First International Forum on
Sport, Peace and Development

7 and 8 May 2009, Olympic Museum, Lausanne

International Cooperation and Development Department
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Forewords

Message from the President of the International Olympic Committee, Dr Jacques Rogge

How can sport contribute to humanity’s quest for peace and development?

Such was the starting point for the first International Forum on Sport, Peace and Development, organised at The Olympic Museum in Lausanne under the patronage of the International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) and the IOC International Relations’ Commission, whose Chairman is Mario Pescante.

Indeed, today there is no longer any doubt that the IOC and the sports movement have a social responsibility – namely to enable the largest number of people to have access to the practice of sport, and to make this a key element of sustainable social and human well-being for individuals and society.

At the same time, as I have often said, sport is not a cure for all the ills of our society. The IOC and the sports community on their own cannot solve all the socio-economic problems which constantly threaten peace in the world. This is the role of the competent authorities, such as governments or the United Nations.

What sport can do, however, and what it has been doing up to now, is to work with partners capable of supporting its vast network, encouraging sports practice among young people, expanding its reach and providing it with resources.

For this reason, the IOC is involved in various development initiatives in cooperation with numerous organisations active in this area, both within and outside the sports family, which recognise the value of sport as a development tool and a means of establishing peace around the world.

Here, I wish to thank the 250 or more participants who made this first Forum a success, by sharing their experiences and recalling the importance of concerted efforts to make use of the huge potential of sport, its communication power and its effects on socio-economic and human development, especially among young people.

Our task is now to act upon the 12 recommendations adopted at the end of the Lausanne Forum, and to continue our action so that our society as a whole guarantees sport the place it deserves, namely at the centre of everyone’s lives.
Message from the Chairman of the IOC
International Relations’ Commission, Dr Mario Pescante

Humanity is currently experiencing a period of difficult and turbulent coexistence. Much of this is the result of a lack of dialogue, knowledge and exchanges between peoples, a lack which is sometimes the cause of the misunderstandings that often lead to conflict. In this third millennium, it is increasingly clear that sport can and must play the role of catalyst within our society. More than ever, sport is by its very essence the only language understood by all. It is capable of uniting when nationalities, politics, religions and cultures all too often divide. It teaches respect and tolerance, two values which are indispensable to our world today.

Sport provides us with so many well-known or lesser-known examples of this every day, by facilitating encounters between young people whom politics and discrimination of all kinds separate today, and will cause to fight each other tomorrow in never-ending conflicts.

This is precisely the rationale for the first International Forum on Sport, Peace and Development, held on 7 and 8 May 2009 at The Olympic Museum in Lausanne. Over two days, more than 250 representatives from the Olympic Movement, United Nations agencies, governments, and non-governmental and intergovernmental organisations exchanged experiences and opinions on what sport can contribute to peace, national cohesion and development, as shown in the texts and presentations of this final report. They also exchanged ideas on the way forward for their partnership, in order to design projects which share the same values of peace and development through sport.

I wish here to express my sincere thanks to the participants, for their active collaboration and enthusiasm, and my deep gratitude to my IOC International Relations’ Commission colleagues, for their considerable work and untiring commitment.

May the 12 recommendations adopted unanimously play a catalysing role in improving the lot of humanity and offering it a better future thanks to sport.
1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction by the IOC Director of International Cooperation and Development, Mr T.A. Ganda Sithole

The International Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) have on various occasions before organized forums on sport for development and peace. But these have been on either a regional scale or for small groups consisting mostly of countries suffering internal conflict or in post conflict reconstruction mode. Kenya, Cyprus, Jordan and Greece (Olympia), among other countries, have hosted these forums which also brought around the table UN peacekeeping missions, National Olympic Committees and politicians.

The Lausanne Forum was different. It was an open-door event with larger and broader participation. For the first time, non-governmental organizations, religious groups, governments, international sports federations, UN agencies, NOCs and individuals and activists in the area of sport for peace and development as well as governments shared the same space over two days and discussed vexing questions about the role of sport in peace and development and if there was more that could be done to make it more effective.

Organizing the Forum was a difficult undertaking, not least because the numbers of participants ballooned just two weeks before the opening and space in The Olympic Museum is limited. Technology came to the rescue. The 50 or so delegates who could not be seated in the 200-seater auditorium followed the proceedings live on the big screen in another room. That opened up another possibility which turned out to be a first, broadcasting the entire proceedings live on the internet worldwide.

There must have been hundreds of thousands out there, possibly millions, who followed the interesting presentations, discussions and conclusions in the conference, if the calls from abroad from places as far flung as Bujumbura and New Delhi are to be used as a measure of the viewership interest in the forum.

It was, to put it simply, good that for the first time a forum of this nature was no further than one’s website wherever they were. But the Forum was just the beginning. Work really starts with the implementation of the multi-point final resolution which acknowledged the importance of sport to community’s search for, and maintenance of peace and drive development.

For the umpteenth time, those in the “business” of applying sport to peace and development were made aware that unless there was coordinated approach to the issue efforts could be wasted and resources misplaced and this would result in donors withdrawing funding.

The t-shirt, video and photo approach to dealing with poor people and children and communities affected by conflict, whereby more money is poured into developing PR portfolios certainly has no place among the serious groups that met in Lausanne. They declared their wish to make their contributions count by directly improving the lives of those in need.
The UN and UN agencies will certainly have been satisfied with the outcome, with the acceptance by the Forum that the achievement of the eight UN Millennium Development Goals was one sure way of eradicating successfully most of what ailed the world.

As the Forum ended, the parting words of the President of the IOC will certainly have been one of the take-homes: “Sport cannot cure the ills that afflict society. It cannot make peace. What sport can do is it can help cure the ills that afflict society. It can help foster peace.”
2. Forum Programme

7 May 2009

SESSION I
The potential of sport in the search for peace and development

Keynote address
Dr Jacques Rogge, IOC President
Mr Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on sport for development and peace

SESSION II
Promoting a culture of peace among young people

Keynote address
Empowering youth leaders from hostile regions with sport
by HRH Prince Feisal Bin Al Hussein of Jordan, President and Founder of Generations For Peace

Presentations
Activating sport as a tool for peace-building among armed forces
Brigadier General Gianni Gola, President of the International Military Sports Council (CISM)

The example of ugandan charity sports league
Mr Ernst Suur, Project Advisor, Warchild Uganda, and Mr Edwin Odur-Luru, Social Worker

Hope through sport in Somalia
HE. Suleyman Olad Roble, Minister of Youth and Sport, Somalia Government

Best practices on sport for peace – preliminary research results
Dr Eugenia Vathakou, International Olympic Truce Centre, and Dr Max Stephenson, Director, Institute for Policy and Governance, Virginia Tech University, USA

SESSION III
Sport for community and youth development

Keynote address
Mr Lamine Diack, President of the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF)

Presentations
The Olympic Movement driving the social and development agenda
General Lassana Palenfo, IOC Member, Member of the IOC International Relations’ Commission

The contribution of football to grass-root development
Mr Jérôme Champagne, Director of International Relations, International Federation of Football Association (FIFA)

The African Union perspective
Dr Johan Strijdom, Department of Social Affairs, African Union Commission

The Oceania example
Mr Brent Espeland, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Australian Sports Commission
SESSION IV
Promotion of education and healthy life-styles through sport

Keynote address
Mr Frankie Fredericks, Chairman of the IOC Athletes’ Commission

Presentations
Vancouver Games: sharing the dream through youth engagement
Mr John Furlong, President of the Vancouver Organizing Committee of the Olympic Winter Games (VANOC)

Physical activity for health: current trends among youth
Dr Timothy Armstrong, Coordinator Surveillance & Population-based Prevention Unit, Department of Chronic Diseases and Health Promotion, World Health Organisation (WHO)

“Sport is the school for life” programme
Mr Jean-Edouard Baker, President of the Haiti Olympic Committee

Changing gender norms and stereotypes through sport: successes and challenges
Prof. Margaret Talbot, President of the International Council on Sport Sciences and Physical Education (ICSSPE)

8 May 2009

SESSION V
The Olympic Games: legacy for education, development and peace

Keynote address
Mr Hein Verbruggen, President of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF) and former Chairman of the Coordination Commission of the Beijing Olympic Games

London’s Olympic legacy: inspiring the future
The Right Honourable Tessa Jowell, Minister for the Olympics, Cabinet Office, UK Government

Dr Mario Pescante, Chairman of IOC International Relations’ Commission

Presentations
The Singapore Youth Olympic Games: tackling societal issues of young generations.
Mr Ser Miang Ng, IOC Member

Capitalizing on the Olympic Games’ volunteers
Mr Markus Pilgrim, Manager, The Youth Employment Network (YEN)

SESSION VI
Capitalizing on partnerships and networking

Keynote address
Mr Yasushi Akashi, former UN Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Chairman of the Japan Centre for Conflict Prevention

Presentations
From collective conscience to efficient political actions
Mr Joël Bouzou, President and Founder of “Peace and Sport”

Leveraging aid for development through sport: the European Union perspective
Dr Pal Schmitt, Member of the European Parliament, IOC Vice-President
Mobilizing young people through sport for active participation in urban life
Mr Subramonia Ananthakrishnan, Chief of Partners and Youth Branch, UN-Habitat

Capitalizing on partnerships: the Red Cross perspective
Mr Christopher Lamb, Special Adviser, International Relations, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

SESSION VII
Next Steps

Report of rapporteurs
Lord Colin Moynihan and Mr Patrick Baumann

Discussions and wrap-up

CLOSING SESSION

Presentation of recommendations and adoption
Lord Colin Moynihan

Closing remarks
Dr Mario Pescante, Chairman of IOC International Relations’ Commission

Mr Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on sport for development and peace

Dr Jacques Rogge, IOC President
3. Summaries of presentation

3.1. SESSION I – The potential of sport in the search for peace and development

Dr Jacques Rogge

The IOC President opened the Forum by offering his thanks to Mr Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on Sport for Development and Peace, for his support and presence. He praised the relationship with the UN system which enabled the delivery of the Olympic values in many ways. As a leader of the Olympic Movement, the IOC had worked for over a century to place sport at the core of human development and peace, while remaining despite all of this a sports organisation first and foremost.

He reiterated that sport was more than ever a healthy practice that gathered together millions of athletes, volunteers, coaches, administrators and technicians around the world every day. It was a universal language which strengthened body and mind and taught social skills. But the enormous socio-economic and educational power of sport had yet to be exploited to its full potential, and he called for increased collaboration and investment around it to meaningfully contribute to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and world peace. The IOC, as a leader of the Olympic Movement, was engaged in numerous initiatives in the fields of poverty eradication, sustainable development, gender equality, humanitarian assistance, healthy life-styles promotion and education, capitalising on fruitful partnerships with UN organisations, governments and NGOs.

Beyond the contribution of grassroots sports practice to mobilise young people for community development, the IOC President further highlighted that the Olympic Games were leaving an increasing positive legacy for the host city and the nation at large, putting human, economic and social development at the core of its objectives. The Vancouver and London Games were a striking example of this.

He concluded in recalling that while sport’s survival had to contribute to seeking answers to society’s real concerns, it had to remain true to its own values of drug-free competition, fair play and respect.

Mr Wilfried Lemke

The Special Adviser on Sport for Peace and Development began by stressing that the United Nations recognised that the international community had to work together to successfully address the numerous choices and challenges that young people faced today. As such, and despite diversity, sport was one language and an inexpensive and powerful tool for development and peace building, to create a healthier and more prosperous community. It was a powerful mechanism as a humanitarian, social and political instrument that communities, governments, sports federations, NGOs and international organisations should increasingly use. His presentation of how sport was directly contributing to each of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) further reinforced this idea. Nevertheless,
sport was not considered a priority in many countries and efforts should be deployed to raise awareness and build support in mobilising government actions around sport for development and peace.

Thanking the IOC for its long involvement in these field in partnership with numerous UN agencies and programmes, Mr Lemke praised the organisers for holding such a forum, and invited all participants to reflect on how sport could be made accessible to more people around the world, how increased cooperation opportunities could be developed, and how evidence on sport’s power could be further collected and shared in the international community to make the case for sport. In this regard, he saw his role based on three complementary aspects: as an advocate, leading and coordinating the UN system’s effort to promote sport as a tool for social change; as a facilitator, encouraging dialogue and partnerships; and finally as a representative of the UN Secretary General at global sports events.

3.2.  SESSION II – Promoting a culture of peace among young people

As current President of the Jordanian Olympic Committee and Founder of Generations for Peace initiative, Prince Feisal strove daily to promote a simple vision: use sport to equip young people with the skills and knowledge they required to create change and ensure a valuable contribution to enduring peace. The objective was to fill the void for young people in the world’s most troubled communities, drawing upon the power of sport to instil tolerance, respect and understanding. Conflicts left a void in their lives which could be filled with many negative elements, which in turn led to the perpetuation of conflict.

Strongly believing in the value of leaders and leadership skills in particular, Generation for Peace had organised since its creation numerous training camps for young people, emphasising a train-the-trainer approach which could in turn set up cascade programmes when they returned home. Results so far had been very encouraging, with numerous successful case studies from delegates who had launched sport for peace initiatives in their own communities.

Prince Feisal further stressed that each sports organisation and NGO had a responsibility to understand the power of sport to promote peace and use that power to the best of its abilities. To ensure effective and productive delivery of these initiatives, it was similarly important that sports and non-sports bodies increased their cooperation, in partnership with governments and other interested parties.

He concluded in applauding the IOC for the meaningful leadership role it had taken over the years in promoting sport as a universal language for all and the relevance of the Olympic values of goodwill, understanding and peace among young people who would become the leaders of tomorrow.
Brigadier General Gianni Gola

General Gola gave a presentation on how the CISM was activating sport as a tool for peace-building among armed forces. Recalling the origins of the Allied Forces Sports Council, which later led to the creation of the CISM in 1948, the motto of the organisation was still the same: to develop friendly relations among armed forces, promote physical education and sports activities, and contribute to the international effort for universal peace.

Since then, the CISM had been running a number of programmes to support this mission, including the organisation of the Military World Games gathering together over 10,000 athletes in 24 sports, as well as various continental and regional championships on the five continents.

General Gola further indicated that the CISM was also working to offer military sport aid, through a number of armed forces who were ready to put their aircrafts at the service of sport for peace projects, taking sports equipment where it was needed.

It had also organised several international seminars on sport and peace to further raise awareness among armed forces that more could be done in this field. In particular, the second Forum, organised in India in 2007 in partnership with the IOC, had led to a major initiative, where delegates asked member states to integrate sport as a tool of peace-keeping and reconciliation into their activities.

The CISM was also working with other sports organisations such as FIFA, to reinforce the possibilities of building bridges between the communities and armed forces through sport, and contributing to the promotion of peace.

Mr Ernst Suur and Mr Edwin Odur-Luru presented an inspirational case study of WarChild, a Dutch NGO that was working in different countries around the world to empower young people through creativity and recreation (including sport) and reinforce peace-building.

They presented their Ugandan project of inter-parish charity sports leagues, where almost 21 years of conflict had forced people into camps; and women and people with disabilities were among the most affected at sociological, psychological and emotional levels. Lack of trust and self-esteem, hopelessness and stigmatisation were some of the issues that the NGO addressed through its sports-based programme.
WarChild’s approach focused on education, child protection, peace-building and psychological support. Sport and play were very significant tools in this respect as they were low cost interventions and could quickly be community owned. Sports competitions were coupled with charity work, and helped young people play a positive role in the development of their community (agents of change), as well as bring joy and relaxation. They supported the reintegration process of formerly abducted children.

HE. Suleyman Olad Roble, represented by Mr Duran Farah

Speaking on behalf of the Minister of Sport, Mr Duran Farah, Vice-President of the Somali Olympic Committee, presented the case study of Somalia. His country had been through several decades of civil war which had led to the destruction of the whole sports context. While sport and physical activity were still on the school curricula, they could not be implemented due to a crucial lack of financial and technical resources as well as suitable infrastructures. And not surprisingly, sport was not among the development priorities for the country’s authorities.

But, despite hostilities and differences, sport remained the only event that united all Somalis and was an effective tool for conflict resolution. But gathering support for these activities was a real challenge. In a recent survey run by the NOC in several parts of the country, results showed that only 12% of existing sports facilities was actually used for these purposes. The main challenges faced by sports organisations included a shortage of qualified coaches, insecurity, and lack of proper facilities.

Mr Farah recognised the support which Somalia received from several international partners, including the IOC, Olympic Solidarity, FIFA and Generations for Peace, in order to build up its sports equipment and train its coaches and leaders. The NOC main focus in the coming years would be on the rehabilitation of sports and leisure facilities, the provision of equipment to schools and youth centres, and the strengthening of the physical education curriculum in partnership with education institutions. In a second phase, the NOC planned to use sport to teach fundamental values through the organisation of sports competitions in different zones. Mr Farah concluded in further calling on partnerships of all sports and international organisations to support this lengthy but worthy process.

Dr Eugenia Vathakou

Their joint speech presented the details of the research project launched by the International Olympic Truce Centre, aiming to develop a manual for peace-keepers and staff in post-conflict regions on how sport could be used in this process to facilitate dialogue and strengthen communication.
Building on the assumption that peace processes were designed as broader social change initiatives that transformed conflict through learning processes, peace pedagogy, peace journalism, peace business and peace and sports, the presenters stressed the importance of sport and its values as a valuable toolbox to reach these goals and contribute to the transformation of societies. The project aimed to gain a more complete understanding on how UN officials were using sport in their activities, to offer them a synopsis of the most effective initiatives, and to provide an overview of how sport could fit into a larger palette of community-centred peace-building activities: in short, a handbook with practical outcomes for professionals in the field.

The project team was building on a methodology which integrated various tools, including structured questionnaires, review of academics, NGOs and others' reports on peace and sport, and the assistance of a panel of experts.

### 3.3. SESSION III – Sport for community and youth development

#### Mr Lamine Diack

Mr Diack referred to his personal experience and how he had been able to combine good studies with a high-level career in athletics, football and volleyball, then a career as a sports manager, and in politics alongside President Senghor for whom he served, among others, as General Commissioner for Sport. Although his country experiencing a period of great social troubles, he experienced how young people supported sport spontaneously and were ready to make concessions and efforts to be included in teams. From then on he was convinced that there was no better educational vehicle than sport.

To meet the expectations of these young people, one had to create structures for participation in their neighbourhoods, encouraging their own development and thus the development of their community and country. The Navétane clubs were created in this context and were a minor revolution. However, funding services did not believe in sport as a tool for developing and mobilising the community, and, as Minister then as Mayor, he tried to convince decision-makers to support them, without success.

He concluded in stressing that sport was essential for humankind and that he would have liked to see such a Forum take place 40 years previously. The fact that sport now occupied an ever smaller place in schools was behind many ills and even catastrophes. There was therefore the need to take sport to schools, but also to create an alternative education for those who had not had the chance to integrate formal education settings.

#### General Lassana Palenfo

General Palenfo recalled that the practice of sport was a basic human right, and that the Olympic values were a valuable and efficient tool for facing the major challenges of the time and the conflicts ravaging our world.
In this regard, the setting up of the first Forum on Youth, Sport, Peace and Development in Brazzaville and the many related activities demonstrated the interest that African leaders attached to sporting issues, and that they were becoming aware of the mobilising power of sport, which cemented unity and solidarity among people; This tendency should now lead them to include sport in national development plans, becoming therefore eligible for development assistance and international financing.

As ANOCA President, he was pleased by the IOC’s contribution to the sport, peace and development triptych, which benefited the most vulnerable groups, and had also joined forces with the UNHCR to develop a policy targeted at young African refugees and internally displaced people. He further stressed that sport as a universal language had a social role and could improve quality of life and well-being and was a school of citizenship. Although it was not a panacea for all the problems of society, it could, however, produce positive effects and be valuable tool for development, such as demonstrated in the Olympafrica centres, or through the workshops for integrating young people launched by CONFEJES (Conference of Ministers of Sports and Governments of Francophone countries).

However, cooperation was key to success. General Palenfo therefore called upon governments to support the sports movement, in addressing the challenges faced by the nearly one billion people in Africa, of whom 500 million were aged under 17.

Mr Jérôme Champagne

Mr Champagne focused his presentation on the role of football for grassroots development at world, national and local levels.

Nowadays, the impact of football development could be witnessed at the level of the individual, where football taught life-skills, respect for rules and opponents, and considered child protection and gender equality as well. It had a second impact at community level, through the financial assistance FIFA provided to its national federations to invest in youth competitions; the support provided to NGOs such as SOS Villages; and the fight to protect the environment with the assistance provided to the Mathare Youth League in Kenya, among other examples. Finally, football development had an impact at national and continental levels, particularly through the role of the World Cup, in bringing communities together and catalysing development for the whole region; the efforts made over the recent years to improve good governance among national football federations; and the rules and regulations adopted to protect minors/children participating in football competitions.

FIFA initiatives and global investment were therefore substantial. It was currently using one-third of its budget for development, amounting to about USD 150 million used for sports competitions and programmes to help development. Mr Champagne further referred to FIFA work in the field of social responsibility, in which it worked with several partners to help eradicate child labour, and worked with refugees. More importantly, it helped local structures to develop Football for Hope, in partnership with a street football NGO, which used local means to ensure sustainable development. It was also active in the promotion of peace among communities, with numerous examples of how football served this goal in countries at war or coming out of conflict.
Dr Johan Strijdom

In presenting the African Union's position, Dr Strijdom indicated that sports activities were perceived as necessary and of special help to contribute to sustainable development. The 2010 Football World Cup was perceived in this framework as a great opportunity to support economic and social development on the African continent. This approach was supported by various heads of state and government who had taken part in various AU Ministerial conferences and led to declaration on this subject.

He also thanked the partners of the African Union for their participation in re-launching the African sports movement. Many challenges still remained to be faced by the African Union and harmonisation between governmental initiatives and those of national, regional and continental organisations was a crucial one. The AU had implemented for its part several actions based on sport, aiming for instance to offer sports activities to soldiers and youth of communities during post-conflict situations; it had also developed a comprehensive action plan on controlling drugs and preventing criminality as well as a Code on relations between the governments and national and international sports organisations.

Within the AU, it was the Division for Sport and Culture, which was responsible for ensuring that the African sports movement implemented the 20 key issues of the Policy Framework for Sustainable Development of Sport in Africa. And the AU Commission would participate in, among other things, advocating for the implementation of this policy. Olympic values were also recently introduced into the programmes of the four strategic pillars of the AU Commission.

Mr Brent Espeland

Mr Espeland's presentation focused on the work of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) in the Oceania region and especially the existing cooperation between governmental departments, regional bodies and national organisations, including National Olympic Committees, to help communities manage their own sports programme independently, thus contributing to improving health, promoting social cohesion and encouraging youth leadership.

The Australian Sports Outreach Programme, which was currently implemented in several countries of Oceania, provided quality sports programmes based on transparency, constant dialogue and recognition of each other's agenda. The success of this programmes was based on two key principles:

1) to comply with development principles and strategies, as the challenge for sport in development was to ensure that it was integrated into mainstream aid policy and strategies;

2) to build on what already existed, as small and isolated communities of Oceania had limited capacities to support activities implanted by external programmes; this was key to ensure sustainable programmes and local motivation.

To conclude, Mr Espeland added that the ASC would remain committed to contributing to the programmes that had an impact in small communities, to drive regional sport and to contribute to the progression of thinking in the regional and international arena so that sport as a social movement could be accorded its rightful value.
3.4. SESSION IV – Promotion of education and healthy life-styles through sport

Inspired by his personal experience which enabled him to jointly build his sports career and education at the highest levels, Mr Fredericks stressed that sport was a unique catalyst for young people to set goals and find their own place in society. Sport was a school of life, teaching them how to make proper choices in life. Through sport, young people could be engaged in a way that was different from traditional education. A child in sport was a child out of jail, drug or alcohol abuse, armed conflicts or exploitation. The fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement mirrored this approach, aiming to build a peaceful and better world by educating young people through sport and its values.

He congratulated the IOC on its initiative to establish the Youth Olympic Games, an event which would no doubt get the young generation back on the sports field and serve wider education objectives.

In concluding, he reminded institutions responsible for sport development that sport, culture and education should jointly play an integral part of youth development and be fully integrated into their policies, ensuring among other things a smoother transition towards life after sport.

Mr John Furlong

Mr Furlong recalled that the Vancouver Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games was convinced of the ability of such a project to transform the lives of young people, in a profound way and throughout the vast country of Canada, and really saw sport as a catalyst for change. The ideals of tolerance, equality and fair play were at the core of the Olympic and Paralympic Games of Vancouver.

He presented the interesting example of the Kugloktok community, in a remote area of the country, which developed a real interest in the Olympic Games and the spirit of the Olympic Movement. The community, which was facing a difficult situation with numerous social and violence issues, had decided to address them through sport and Olympic-Games related programmes. Beyond the fact that this community was connected to the Games in a powerful manner, good behaviour in community life would enable young kids to remain in sports programme that had been embraced by the schools and the local government.

More generally, VANOC was also engaging Canadian youngsters in the classrooms through a comprehensive Games education programme. A special platform had been created to educate teachers on Olympic values and enable genuine Olympic experiences. Internet pages had been developed to facilitate the sharing of experiences, and well-known athletes had been invited to classrooms to speak to children, and become real heroes for the young generation.
Other education programme included the SportFit Challenge, in partnership with the Government of Canada and British Colombia, which allowed children to discover which sport suited them best in the future and enabled them to become active kids in the future. The Vancouver Games had also established a strong connection with the aboriginal and first nations of Canada. An Aboriginal Youth Sport Legacy Fund had been created (to finance the development of activities and help them find their passion in sports programmes). National legacies, parks for leisure and relaxation, and an Olympic Truce youth engagement programme were some of the other many initiatives that had given concrete form to VANOC ambition to use sport as a catalyst for change and leverage every opportunity to touch as many lives as possible in Canada and abroad.

Dr Armstrong presented the current trends in physical activity among young people and the response of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to the growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). These accounted for 60% deaths globally in both developed and developing countries. Data also predicted that 60% of the population would be overweight or obese by 2013.

At the same time, statistics confirmed that young people were less physically active than they used to be. Some 70% of them did not meet the minimum requirements from a health perspective and constituted a dangerous trend that could feed NCDs.

The WHO had a real interest in physical activity as it could have an important impact in addressing these health challenges worldwide. The WHO 2004 Global Strategy and its later 2008-2013 Action Plan had therefore included physical activity for the first time among its core preventive measures.

Considering the multi-stakeholder approach as a key element to success, the WHO was working with governments, in partnership with the global private sector and other UN agencies, to encourage them to implement these recommendations in their national policies. It was currently working to develop guidelines on physical activity for health and implement school-based programmes in line with these. The Plan also targeted transport policies that were linked to this and the promotion of safe places to practise physical activity.

Mr Baker presented the Haitian innovative programme “Sport for Development and Peace” which, since 2006, had been used to address violence and immigration problems at the border with the Dominican Republic, initiate responsible behaviour among the youth of both countries and develop Olympic and life-skills education among them.

The programme, composed of three dimensions – yearly Peace and Friendship Games, an education programme in schools on HIV, environment protection and civic values, and summer camps – has been highly successful in bringing the youth of both countries together and encouraging friendly relationships. With limited access to organised sport in Haiti due to a patent lack of infrastructure and lack of national sports policy, the NOC of Haiti, in cooperation with partners such as UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, MINUSTAH, IOC, USAid, the government (through the Ministries of Sport, Health
and Education) and the private sector, had been leading this programme, reaching thousands of kids through an innovative and efficient strategy. The evaluation of the first three years of the programme had showed a behaviour change in kids and parents, an increase in condoms being sold, increased visits to health centres, increased environment initiatives, and new sports disciplines being formally introduced in school curricula.

Mr Baker hoped that the initial positive results of this programme would encourage governments and civil society to invest further in sports infrastructures in the two countries and secure human development and peace building.

Speaking on behalf of the International Council of Sports Sciences and Physical Education (ICSSPE), Professor Talbot highlighted the numerous challenges and opportunities related to gender issues and sport. Stressing that issues around interpretation of sex, gender and identity in sport were for all to engage on, she was convinced that science could particularly help disentangle the existing triangle around myths about performance, sex at birth, and social constructions of powerful gender stereotypes and sexualisation in governance of sport. These issues polarized men and women and affected ways in which rules and services were made. The practice of physical activity and sport was to be formed and informed by research, and could in turn inform and form policies.

To challenge what was often perceived as “anomalies” and double standards, Professor Talbot encouraged us all, through a series of striking examples, to revisit the idea of ability and stereotyped views of male and female achievements, to question why some experiences were more valued than others and acknowledge and change structural inequalities in sport. This was a necessary investment in the future of sport, that her organization would support.

3.5. SESSION V – The Olympic Games: legacy for education, development and peace

Building on his experience as former chairman of the IOC Coordination Commission for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, Mr Verbruggen highlighted the various dimensions of the Olympic Games' environmental, social and economic legacy and their contribution to improve quality of life and human well-being. This was strongly based on the DNA of Olympism and its values, which promoted tolerance, solidarity, respect, non-discrimination, friendship, dedication and fair-play among others.

Leveraging Olympic values to promote better understanding between people, nations and religions, to enhance the development of mankind and peace, stood at the core of the mission of the Olympic Movement. Hence the IOC's commitment to work with Organizing Committees to
achieve a unique legacy for the city and the nation with the help of the Olympic Games. And in this framework, the Beijing Games had been very successful in ensuring a long-term education and culture legacy, allowing one fifth of humanity to experience the values of Olympism and discover a unique country. Similarly the Beijing Paralympic Games provided a platform to raise awareness and stimulate action on advancing the rights and opportunities of people with disabilities.

Nevertheless, the IOC was not a political organization and although it was concerned about social and human challenges faced by society generally, it should remain realistic and realize that its influence lied in areas connected with sport and its ideals, but not in political objectives. This was particularly misunderstood by NGOs who tended to take the IOC’s work and the Olympic Games out of their real sports context to serve their own objectives. Other bodies and institutions were better positioned to address political issues which fell outside the mandate of sports organisations.

The Right Honorable Tessa Jowell

Minister Jowell set out the challenges and opportunities facing London as it moves towards hosting the 2012 Olympic Games, and the role of sport in helping to reshape the economies of countries in the developed and developing world. In time of economic crisis, the link between sport and moving the world forward had to be made even more, and it was therefore important that the Olympic Movement clarified what objective he had in terms of sport and peace.

London 2012 committed to put the power of sports and Olympic values in practice during the Olympic Games, to be the thread that stitched together the activities to fight poverty, environment sustainability, or gender equality and catalyze the possibility to broaden their reach and impact. The ambition to mobilizing the inspirational part of Olympism to ensure that more British people get active and access sport was translated in investment in children’ school programmes for physical activity, aiming to increase from 23% to over 90% the number of children playing sport more than two hours per week.

She also referred to the “International Inspiration” programme as a unique example of this ambition, driving the power of sport for good in partnership with governments of 20 targeted countries. Not only core skills were taught to teachers, coaches and young leaders through sport and education, but also assistance was provided to shape national policies on physical education and sport. Several countries were already benefiting from this 51 million £ programme and LOCOG was hoping to pass on this programme to future organizing cities too, as they saw a need for a development of a strategic approach, tackling participation from a bottom-up approach and investing in grass-root sport to high-level professional sport.

Minister Jowell was convinced that the IOC had a vital role to play in coordinating and leading efforts to maximize actions to promote sport for peace and development and further encouraged the Olympic Movement at large and Olympic sponsors to work with the UN system and government to help meet the MDGs.
The concept of sport was an extraordinary instrument for building a better national and international society. However, part of the efforts deployed by the sporting community in this regard was still not perceived to its full extent by governments, educators and international institutions generally.

Witnessing the current challenges faced by past educational systems and considering the increasing feeling of mistrust by the young generation towards rules of behaviours, be they in the family or at school, our society was facing a situation of real conflict between generations.

Against this lack of reference to values, sport could contribute in providing young people with ideals that were at the basis of a sound education: respect for the adversary, discipline, excellence, enthusiasm and striving for effort. These sports ideals had their origins in the ancient Olympic Games themselves and had been enriched by modern Olympism since then.

While reaffirming that sport could contribute to peace-building, it could not be denied that the Olympic Truce proclamation, which was supported by the United Nations, remained a mere symbolic message with great significance and a hope from the world of sport to have its ideals of peace recognised.

Nevertheless, the joined commitment of politicians, sports people and international institutions still had the potential to represent a true army without weapons, tooled with the values of Olympism and sport that could succeed in transforming a society’s dream into a reality of peace and understanding.

With over 3,600 young athletes coming from 205 National Olympic Committees, competing in 26 sports, the Singapore Youth Olympic Games would bring 12 days of culture, education and sports competition to the youth of the world.

A variety of activities would deliver the IOC’s vision around five main themes: Olympism, skills development, well-being and healthy living, social responsibility and digital media. Through these themes, young people would be able to address some of the most important issues they were currently facing in society, such as healthy life-styles promotion, environment and sustainable development, and community relations.

Designed “for the youth by the youth”, these Games had also put young people at the core of the organisation itself, encouraging the participation of young team leaders, chefs de mission, journalists and other officials in the preparation and implementation of the Games.

The Education programme aimed to reach beyond the participants themselves, through the twinning of schools in Singapore and in the 204 participating NOCs before and during the Games, and the delivery of a range of field activities and online initiatives to engage and empower them.

Through this comprehensive education and sporting approach, the YOG planned to leave a legacy that offered young people with a unique opportunity to connect leading up to, during and beyond the Games themselves, as well as to contribute, in a meaningful way, to their education for life and sporting development.
Recalling the mandate of the Youth Employment Network – a tripartite initiative between the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, and the World Bank – Mr Pilgrim highlighted the importance of contracting unemployed youngsters for big sports events thereby increasing their technical skills to better integrate the labour market and improve their employability. In this regard, he was pleased to see that future OCOGs had already taken this approach in their countries, although complementary training on soft skills would bring added value to their Olympic experience.

Beyond this approach, the YEN was striving in particular to address the challenge of youth employability in Africa and in developing countries, where on average 20% were currently unemployed, and among which 50% lived on less than USD 2 a day in absolute poverty.

In response to this the YEN had recently launched a competitive grant scheme on youth employment, in partnership and with the financial support of UNIDO and the World Bank, in four pilot countries (Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia). The 300 small-scale proposals that had been gathered to date not only offered innovative solutions to tackle youth unemployment, but also constituted a useful tool to encourage youth participation and ensure their proactive involvement in their own development.

Building on this programme, a special call for proposals could be developed on sport and youth development, enabling for instance the training of youngsters to become coaches, sports events managers, or local grassroots sport coordinators. YEN was ready to offer its technical expertise and local infrastructures along with the financial support of the key partners of the global programme, to implement this new approach.

3.6. SESSION VI – Capitalizing on partnerships and networking

Mr Akashi reminded us from a historical perspective how the Olympic Movement and sport in general had been able to positively affect our own history although a world without conflict was not conceivable.

While the nature of the conflicts and of their causes varied from place to place, undoubtedly poverty was the fundamental cause for conflicts and instabilities. With a glimpse of hope, stronger positive international cooperation had helped address the great depression of the 20th century and the economical recession of this past year.

In this context, the Olympic Games could play an important role, such as they did in Tokyo, Seoul and Beijing. He stressed the examples of the innovative features of international co-operation through exchanges of students and athletes that Nagano and Salt Lake City promoted, the educative efforts made by Vancouver and London, the ability to postpone acts of war such as the postponement of the bombing of Iraq shortly before Nagano Games, or also the positive values of the Japanese-Korean 2002 FIFA World Cup.
Nevertheless, he was mindful that the Olympic Truce could not be replicated and be as effective as it was 1,200 years ago. Conflicts were still ongoing around the Beijing Games, not to forget the three Olympic Games that had to be cancelled between World War I and World War II as well as the Cold War effects in Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles.

In concluding, while political influence and impact of nationalism was unavoidable in the Olympic Games, Mr Akashi stressed that it was therefore important to preserve the finest qualities of the Games, keeping their size reasonable, avoiding to succumb to the commercial interests of sponsors, strengthening the decision-making processes to involve all stakeholders and broadening participation of developing countries through increased subsidies. Similarly, some of the political influence and nationalism could be reduced with successful exchange programs, such as the one he was directly involved in with youngsters from Israel and Palestine, educating them on diversities to increase tolerance and thus reduce conflicts.

Mr Joel Bouzou

Mr Bouzou introduced the organisation “Peace and Sport” and the way it looked at concretely using sport to promote peace through effective partnerships between sports, political and economic networks. He felt that, thanks to the IOC and the Olympic Movement’s work, mentalities had changed over the past two decades, recognizing sport as a catalyst for social impulsion, although there was still room for greater efficiency and more synergies among key players in these fields.

Peace and Sport was particularly striving to work more closely with sports governing bodies, such as the IFs, NOCs, top athletes and champions, as well as Governments, international organisations and NGOs, and the corporate world, to raise their awareness about the added value of such partnerships to construct a more lasting peace in the world and nurture their social responsibility objectives.

While they were linked by a seemingly common objective, the absence of coordination among all actors involved in sport, development and peace was at the root of the current lack of efficiency in resources allocation or projects fragmentation and redundancy. Based on his experience, he was convinced that sport, when based on partnership and integrated into global development policies, could be a successful vehicle for reconciliation, peace and social cohesion.

To address this challenge, Mr Bouzou’s organization structured its work around four main approaches: a strong networking (via their annual International Forum as a unique platform of sharing and cooperation); an online resource center (database and virtual forum on sport for peace); sport and peace awards (promoting best practices and catalyzing political action); and numerous grass-root projects in disadvantaged communities around the world.

Dr Pal Schmitt

Dr Schmitt, as a member of the EU Parliament and IOC member, presented the current situation of sport within the European Union.

While sport still remained mainly the responsibility of Member States or other international organizations, EU policies had had an increasing impact on sport. It was with this in mind that IOC President Rogge and EU Commissioner Figel expressed the necessity to reinforce partnership
in order to better address current challenges around sport such as autonomy, finances, betting, application of EU competition law, free movement of people, and the fight against doping.

With the Treaty of Lisbon, sport was recognized for the first time with a special status which allowed it to have a special status considering its dual nature as an economic activity as well as one of the most important tools for education and social phenomenon. In the same line, the EU had also decided to put emphasis on sport and physical education to improve school attendance and address through it broader issues such as women’s access to education or health promotion.

But beyond internal affairs, Dr Schmitt emphasized the recent EU move to use sport as a tool for its external relations. This was embedded in the 2007 White Paper on Sport where it was clearly identified as a vehicle for inter-cultural dialogue, anti-discrimination, social integration, post-conflict reconstruction and community development and peace. EU public diplomacy through sport could help raise its profile abroad. In this regard, the work of the European Commission through sport-related projects in developing countries was to be commended and the MoU with FIFA to make football a force for development in several continents was part of this new approach. Dr Schmitt’s hope was to see this trend continue and be further reinforced in the future, so that sport could play an even greater role as a cross-cutting tool to promote education, health, development and peace.

A different perspective was presented by UN-Habitat and Mr Ananthakrishnan. Considering the fast speeding process of urbanization, faster even in developed countries, coupled with the fact that youth represented 18% of the world population, issues were raising where the urbanization was progressing without careful planning. Slums’ population, poverty and inequalities, and structural violence that occurred in such environment were increasingly associated.

UNHABITAT therefore was concentrating its efforts on the Urban Youth, offering them opportunities to meet, practice sport, climb mountains to focus on environmental issues but also fostering team spirit. This was done in close partnership with the IOC, with which it had signed an MoU recently, and other sports organizations. Equally important for young people was their participation in city planning and in renovating/planning for sport facilities and community meeting grounds. Mr Ananthakrishnan presented the example of the “One Stop Youth Information Centre” in Kenya as a concrete opportunity for the youth to come together, be trained as leaders and coaches and create an urban entrepreneurship programme.

Youth and sport were therefore more than ever linked for UN-Habitat for community mobilization, planning, governance and violence prevention. They also were key to youth empowerment through the learning of generic skills, leadership and teamwork.

Mr Lamb’s presentation focused on the issue of partnerships’ value and how to better capitalize on them when dealing with development and peace through sport.
The example of the cooperation between the IOC and the Red Cross movement was used to this end. The International Federation of the Red Cross and red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the IOC shared the same fundamental principles and both had the ability to reach down to villages, to the street due to their particular federalist structures. In 2003 an MoU was signed between both organisations and particular emphasis was given to create opportunities at national levels by aligning the operational side between the national societies and the National Olympic Committees. Joint workshops around HIV and AIDS prevention were implemented among others in South Africa with an immediate impact in several countries of that region. Further workshops were held since in India, China, Oceania and soon Latin America.

Other opportunities of partnership were identified around disaster response in case of accidents that occur during sport events. In that framework, the Red Cross was among the recurrent partners of Organizing Committees of Olympic Games to help them address first aid training and implementation. Experiences with the Beijing organizers were particularly successful and good perspectives were open with London 2012 Olympic Games and 2010 Singapore Youth Olympic Games already.

However, it was crucial that these partnerships be constantly reviewed to understand whether the partners capitalized on it. An MoU was not sufficient. It was important to check the content, assess the motivation and the delivery capacity of the partnerships, to include operational expectations and guidelines on implementation. It should be based on transparency of objectives and due diligence in order to be effective too.

In concluding, he saw one of the main challenges facing society nowadays in its capacity to enable youth empowerment. As such the Olympic movement was well equipped to contribute to it as young people playing sport learned the value of teamwork, how to make decisions and take responsibilities, improved their psychological well-being and relationships with others. And the Youth Olympic Games were a unique platform to help meet this important goal.

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**3.7. CLOSING SESSION**

Dr Mario Pescante

Dr Pescante’s closing remarks stressed once again the intrinsic link between sport and peace. While recalling its core contribution in the long Olympic history, this link was still relevant nowadays and illustrated through many examples such as the ping-pong diplomacy between the USA and China, the cricket diplomacy with India and Pakistan, the friendship of the Georgian and Russian athlete hugging each other in Beijing, or the Israeli and Palestinian regular peaceful confrontations on the sports fields. However, this link remained still too unknown in the political arena.

He therefore hoped that building on the successes of this Forum, the sports, political and diplomatic worlds would further commit in the future to ensure that their common dream of peace would become reality through sport.
Mr Lemke thanked the Forum organisers for this successful event. More than ever, he felt that it was now everyone’s duty to convince governments that sport was necessary, above all because it could help them to achieve their own goals. He had experienced this during his career as Minister for Education and Sciences, struggling to prove to the various authorities sport helped children to increase attendance and improve their performances; that sport contributed to reducing health budgets and improving life expectancy, and that it could create jobs and contribute to developing communities.

There was now a need for a better overall view of all the projects developed around the world, and increased work with universities and the academic world to obtain more concrete data. The recommendations adopted at the Forum would support this approach and it was important that everyone committed to help governments implement them.

Mr Lemke concluded that, although not everyone could be an Olympic champion, there were however many small heroes in the world whose contribution and experience in leveraging sport for development had to be shared and better supported to better lives thanks to sport.

Dr Jacques Rogge

The IOC President concluded the Forum by thanking all participants and speakers in particular for their valuable contribution to this event and for making it a real success, as well as all local teams which supported its organisation.

He stressed once more that sport itself had no capacity to deliver peace or human development, which were mandates of governments and the UN system. Sport could however be a real partner that offered its network, influence, reach and resources to meet these global challenges.

He renewed once again the commitment of the IOC to continue to work on educating youth as leaders of tomorrow and empower them to meet these social and human challenges through sport.
4. Recommendations

FIRST INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON SPORT, PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

Meeting in Lausanne, on 7 and 8 May 2009

Representatives of the International Olympic Committee led by its President; representatives of the United Nations, led by Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on Sport for Development and Peace; representatives of the International Sports Federations; representatives of the NOCs from throughout the world as well as representatives of the International Paralympic Committee, NGOs and representatives from academia agreed:

1) **To stress** the importance that the holding of this First Forum on Sport, Peace and Development, as it was the first time that representatives of all the Olympic Movement, the United Nations, NGOs and academia were meeting under the auspices of the IOC to analyze and discuss these themes of growing importance for the development of sport for all involved in the Olympic Family. Furthermore to emphasize that sport has the power for peace building and development, ranging from prevention of violence to humanitarian relief and the long term construction of society. The role of sport in peace building is always in close cooperation with government authorities and further to emphasize governmental organizations.

2) **To agree** that the Olympic Movement and its partners cooperate wherever possible to strengthen efforts to use sport and recreational programmes to overcome the growing health challenges facing the world including obesity, poor nutrition and ill health.

3) **To underline** the commitment of the Olympic Movement to assist, in every way possible it can, the delivery of the UN Millennium Development Goals through sport as an important catalyst for development and peace.

4) **To emphasize** that the Olympic Movement will commit to used its influence to build support among political, community and civil society leaders in order to mobilize action around sport and recreational initiatives to promote peace, development and the integration of sport and recreational programmes in all schools; ensuring where applicable that schools engage with the Olympic Family, community groups, sports federations, government authorities and local clubs to maximize opportunities for sport and physical activity.

5) **To affirm** that the Olympic Movement supports the furtherance of dialogue between nations and individuals to contribute to the eradication of prejudice, to foster mutual understanding and to strive to achieve dignity of all individuals and peoples.

6) **To state** that priority should be attributed to advance the cause of women in and through sport; seeking to promote equal opportunities for women to participate in sports competition, administration and coaching and to regard to equal opportunities for women a a fundamental human right.

7) **That** the Olympic Movement should strive for the promotion of peace through the International Olympic truce Foundation’s work and the Olympic Truce.

8) **To ask** the IOC, together with the Office of the Special Adviser of the UN Secretary General on sport for development and peace, to establish a Working Party to consider how best to consider the best ways of achieving a comprehensive exchange of information, expertise and experience to generate best international practice between the Olympic Family and all organisations active in the field of sport, development and peace and to report to the IOC International Relations’ Commission by 30th September 2009.
9) **To recommend** to the IOC that the proceedings, findings and conclusions reached during the International Forum on Sport, Peace and Development, should be considered in detail and where possible included for consideration by the Editorial Committee of the 2009 IOC Copenhagen Congress in preparing for the Congress.

10) **To ascertain** that wherever the Olympic Family is committed to development and peace programmes it ensures that the interests of those with disabilities are fully considered, recognized and integrated into the relevant programmes.

11) **To call** on the National Olympic Committees and International Sports Federations to demonstrate leadership to promote peace and understanding and to design, implement and support programmes to that end through the power of sport.

12) **To agree** that this First Forum, which in particular served to study the present situation should be the first step towards future editions that are to be developed periodically and no less than two years apart.
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**Report**

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