



# 3rd International Forum on Sport for Peace and Development



*"Creating a Common Vision"*

United Nations headquarters, New York, 5 - 6 June 2013

## PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

<b>DAY 1</b>	<b>Wednesday 5 June</b>
10.00 - 11.00 a.m.	<b>Opening Session</b>
11.00 - 11.15 a.m.	<b>Olympic Order Award Ceremony</b>
11.30 a.m.- 1.00 p.m.	<b>Session I - Integrating and Mainstreaming Sport in Development and Peace - Moving from Communication to Organisational Objectives</b>
	<p>The positive impact of sport and physical activity on humans, society and development is now a foregone conclusion. This is the main reason why the new trend is to factor sport into national development plans and peace. There certainly is greater appreciation for sport now across the board. The UN General Assembly sessions have, over the years, increased the time allocated to discussing sport and adopting resolutions on the subject. The sports movement is also now committing more resources to sports development and development through sport, education and peace. However, it is just as clear that sport is still being used, in the main, only as a communication tool by most non-sporting organisations when it has the capacity to positively impact human lives. However, challenges remain with regard to availability of funding that would ensure sustainability of projects in countries that dearly need development and peace, and to the design of well contextualised programmes, or to evidence-based research and monitoring and evaluation tools.</p> <p>The purpose of this session will be to reflect on these challenges while proposing better and more systematic ways to integrate and mainstream sport in development and the search for peace. Several issues and questions need to be answered, for instance the role that sport has played in support of the MDGs and if it is necessary to define a role for sport in the proposed Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p><i>Panel discussion / Q&amp;A session</i></p>
1.00 -3.00 p.m.	<b>Lunch break</b>
3.00 - 4.15 p.m.	<b>Session II - The Culture of Peace through Sport - Concrete Actions and Challenges</b>
	<p>Examples of how sport and physical activity can contribute to conflict-prevention and peace-building work have increased over the years. The Olympic Truce around the Olympic Games has become a part of the organisation of the Games, with Organising Committees investing more in related activities and dedicating the Olympic Torch Relay and the educational programmes to the Olympic Truce. It has been said that peace is not just the absence of war. Outside the Olympic Games period, many nations, particularly those coming out of conflict, have found sport to be a unifying force. Part of the legacy of the Olympic Games is the massive programme to engage young people and to imbue in them a culture of peace.</p> <p>Yet it is fair to acknowledge that sport alone cannot solve all the ills of society. It cannot bring peace by itself. It can, however, contribute massively given the opportunity. The IOC and the sports movement, partner organisations and the UN, particularly its peacekeeping missions, have applied sport to bringing post-conflict communities together. This session will address the contribution of sport to peace-building with interesting examples being presented about actual interventions using sport whose results have been an improvement in relations between communities, in their well-being and in creating peaceful and safe environments.</p> <p><i>Panel discussion / Q&amp;A session</i></p>
4.15 - 4.45 p.m.	<b>Coffee break</b>
4.45 - 6.00 p.m.	<b>Session III - Sport and Social Integration</b>

The integration of so-called minority groups, basically persons with physical disabilities and the underprivileged, into mainstream society poses a particular challenge in this fast-paced world. An additional challenge is the general exclusion of women and girls from being fully acknowledged for what they can offer to develop society. The sports movement has been playing its part to address this situation. The International Paralympic Games are, like the Olympic Games, more than a sporting challenge between athletes. They are as much a statement of athleticism as they are about the ability of a people who can contribute to development of society like everyone else.

Women and girls, their rights and their rightful place in society, have also been one of the focuses of the IOC and its partner organisations. Activities in refugee camps, directed as much at eradicating gender-based violence as at providing humanitarian relief, demonstrate the versatility of sport as a multi-faceted tool. The capacity of sport to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers, and the diversity of the forms it can take, makes it a unique tool for raising awareness, addressing stereotypes and fostering integration. Admittedly, much progress has been achieved. However, much more remains to be done to ensure the marginalised groups also enjoy rights and freedoms to the fullest. In this session, presentations will be made to highlight the situation from the perspective of different stakeholders, with suggestions being made on how sport could play an even greater role to socially integrate these groups in a safe and supportive environment.

*Panel discussion / Q&A session*

## **DAY 2 Thursday 6 June**

### **9.30 - 10.30 a.m. Session IV - Sport and Social Development Legacies**

The debate on the legacy of any major sports competition continues to be a hot topic for discussion. Yet perfect examples abound of the positive legacies that events such as the Olympic Games have bequeathed to host cities, regions and countries. These have now become an economic undertaking, with planners working on models about direct contributions to the growth of the economy, the development of infrastructure, such as roads and transport, as well as the happiness of the community and the availability of accessible sports facilities. Improvements in the field of community sport, education and healthy lifestyles are also generated by the numerous sporting activities and basic sports programmes that occur every day around the world at grassroots or regional levels.

The potential for legacies is there but so are limitations, as social development legacies do not happen by themselves, by the virtues and values of sport itself. Questions continue to be asked, especially where there is over-provision, for reasons other than sporting ones. Consultation among all actors and capacity-building approaches are among the challenges. Presentations in this session are aimed at disabusing the notion that only major sports events can leave a positive legacy. Sport in general, it is argued, should never be organised solely for its entertainment value, but mainly for its socio-economic benefits and should therefore be exploited accordingly.

*Panel discussion / Q&A session*

**10.30 - 10.45 a.m.** *Coffee break*

### **10.45 a.m. - 11.45 a.m. Session V - Capitalising on Partnerships and Networking**

Partnerships are key to maximising the positive impact of sport, especially outside the competition arena. The MDG 8, "Global partnership for development", pretty much sums up the perfect model that would make sport a factor in development. The Olympic Movement and the sporting community at large accept the fact that their expertise in organising sport and mobilising and motivating young people have to be placed at the service of the generality of humanity. In order therefore to exploit it to the full and for the good of all, a partnership between sport and institutions whose *raison d'être* and expertise are in the field of human development has developed. Indeed, a "Community" of sport for development and peace has been created over the years, and various channels and platforms are supporting it. Be it North-South or South-South, the pathways to collaboration are multiple and diverse, and they attest to the power of strong networks with multi-sector actors.

In this session, discussions will be led on the importance of collaboration between sport and various development organisations as well as with governments. It will present some of the largest networks and organisations and how they have designed models of action that cut across public and private partnerships. Proposals on how to grow the networks and develop better communication and pooling of resources will be made and discussed.

*Panel discussion / Q&A session*

### **11.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. Session VI - Next Steps**

Presentation of recommendations by the General Rapporteur

Discussion & Adoption

Closing remarks

