**UNODC contributions to the Report of the Secretary General on “Sport as an enabler of sustainable development”**

***UNODC Global Initiative on Youth Crime Prevention through Sport***

Responding to the call of Member States to promote sport for crime prevention and criminal justice, UNODC continues its work to strengthen national capacities to integrate sport in crime prevention frameworks, under its **Global Initiative on Youth Crime Prevention through Sport** to support the effective use of sport in preventing violence and crime, building safe, just and inclusive societies and making progress towards SDG 16. **The Office does so through the**  "[**Line Up Live Up**](https://www.unodc.org/documents/dohadeclaration/Sports/LULU/Flyer/LULU_flyer_EN.pdf)**”** training programme and the “**Sport against Crime: Outreach, Resilience, Empowerment of at-risk youth” (SC:ORE**) initiative, jointly implemented with the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

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| **Please provide more details on each initiative including items below:** | | |
| **Objective(s):** | *Please indicate which, if any, of the following fall among the main objectives of the initiative:* | |
| * **Ensuring no one is left behind (advancing empowerment, inclusiveness and equality through sport)** | * Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity |
| * **Leveraging sports events to promote** action to combat climate change, advance peace **and/or sustainable development.** | * **Conflict prevention/peace building.** |
| * **Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination.** | * Safely harnessing sport for sustainable development, peace, and wellbeing in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the use of technology. |
| * **Reinforce the 2030 Agenda** and eradicate poverty in times of multiple crises, leading to the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions. | * Safeguarding sport from corruption and crime. |
| * **Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace.** | * Other (please specify) |
| **Situation** | *What is the challenge or problem that the initiative aims to address?*  UNODC seeks to promote sport as a tool for violence and crime prevention among vulnerable youth at the national and local levels, by addressing specific risk and protective factors to violence and crime, helping them to build resilience, supporting inclusion and social cohesion and preventing youth recruitment and exploitation by criminal groups. Tailored interventions and programmes are developed focusing in particular on recidivism and social reintegration of offenders, prevention of violent extremism and prevention of gender-based violence through sport. | |
| **Implementation mechanisms:** | *What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?*  **“Line Up live Up”** training curriculum is delivered in the context of comprehensive crime prevention interventions to increase impact, create synergies and sustainability, and instil policy changes that promote evidence-based prevention, with emphasis on the monitoring and evaluation and process and impact assessment studies, partnerships, advocacy, and awareness.  **SC:ORE** is implemented through:  1) **Capacity building,** through the development oftailored tools and materials for policymakers and practitioners on the use of sport in secondary and tertiary prevention, building on current research findings, with a focus on at-risk youth and those in contact with the law to support reintegration and social inclusion.  **2) Policy development and technical assistance,** by conducting a series of policy events and workshops at national, regional, and global levels to promote sport-based intervention in the context of holistic youth crime prevention approaches.  **3) Pilot interventions,** using the above-mentioned tools, with a focus on urban sport, in two pilot countries, i.e., Mexico[[1]](#footnote-2) and Senegal[[2]](#footnote-3).  **4) Advocacy and awareness raising events,** including youth sport festivals and campaigns engaging elite athletes as role models and a global conference on sport for youth violence and crime prevention to share evidence-based programmes, showcase promising practice to support learning and policy development and promote partnerships in this area.  **5) Multi-sectoral partnerships** to strengthen the role and capacity of all actors, including of the sport sector, to promote and use sport as a tool for social cohesion, and prevention of violence and crime.  *What are the main deliverables/activities involved?*  **"Line Up Live Up"**  Through “Line Up Live Up”, UNODC provides capacity building and technical assistance to 12 Member States, i.e. Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan and Uganda.  In addition, **community outreach and youth and sport events were** implemented in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mexico, Tajikistan and Uganda on the occasion of the World Drug Day, the International Youth Day and the Nelson Mandela Day in 2023, using sport to promote youth wellbeing and healthy lifestyle, free from drug use, violence and crime, including gender-based violence.  Finally, to leave no one behind, effectively address stigma and promote the inclusion of children and youth in conflict with the law, tailored interventions were organized and delivered in **Lebanon and Tajikistan** for children and youth in juvenile detention facilities in cooperation with state actors.  **SC:ORE**    Within the reporting period, to further support global and national frameworks on sport for development and peace and the integration of sport programming to national crime prevention strategies, UNODC and the IOC organized, under the SC:ORE initiative, **five policy events at global and national levels** (in Mexico and Senegal) including a side event in the context of the 32nd UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ).  In addition, UNODC and the IOC worked on the development of tailored guidance tools to further support policy and programme development on crime prevention through sport. A **policy guide on preventing youth crime through sport,** which was reviewed and validated in an expert group meeting in 2023, is upcoming and will be available in the first quarter of 2024 in English, Arabic, French and Spanish.  **Other activities:**  **Supporting research and data collection and exploring the nexus of human trafficking in and through sport:**  Under its Global Programme on Trafficking in Persons and in coordination with the Regional Office for the Andean Countries and the Southern Cone, UNODC presented in May 2023 **the results of an exploratory study that analysed information on the occurrence of human trafficking in the context of soccer in Colombia**. Under the name “**Let's Team Up Against Human Trafficking**”, the study analysed a series of 45 interviews in four cities with local authorities, sport academies and young athletes that served to outline the panorama of the risk and protective factors associated with human trafficking “in and through” football in Colombia. The study is available in Spanish [here](https://www.unodc.org/documents/colombia/2023/Marzo-3/Hagamos_equipo_contra_la_trata_de_personas.pdf).  **Preventing Violent Extremism through sport in prison settings:**  In promoting specifically sport as a tool for prevention of radicalization and violent extremism and social reintegration of prisoners, a national consultation and a policy event were organized and delivered in Nigeria in cooperation with the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCoS), followed by a training for staff of correctional facilities and CSOs on sports-based programming in prison settings to prevent among others, conflict, radicalization and violent extremism. The specific objective of the sport-based interventions was to strengthen the capacity of the NCoS to deliver rehabilitation programmes, social reintegration support and other constructive activities for prisoners held for an (alleged) association with Boko Haram. In addition to training, sports equipment was provided to support implementation and access to sport of prisoners at the Maiduguri Maximum Security Custodial Centre in Borno State, Nigeria.  **Crime prevention through sports in intergovernmental bodies:**  Finally, the General Assembly resolution [A/RES/78/229](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4033025) on “Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity”, adopted on 19 December 2023, **invites the President of the General Assembly, in cooperation with UNODC to hold  a high-level debate on the theme *“Crime Prevention and Sustainable Development through Sports”*** and to prepare a summary of the discussion for transmission to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to all Member States.  *What is the time frame of implementation?*  There is no specific timeline and UNODC work and programming on Crime Prevention through Sport is ongoing. In the case of “Line Up Live Up”, however, activities are subject to availability of funding and are delivered in the context of various global, regional or national programmes in the broader areas of youth crime and drug use prevention, peace, safety and security. With regards to SC:ORE, the initiative is developed in the context of a joint UNODC-IOC programme, which is funded from 2022-2025, with the possibility to be extended. | |
| **Target Audience(s):** | *Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?*   * Vulnerable youth, including youth in contact with the law and youth impacted by violence and crime in marginalized areas and communities, and youth at risk of recruitment, exploitation and victimization by organized criminal groups such as gangs, violent extremist and terrorist groups, human trafficking and drug trafficking networks. * Members States and national and local authorities in the broader crime prevention criminal justice and sport sector, including Ministries of Justice, Interior and Security, Ministries of Education, Youth, Health and Sport and local authorities. * Civil society organizations. * Sport sector actors. | |
| **Partners/Funding:** | *Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles?*  **Line Up Live Up**  The programme is delivered through different projects and programmes at global, regional and country levels, in partnership with state and non-state actors, including Member States actors from crime prevention and criminal justice sectors, youth, sport, education and public health, local authorities and civil society organizations. In the course of the delivery of programmes and the implementation of activities, UNODC also engaged with other UN entities, including UNESCO, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF and UNRWA.  **SC:ORE**  The SC:ORE initiative is delivered, in cooperation with the IOC and with the engagement at country level of National Olympic Committees and other partners, including local authorities, CSOs, academia, sport actors and federations.  *What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?*  Both Line Up Live Up and SC:ORE are initiatives implemented under the umbrella of UNODC Global Initiative on Youth Crime Prevention through Sports, which was initiated in the context of UNODC global programme for the implementation of the Doha Declaration and was fully funded by the State of Qatar from 2016 to 2021. Since 2021, UNODC continues its work within the umbrella of the Global Initiative, but under different funding sources. Line Up Live Up is funded by multiple donors and programmes at national regional and global levels. SC:ORE (2022-2025) is currently funded by the IOC. | |
| **SDG Alignment:** | *To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?*  **SDG16, SDG11, SDG4, SDG4, SDG3 and SDG17**  Both Line Up Live Up and SC:ORE contribute to the achievement of SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by helping Member States reduce violence and create safer and more inclusive settlements. They also contribute to SDG 5 on gender equality through enhancing girls’ participation and empowerment and challenging negative stereotypes and attitudes that condone or justify gender-based violence; to SDG 3 on good health and wellbeing, by promoting healthy lifestyles and sport activities for youth, as well as the prevention of drug use; and to SDG 4 on quality education by providing life skills training to youth and promoting human rights, gender equality, and a culture of peace and non-violence.  *Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.*  The contribution of sport and sports-related youth programmes in empowering and engaging young people is also acknowledged in the “[Kyoto Declaration](https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/Congress/21-02815_Kyoto_Declaration_ebook_rev_cover.pdf)”[[3]](#footnote-4), which calls for holistic and inclusive prevention approaches that address the root causes of violence and crime and involve all relevant sectors of government, whilst reaffirming the importance of sport in engaging and empowering young people.  Likewise, General Assembly resolutions [A/RES/74/170](https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3847134) and [A/RES/76/183](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=A%2FRES%2F76%2F183&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) on “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies” called on Member States to strengthen cooperation with sports organization, and examine, also with the support of UNODC, effective ways and means of integrating sport into youth crime prevention frameworks aiming to, among others, address push and pull factors of violence and crime, support the reintegration of offenders, promote girls empowerment, prevent gender-based violence and ensuring sport as a safe space for all. | |
| **Alignment with global frameworks:** | *How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan, WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?*  UNODC’s “Line Up Live Up” programme and the SC:ORE initiative align with the following priorities:  **Kazan action plan:**  **I. Developing a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity**  I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education  I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women  I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation  **II. Maximizing the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace**  II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages.  II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.  II.3 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all and skills development through sport.  II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive, and equitable societies.  II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls.  **III. Protecting the Integrity of Sport**  III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups.  **WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity:**  **CREATE ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS**  ACTION 2.3, proposed action:  5. Encourage urban planning policies, building design, and crime prevention and enforcement strategies that reduce crime and the fear of crime, to facilitate increased active use of open public and private spaces. | |
| **Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:** | *Which of the four thematic areas of the* [*UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace*](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/06/14.pdf) *is this initiative designed to align?*  The “Line Up Live Up” progamme and the SC:ORE initiative, are aligned with the following thematic areas of the **UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace**, namely areas**:**  1. Global framework for sport for development and peace  2. Policy development  3.Resource mobilization, programming and implementation  4. Evidence of impact and follow-up  *To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?*  **Line of Action: 1. Global framework for sport for development and peace**   1. improve cooperation and coordination to create a common vision of the role of sport for development and peace, particularly relating to the 2030 Agenda, and to contribute to the achievement of universally agreed development goals through sport, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals. 2. support the alignment of sport for development and peace practice with global frameworks, in particular the 2030 Agenda, identifying and applying mechanisms for alignment and consistency between stakeholders’ activities.   **Line of Action: 2. Policy development**   1. support the systematic integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace into the development sector and into international, national and subnational development plans and policies. 2. facilitate alignment between relevant policy frameworks as well as coherence between frameworks and implementation.   **Line of Action: 3: Resource mobilization, programming and implementation**   1. enhance and secure sustainable funding mechanisms and investment and resource allocation to sport for development and peace, including multi-stakeholder arrangements and different sectors at all levels.   **Line of Action: 4. Evidence of impact and follow-up**   1. support the provision and dissemination of research, monitoring and evaluation, and measurement tools with regard to sport as a tool for development and peace. | |
| **Outcomes:** | *What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?*  As a direct result, the initiative further supported integration of sport-based programmes in national, regional and local crime prevention frameworks in the context of holistic multisectoral approaches to crime and violence prevention.  More specifically, within the reporting period, UNODC delivered 43 capacity building and training events on the “Line Up Live Up” programme to 12 Member States, for more than 1,200 coaches and trainers, youth workers and other practitioners, on the use of sport as tool for youth crime prevention and supported the sport-based life skills training of over 31,000 youth at school and community settings, helping them to strengthen their resilience to violence, crime and drug use. In addition, more than 4,000 boys and girls in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mexico, Tajikistan and Uganda were engaged through community outreach and youth and sport events, promoting social cohesion, and instilling values and positive behavioral change.  As a result, by addressing specific risk and protective factors, the initiative enhanced the capacity of Member States and other national actors to effectively use sport for youth violence and crime prevention.  Under the SC:ORE initiative, UNODC and the IOC organized five policy events at global and national levels (in Mexico and Senegal). In this context, an event held at the margins of the 32nd UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), titled “[Team up against Crime: Strengthening the role and contribution of sport in the context of multisectoral partnerships for youth crime prevention”](https://olympics.com/ioc/news/ioc-and-unodc-highlight-sport-s-powerful-role-in-youth-crime-prevention), was organized by the IOC and UNODC and supported by Austria, France, Mexico, Netherlands, and Thailand. The event was attended by over 170 participants in person and online. Moreover, an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “Integrating Sport in youth crime prevention and criminal justice frameworks to prevent juvenile delinquency and reduce (re)offending”, brought together over 30 experts from the broader sport for development and crime prevention and criminal justice sector, including CSOs, sport federations, academia, and state actors. The EGM aimed to share promising practices and experiences on sport for crime prevention and collect expert advice and feedback on policy guidance development.  Finally, a UNODC/IOC policy guide on preventing youth crime through sportwill be available in the first quarter of 2024 to further support policy and programme development on crime prevention through sport. | |
| **Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:** | *What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?*  UNODC is committed to evidence-based programming, and actively promotes and supports national actors and enhances their capacity for monitoring and evaluation, through tools and capacity building.   * In the context of UNODC work on sport for crime prevention, and its global initiatives such as the “Line Up Live Up” programme and the SC:ORE initiative, the Office provides technical assistance and capacity building to national actors to develop **evidence-informed sport programming and interventions**, which are based on concrete Theory of Change, and to tailor, contextualize and apply monitoring and evaluation frameworks and impact assessments. * All UNODC guidance tools on sport-based programming include dedicated sections and guidance materials underlining the importance of monitoring and evaluation and the commitment of the Office to evidence-based interventions. * Moreover, specific tools have been developed by UNODC on the monitoring and evaluation of UNODC sport-based programmes. In this context, for example, UNODC has developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework for the “Line Up Live Up” curriculum. Data are collected by national actors, and analysed with the support of UNODC, at national and global levels. * Tailored tools are also developed to collect inputs from young participants, through Focus Group Discussions and Youth Surveys. Their feedback and views feed into the implementation of programme activities.   *What specific monitoring and evaluation tools are involved?*  Monitoring tools for capacity building activities include activity reports, lists of beneficiaries, pre-post assessment questionnaires and participant satisfaction surveys.  In addition, dedicated tools have been developed for the process and impact assessment of sport-based programming for youth. Those include:   * Process tools, e.g. focus group discussion templates for youth participants and trainers, youth surveys (self-reporting), focus group discussions, observation checklists and mentoring reports template for training activities, and semi-structured interviews template for trainers and managers engaged in programme implementation. * Impact tools, e.g. theory of change with short, midterm and long-term outcomes, matrix of impact assessment indicators, semi-structured interview template for youth (base line and end line), self-assessment surveys for youth and focus group discussion templates (as above). | |
| **Challenges/Lessons learned** | *What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?*  Key challenges to implementation include the need for human and financial resources to ensure programme sustainability and monitoring and evaluation, and low availability and accessibility of sport for youth in marginalizedcommunities.  *What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?*   * Institutionalize sport-based programmes in crime prevention frameworks is key for ensuring the availability of resources and sustainability. * Further invest in research and monitoring and evaluation. * Enhance the role of the sport sector and national sport federations in promoting the use of sport for peace and development, including in relation to violence and crime prevention. * Invest in human resources, building capacity of sport coaches and other related actors in using sport as tool for violence reduction. * Promote a multi-agency approach and build and sustain local partnerships. | |

***UNODC Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime***

In 2018, UNODC developed the **UNODC Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime** to respond to calls by the international community to support governments and sports organizations to prevent, detect, disrupt, investigate and sanction wrongdoing in sport. Through developing and implementing this programme, UNODC contributes to the 2030 Agenda and promoting sport as an enabler of sustainable development, particularly closely linked to SDG target 16.5.

The Programme supports the 190 States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) to effectively implement their commitments and tackle corruption in sport and strengthen its integrity.

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| **Please provide more details on each initiative including items below:** | | |
| **Objective(s):** | *Please indicate which, if any, of the following fall among the main objectives of the initiative:* | |
| * **Ensuring no one is left behind (advancing empowerment, inclusiveness and equality through sport)** | * Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity |
| * **Leveraging sports events to promote action to combat climate change, advance peace and/or sustainable development** | * Conflict prevention/peace building |
| * **Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination** | * **Safely harnessing sport for sustainable development, peace and wellbeing in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, including through the use of technology** |
| * Reinforce the 2030 Agenda and eradicate poverty in times of multiple crises, leading to the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions | * **Safeguarding sport from corruption and crime** |
| * **Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace** | * Other (please specify) |
| **Situation** | *What is the challenge or problem that the initiative aims to address?*  Corruption and economic crime in sport are complex and multifaceted threats, often involving transnational elements. They pose a serious threat to the social and economic benefits of sport, including by having a particularly negative impact on youth.  In 2018, UNODC developed the Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime programme to respond to calls by the international community to support governments and sports organizations to prevent, detect, disrupt, investigate and sanction wrongdoing in sport.  Manifestations of sport-specific corruption risks and challenges include competition manipulation (also commonly known as match-fixing), illegal betting, the organization and delivery of sports events, the transfer of athletes and players, the ownership and administration of sports organizations, corruption and gender in sport, and infiltration of organized crime groups in sport. | |
| **Implementation mechanisms:** | *What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?*  Underpinning UNODC’s work on tackling the problem of crime in sport is its close cooperation and collaboration with key stakeholders with joint activities aimed at **raising awareness, developing capacity building materials as well as providing technical assistance** to Member States and sports organizations.  *What are the main deliverables/activities involved?*  Over the reporting period, UNODC organized or supported 42 activities and events at national, regional, and international levels for the benefit of over 1,000 participants from more than 90 countries. These include awareness raising and capacity building activities, including through workshops, conferences and media campaigns.  Additionally, during the reporting period, UNODC continued its participation in the meetings of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) World Cup 2022 Integrity Task Force and joined the FIFA Women’s World Cup 2023 Integrity Task Force. The main mission of the Task Force is to identify alerts related to match manipulation during FIFA World Cups (Men and Women), and to support, where appropriate, activities linked to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of such incidents on a case-by-case basis.  UNODC also held a special Side Event on the margins of the fourth GlobE Network Plenary Meeting on “How can the UNODC GlobE Network be used to safeguarding sport from corruption?” in Vienna. At the tenth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, a Special Event on Safeguarding Sports from Corruption and a meeting on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption with a focus on 2026 FIFA World Cup and 2028 Summer Olympiad were organized.  **Other activities**  **GlobE4Sport:**  A key and new initiative, launched under the auspices of the UNODC-facilitated GlobE Network, was the presentation of **a new initiative called GlobE4Sport**, which aims to enhance efforts of criminal justice authorities and sports organizations to disrupt, investigate and sanction corruption, economic crime, and wrongdoing in sport which will be rolled out in 2024.  *What is the time frame of implementation?*  The UNODC Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime was launched in 2018 and its implementation is ongoing. | |
| **Target Audience(s):** | *Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?*  Primary beneficiaries of the implemented initiative include:   * Member States and sports governing bodies (at international and national levels); * Law enforcement agencies (police, specialized agencies, etc.); * Prosecution services, judiciary and sports disciplinary committees; * Public authorities (betting regulatory authorities, Ministries of Interior, Justice, Sport etc.); * Sports organizations (international, national, and local); * Private sector (betting companies, sponsors etc.); * Individuals (sports players, agents, sports organization leaders, referees etc.). | |
| **Partners/Funding:** | *Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles?*  UNODC carries out a number of activities through partnership agreements with a number of institutions, including the IOC, FIFA, the Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), the Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy. The Office also cooperates with and strengthens relationships with UNESCO, ILO, Council of Europe, the International Cricket Council, INTERPOL, Union of European Football Associations, the Tennis Integrity Unit and World Rugby, among others.  Additionally, UNODC has engaged with the integrity officers of the Asian Football Confederation, the Confederation of African Football, the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football and the South American Football Confederation, as well as selected Governments.  UNODC is also a founding partner of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS), a unique multi-stakeholder platform open to all Member States which has as its mission “to bring together international sports organizations, governments, inter-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen and support efforts to eliminate corruption and promote a culture of good governance in and around sport”. In July 2019, an IPACS Task Force 4 was established. Co-chaired by UNODC and the IOC, it aims to enhance cooperation between law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sports organizations.  *What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?*  Voluntary contributions from IOC, Member States, and the European Union. | |
| **SDG Alignment:** | *To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?*  **SDG3, SDG5, SDG16 and SDG17**  UNODC’s work on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime contributes to the achievement of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and target 3.d as it is encourages sport to aim at eradicating barriers and making sport available to all and thereby contributing to healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages. It also contributes to SDG 5 on gender equality, especially targets 5.1, 5.2 and 5.c., by actively encourage the greater participation and representation of women in sports-related activities, programmes and initiatives; to SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, in particular targets 16.3, 16.5, 16.6 and 16.a; and to SDG 17  on Partnerships for Goals by developing partnerships with key stakeholders, as mentioned under the “Partners and funding” section. | |
| **Alignment with global frameworks:** | *How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the* [*Kazan Action Plan*](https://en.unesco.org/mineps6/kazan-action-plan)*,* [*WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity*](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272722/9789241514187-eng.pdf) *or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?*  The UNODC Programme Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime also directly aligns with and contributes substantially to attain the objectives of the **Kazan Action Plan** addressing the Main Policy Area III, Protecting the Integrity of Sport, and in particular the following specific policy areas contained, namely:  III. 2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups  III. 3 Foster good governance of sports organizations  III. 4 Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitions  In terms of other related internationally agreed frameworks, this work is aligned with resolution 73/24 of the General Assembly on sport as an enabler of sustainable development and resolutions 8/4 on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and 7/8 on Corruption in sport adopted by the Eighth and Seventh Sessions of the Conference of States parties to the UNCAC. | |
| **Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:** | *Which of the four thematic areas of the* [*UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace*](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/06/14.pdf) *is this initiative designed to align?*  The UNODC Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime aligns with all thematic areas of the **UN Action Plan on Sport for Development**, namely areas:  1. Global framework for sport for development and peace  2. Policy development  3. Resource mobilization, programming, implementation  4. Evidence of impact and follow-up  *To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?*  **Line of Action: 1. Global framework for sport for development and peace**   1. need for comprehensive stakeholder coordination and contribution towards the global framework for sport for development and peace, as well as towards the achievement of universally agreed development goals through sport, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals. 2. need for consistent information and best practice sharing in the field of sport for development and peace 3. need for leaders and role models to encourage, facilitate and advocate joint efforts and action in sport for Development and peace.   **Line of Action: 2. Policy development**   1. need for sport for development and peace strategies to be incorporated into international, national and subnational development plans and policies with enhanced cooperation and coordination among stakeholders 2. need for aligning international, national and subnational policy frameworks concerning sport for development and peace, as well as translating them into action, taking into consideration principles and guidelines of good governance.   **Line of Action: 3. Resource mobilization, programming, implementation,**   1. need for sustainable investment, resource mobilization and funding streams, alongside creative partnerships, for achieving development and peace objectives through sport. 2. negative effects associated with sport contexts, particularly sport events, present challenges to be addressed. 3. need to identify and address key thematic areas in sport for development and peace, as well as cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender, disability, integrity, transparency and health.   **Line of Action: 4. Evidence of impact and follow-up**   1. need for common standards and methods for the evidence base concerning sport for development and peace | |
| **Outcomes:** | *What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?*  The expected outcomes of UNODC programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime are that Governments and sports organizations will be effectively supported to tackle corruption in sport and strengthen its integrity.  The expected specific outcomes of the Programme are to raise awareness of corruption risks associated with sports among officials from government, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders. Since its launch in 2018, the Programme organized or supported 300 activities at national, regional, and international levels for the benefit of over 10,000 officials and representatives of sports organizations and criminal justice authorities from over 130 countries.  Furthermore, the Programme enhances capabilities and facilitates exchange of good practices and approaches to mitigate these risks among Governments, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders. For example, UNODC supported the FIFA Integrity Task Forces, which aimed at protecting the 2022 FIFA Men’s World Cup in Qatar and the 2023 Women’s World Cup in Australia and New Zealand from the manipulation of matches and enhancing international cooperation among its members. UNODC and World Rugby also co-organized an anti-corruption workshop for countries and national rugby unions, which had qualified for the Rugby World Cup in France in 2023, to raise awareness on the different integrity risks faced by rugby and to enhance cooperation between national rugby unions and criminal justice authorities.  Finally, several technical guides were developed to support relevant officials of sports organizations and criminal justice authorities to tackle corruption and economic crime in sport, namely:   * The joint UNODC-IOC-INTERPOL publication “[Investigation of Cases of Competition Manipulation: a Practical Guide](https://www.interpol.int/content/download/20641/file/Investigation%20of%20cases%20of%20competition%20manipulation.pdf)”. * The joint UNODC-IOC publication “[A Practical Guide to the Prosecution of Cases of Competition Manipulation](https://www.unodc.org/documents/Safeguardingsport/Publications/GUIDE_PROSECUTION_COMPETITION_MANIPULATION_NOV23_compressed.pdf)”. * The UNODC and IOC publication developed under the auspices of Task Force 4 of the International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport “[Legal Approaches to Tackling Bribery in Sport](https://www.unodc.org/images/Safeguardingsport/Publications/IPACS_TACKLING_BRIBERY_AND_SPORT_SEP2023.pdf)”. | |
| **Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:** | *What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?*  UNODC internal reporting mechanisms include activity reports, monitoring sheets, feedback forms from participants and downloaded statistics.  *What specific monitoring and evaluation tools are involved?*  UNODC internal reporting mechanisms include activity reports, monitoring sheets, feedback forms from participants and downloaded statistics. | |
| **Challenges/Lessons learned** | *What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?*  Identifying relevant focal points from key stakeholders such as existing law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sports organizations with a view to facilitating cooperation and coordination at national and local levels.  *What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?*   * Form new partnerships with key stakeholders to reach a wide audience with a view to disseminating tools and to increase the impact of delivered activities. * Seek more active involvement from the private sector in strengthening integrity in sport, with a view to develop public-private partnerships in this area. * To look to involve more women in related activities. | |

1. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/frontpage/2024/February/champions-at-life_-breaking-the-cycle-of-violence--crime--and-drug-use-through-sports.html>

   <https://www.unodc.org/lpomex/noticias/enero-2024/empoderamiento-de-las-juventudes_-lanzamiento-del-programa-score-deporte-contra-el-delito.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/ccpcj-news-score-senegal.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted at the 14th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and endorsed by the General Assembly at its 76th session in December 2021. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)