all-inclusive, knows no barriers and is easily accessible. Together with Governments, civil society and the United Nations system, the world of sport will help us demonstrate the value and power of sport to improve education, health, development and to reach lasting peace.

”

**Adolf Ogi, Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General
on Sport for Development and Peace**







Part VI

Appendix

Appendix

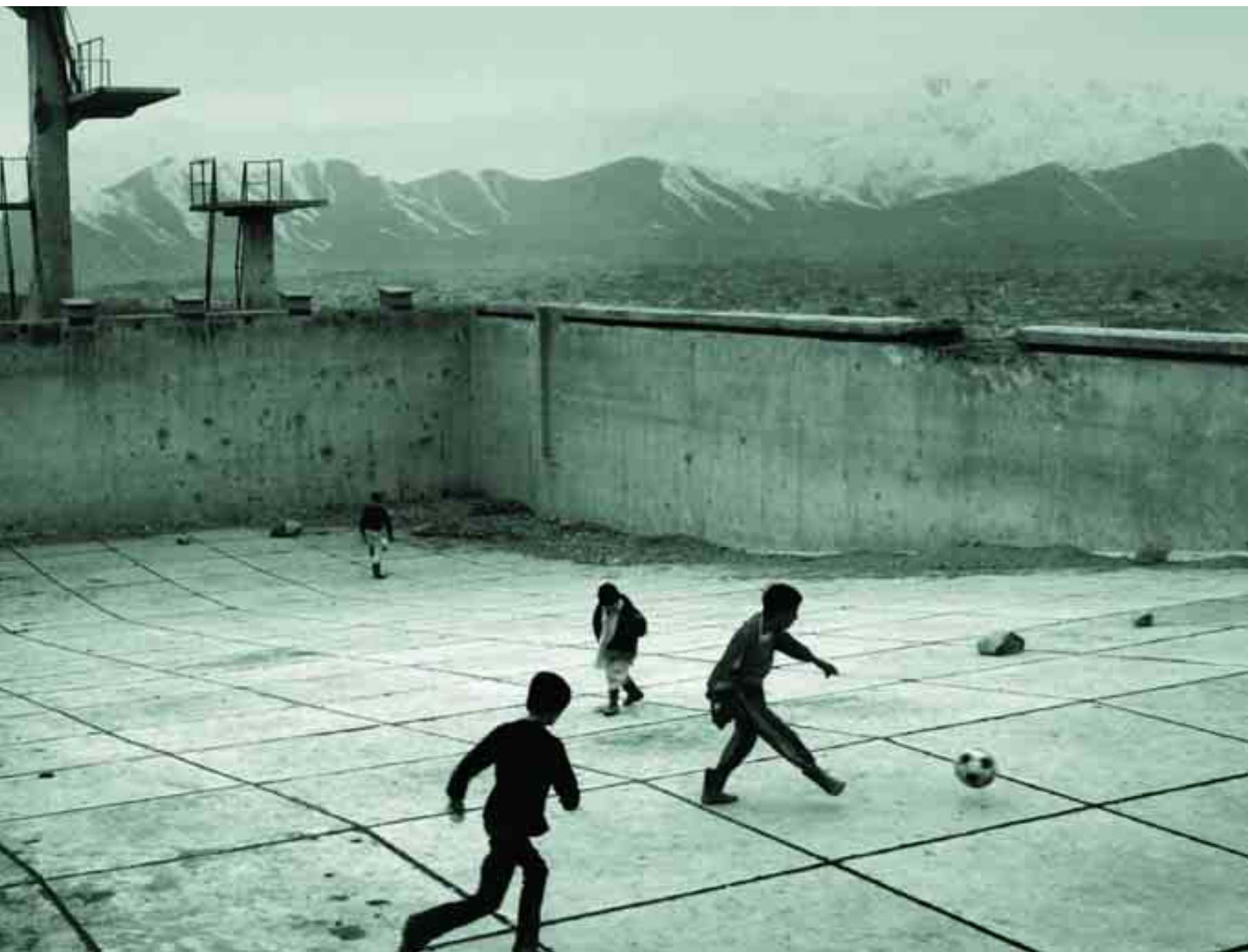
Selected Milestones in
Sport for Development
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Selected Milestones in Sport for Development and Peace

- 1922** **Establishment of IOC and ILO institutional cooperation** promoting the establishment of “district or local (sport) committees...for coordinating, harmonizing the activities of the various institutions providing means of recreation”.
- 1960** **First Paralympic Games** held following the Summer Olympic Games (Rome, Italy).
- 1978** **UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sport** adopted, recognizing “[p]hysical education and sport is a human right for all” (21 November).
- 1989** **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child** adopted, recognizing “[t]he right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities” (20 November).
- 1993** **Revival of the concept of the Olympic Truce** by the General Assembly in resolution 48/11, calling for hostilities to cease during the Olympic Games (25 October).
- 1994** **International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal**, as proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/10, celebrating the centenary of the founding of IOC.
- 1st International Conference on Women and Sport**, adopting principles to guide action intended to increase the involvement of women in sport and establishing the **International Working Group on Women and Sport** (Brighton, UK, 5-8 May).
- 1995** **1st World Conference on Sport and the Environment**, initiating a series of biannual World Conference’s to assess the progress made by the Olympic Movement in ensuring environmental protection (Lausanne, Switzerland, 12-15 July).
- United Nations General Assembly resolution 50/13** adopted calling upon Member States to reaffirm the observance of the Olympic Truce in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games (7 November).

1996	1st IOC World Conference on Women and Sport , calling upon the IOC, IFs and NOCs to consider gender equality in all policies, programmes and procedures, and to recognize the special needs of women (Lausanne, Switzerland, October).
1999	1st World Conference on Doping in Sport , organized by the IOC and including Government representatives, leading to the creation of WADA (Lausanne, Switzerland, February).
	1st ICSSPE World Summit on Physical Education , initiating a broad international debate on the current state of physical education worldwide (Berlin, Germany, 3-5 November).
	3rd UNESCO International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS III) , urging donor countries and international financial bodies to recognize sport and physical education as powerful tools for development and to provide resources through official development assistance programmes (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 30 November-3 December).
2000	United Nations Millennium Summit : representatives of all United Nations Member States establish the MDGs, exploring new tools to help achieve them by 2015 (New York, 6-8 September).
2001	United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan establishes a new mandate of Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace , appointing former Swiss President, Adolf Ogi (New York, February).
2002	<p>Roundtable Forum: “Healthier, Safer, Stronger: Using Sport for Development to Build a Brighter Future for Children Worldwide”, Olympic Aid (Right To Play), calling for the establishment of a United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development (Salt Lake City, USA, 9 February).</p> <p>United Nations General Assembly adopts resolution S-27/2 at a Special Session “A World Fit for Children”, reaffirming the importance of play and sports and calling upon Member States to promote physical, mental and emotional health among children and adolescents (10 May).</p> <p>United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development established with a mandate to examine the contribution of sport to the achievement of the MDGs (Geneva, November).</p>



2003

1st International Conference on Sport and Development, bringing together, for the first time, all stakeholders involved in sport for development and peace and identifying sport as a human right and an ideal learning ground for life's essential skills (Magglingen, Switzerland, 16-18 February).

United Nations Task Force Report on Sport for Development and Peace published, recommending the incorporation of sport and physical activity into development policies (Geneva, March).

2nd World Conference on Doping in Sport, organized by WADA, leading to the acceptance and introduction of the World Anti-Doping Code (Copenhagen, Denmark, 5 March).

United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/5 "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace" adopted, proclaiming 2005 as IYSPE (3 November).

International Expert Meeting "Next Step I", determining the next step towards achieving sustainable development in and through sports (Amsterdam, Netherlands, 13-14 November).

2004

European Year of Education through Sport (EYES) established by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, to sensitize the European public to the importance of sport in an educational context as well as to increase the significance of physical activities in school curricula.

UN General Assembly resolution 59/10 adopted, "Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace" (27 October).

Athens Roundtable Forum, "Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace", co-sponsored by UNFIP and Right to Play, aiming to encourage governments to use sport as a policy tool for development and peace and establishing the **Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group** (Athens, Greece, 14 August).

Official launch of IYSPE 2005 at United Nations Headquarters by the United Nations Secretary-General. Adolf Ogi appoints tennis great Roger Federer and marathon champion Margaret Okayo as Spokespersons for IYSPE 2005 (New York, 3 November). The Indian and Pakistani national cricket teams were also appointed as Spokespersons during IYSPE 2005.

International Workshop on Sport for Development and Peace, on the initiative of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, IOC and UNDP, encouraging UNDP country offices to cooperate more closely with NOCs (Geneva, Switzerland, 15 December, see p. 66).



2005

Global Workshop on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Sports for Development Programmes, organized by UNICEF (New York, USA, 31 January-2 February, see p. 67).

International Forum on Sports and Development – Economy, Culture, Ethics, ICSSPE (Bad Boll, Germany, 13-15 February, see p. 69).

International Conference on Sport and Health (Hammamet, Tunisia, 21-24 March, see p. 53).

Roundtable on Indian Ocean tsunami aid, organized by the French sports newspaper L'Equipe and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace to coordinate action between United Nations and international sports federations following the tsunami (Geneva, Switzerland, 14 April, see p. 70).

Sport and Culture Conference, Darwin (Australia, 13-15 May, see p. 143).

Next Step II Conference "Taking Sport for Development Home". International Toolkit Sport for Development launched (Livingstone, Zambia, 10-13 June, see pp. 71, 72).

Sport and Environment Summit (Aichi / Nagoya, Japan, 30-31 July, see p. 149).

United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/1, "World Summit Outcome", adopted, underlining "that sports can foster peace and development and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding", paragraph 145 (New York, 16 September, see p. 73).

International Conference on Sport and Peace (Moscow, Russia, 3-5 October, see p. 85).

International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the UNESCO General Conference, representing a key milestone in the fight against doping in sport (Paris, France 19 October, see p. 56).

International Summit: Effecting Social Change Through Women's Leadership in Sports (Atlanta, USA, 20-22 October, see pp. 257-258).

International Conference on Sport and Education (Bangkok, Thailand, 30 October-2 November, see p. 43).

United Nations General Assembly adopts resolutions 60/8 "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal"; and **60/9** "Sport as a Means to Promote Education, Health, Development and Peace" (3 November).

"Play the Game – Governance in Sport: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly" Conference (Copenhagen, Denmark, 6-10 November, see p. 180).





6th IOC World Conference on Sport and Environment (Nairobi, Kenya, 9-11 November, see p. 114).

International Sport and Urban Development Conference (Rotterdam, the Netherlands, 9-11 November, see p. 75).

2nd World Summit on Physical Education (Magglingen, Switzerland, 2-3 December, see p. 45).

2nd International Conference on Sport and Development (Magglingen, Switzerland, 4-6 December, see p. 75).



Keeping the Ball Rolling...

2006

World Economic Forum Annual Meeting includes, for the first time, a Sports Programme, including participation of IOC President Jacques Rogge, FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter and United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan (Davos, Switzerland, 25-29 January).

Special Event for the Presentation of the Final Report on IYSPE 2005 (United Nations Headquarters, New York, 3 April, see p. 27).

International Conference "Unlocking the Potential of Sport for Youth, Wellness and Development", University of the Western Cape (Cape Town, South Africa, 10-12 April).

4th World Conference on Women and Sport, IWG (Kumamoto, Japan, 11-14 May).

SDP IWG launches Preliminary Policy Report (26 June).

2006 International AIDS Conference, including sport on the agenda for the first time (Toronto, Canada, 13-18 August).

United Nations Secretary-General presents a report to the General Assembly at its 61st Session on activities commemorating IYSPE 2005, implementation of resolution 60/9 and an Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace (New York, 3 November).

2007

3rd World Conference on Doping in Sport, organized by WADA (Madrid, Spain, 15-17 November).

7th World Conference on Sport and Environment (Beijing, China).

Next Step III Conference, organized by UK Sport (Namibia).

2008

Publication of Policy Guidelines by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group for the inclusion of sport into the development agenda by governments on the occasion of the Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games (August/September).

3rd International Conference on Sport and Development (Magglingen, Switzerland, autumn).





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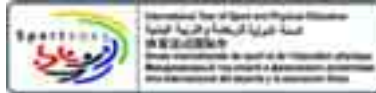
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