

# IOC Contribution to UNSG Report on Sport for Development & Peace 2018-2020

---

## I. Global framework on sport for development and peace [SDG 16]

---

*Several international political documents, declarations, and high-level political dialogues recognised the contribution sport can make as an enabler for peace, sustainable development, humanitarian assistance, and health promotion.*

### 1) Tokyo 2020 and PyeongChang Olympic Truce Resolutions

The UN Resolution “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic spirit” was adopted on 9 December 2019 by the UN General Assembly. Tokyo 2020 President Yoshiro Mori introduced the resolution to the Assembly and 186 countries co-sponsored it.

In November 2017, a similar resolution was adopted ahead of the Pyeongchang Olympic Winter Games 2018. The consensus for the Olympic Truce resolution adoption included the Republic of Korea and the Democratic Peoples’ Republic of Korea as well as the future hosts of the Olympic Games: Japan, China, France and the United States of America. The resolutions call for UN member states to respect the Olympic Truce in accordance with the Olympic spirit of universality, solidarity and peace.

### 2) Political Dialogue in Korea

PyeongChang 2018 created an opportunity for athletes from the National Olympic Committees of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to march together at the Opening Ceremony and compete as a unified Korean team in the women’s ice hockey tournament. The IOC has made a long-term commitment to supporting the on-going peace talks and dialogue on the Korean peninsula.

IOC President Thomas Bach visited Pyongyang, DPRK, for meetings with political and sports leaders to discuss the country’s participation in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, as well as the Youth Olympic Games. Both the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Supreme Leader Kim Jong-un and Moon Jae-In, President of the Republic of Korea, praised the Games’ crucial role in bringing the two Koreas closer together.

## II. Policy development for mainstreaming and integrating sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies

---

### 1) Protection of Refugees [SDG 3, 5, 10, 11, 16]:

- The IOC and the UNHCR worked together to support the endorsement of **the Global Compact on Refugees** by the UN General Assembly in December 2018. The Compact forges a stronger, fairer response to large refugee movements and situations of prolonged displacement and it recognises sport as a tool that contributes to social development, inclusion, cohesion and well-being of refugees.  
Over 80 organisations, including National Olympic Committees, international sporting federations, States, United Nations Agencies, and non-governmental organisations, joined the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Refugee Foundation, and the UNHCR at the first Global Refugee Forum held in Geneva on 17 and 18 December 2019. The sporting world agreed to three pledges that will help promote-access to sport facilities, competition and

programmes, contributing to improved social inclusion, social cohesion and psychosocial wellbeing for refugees and host communities.

- **Olympic Refugee Foundation**

The International Olympic Committee founded the Olympic Refugee Foundation in late 2017. Its purpose is to support the protection, development and empowerment of children and youth in vulnerable situations through sport.-

The Olympic Refugee Foundation has as a goal of creating opportunities for 1 million forcibly displaced young people to have access to safe sport by 2024. There are currently programmes in 7 countries (Colombia, DRC, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Rwanda, Turkey) and new programmes commencing in Bangladesh, Colombia and Uganda in 2020. The Olympic Refugee Foundation places sport at the centre of its objectives to improve social inclusion, social cohesion and psychosocial wellbeing.

The Olympic Refugee Foundation is working in partnership with the United Nations, national governments, international federations, non-government organisations and other foundations and coordinated the formation of a global sport coalition which engaged more than 80 organisations that pledged support for refugees through sport at the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva, December 2020.

- **Refugee Olympic Team**

The IOC has continued to support refugee athletes following the introduction of the first Olympic Refugee Team at the Rio 2016 Olympics. The IOC currently supports 50 Refugee Athletes through Olympic Solidarity Scholarships to enable them to train, compete and prepare. A second-Refugee Olympic Team will compete at the Olympic Game Tokyo 2020.

## 2) Sustainable Development [SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17]:

The IOC's [Sustainability Strategy](#) was launched in early 2017. Based on the responsibility of the IOC as an organisation, as the owner of the Olympic Games, and as the leader of the Olympic Movement, it focuses on five focus areas i.e. infrastructure and natural sites, sourcing and resource management, mobility, workforce, and climate. The Paris 2024 Olympic Games will be the first edition of the Games that will reflect the objectives of this strategy.

The IOC published its first [Sustainability Report](#), compiled according to the Global Report Initiative (GRI), in October 2018 to share progress made across its 18 objectives for 2020. A more succinct [Progress Update](#) was published one year later in 2019 to once again share information on the progress achieved against its objectives.

### As an organisation:

- Olympic House, the IOC's new headquarters in Lausanne, is one of the most sustainable buildings in the world. It was awarded three prestigious sustainable construction awards: LEED v4 Platinum, SNBS Platinum and Minergie-P.
- The IOC installed in 2019 a hydrogen production and refuelling station, powered by renewable energy, that services eight fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEV) at Olympic House.

### As owner of the Games:

- The IOC created the "[Carbon Footprint Methodology for the Olympic Games](#)" to help Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (OCOGs) understand, measure and reduce their carbon impact.
- We also published the "[Olympic Games Guide on Sustainable Sourcing](#)" to help OCOGs meet the IOC's sustainable sourcing requirements.

- **Tokyo 2020**

The Tokyo 2020 Games bid preceded the development and implementation of the IOC Sustainability Strategy. However, the Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and

Paralympic Games introduced Tokyo 2020's commitment to sustainability and the contribution to SDGs in the context of the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace in April 2019. The Tokyo 2020 Games have set five main sustainability themes.

1. Climate change ("Towards Zero Carbon" offsetting with energy savings and renewable energy)
2. Resource management (3R Reduce, Reuse, Recycle "Zero Wasting")
3. Natural environments and biodiversity ("City within Nature/Nature within City)
4. Human rights, labour and fair business practices (UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights)
5. Involvement, Cooperation and Communications – Engagement (inclusive participation and collaboration of society)

The organising Committee also established the Tokyo 2020 Sustainable Sourcing Code as a tool to ensure sustainability throughout the supply chains of products and services Tokyo 2020 procures as well as licensed products.

- **PyeongChang 2018**

The PyeongChang 2018 bid preceded the development and implementation of the IOC Sustainability Strategy. However, the PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games' Sustainability Report was designed to benefit both humanity and the environment across five areas:

1. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Embracing renewable energy;
3. Building sustainable venues;
4. Using an environmentally-friendly transport infrastructure;
5. Conserving biodiversity and restoring nature.

Six newly built Olympic competition venues received national green building certification. And the Organising Committee also designed recycling infrastructure that was used across Games locations. Operational staff members drove electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles for the duration of the Games, and permanent electric vehicle recharging stations were installed for community use, following the conclusion of the Games. The newly constructed wind power plant provided 104% of consolidated energy needed for the Games. 6,654 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions were reduced as a result of spectators taking the Express Train from Wonjo and Gangneung during the Games.

Apartments at both the PyeongChang and Gangneung Olympic Villages, as well as the media village, were sold for residential use. Eight of the venues are being used as winter sports facilities following the Games, helping to position the region as an Asian winter sports hub for decades to come.

Gangwon will host the Winter Youth Olympic Games 2024 as part of the continuing legacy of PyeongChang 2018.

### **As leader of the Olympic Movement**

- **Clean Seas Campaign** - In June 2018, the IOC announced its partnership with UN Environment for the Clean Seas campaign and called on the Olympic Movement to join the effort. 11 International Federations, four National Olympic Committees, and three Worldwide Olympic Partners (Coca-Cola, Dow and P&G) have so far pledged their support for the campaign and committed to taking an active position towards minimising their impact on the environment. Ahead of the UN Climate Action Summit 2019, IOC-supported Olympic Champion Hannah Mills and three other Olympic champions, spoke at the UN Youth Climate Summit, highlighting the power of sport to help the world address climate change. Hannah Mills launched the Big Plastic Pledge in 2019, a global campaign that calls on athletes and fans to reduce their consumption of single-use plastic. Almost 200 elite athletes have signed the pledge, committing to reducing plastic use in their own lives and encouraging others to do the same. The campaign continues to be supported by the IOC as part of its commitment to the UN Clean Seas initiative.

- **Sports for Climate Action Framework**

The IOC and UN Climate Change launched in December 2018 the Sports for Climate Action Framework to raise awareness and action to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. The movement gathers governing bodies, sport federations, leagues, and clubs to jointly develop the climate action agenda in sports, by leading and supporting specific working groups and by bringing their expertise, tools and best practices into this framework. The Framework consists of five principles and was created to drive emission reductions of sports operations to get on track for net-zero emissions by 2050 and tap the popularity and passion of sport to engage millions of fans in the effort. Sports for Climate Action works towards two overarching goals:

- 1) Achieving a clear trajectory for the global sports community to combat climate change, through commitments and partnerships according to verified standards, including measuring, reducing, and reporting greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the well below 2 degree scenario enshrined in the Paris Agreement; and
- 2) Using sports as a unifying tool to federate and create solidarity among global citizens for climate action.

Over 100 organisations across the world have signed to date, including the Tokyo 2020, Beijing 2022, and Paris 2024 Olympic Games.

### **3) Gender Equality [SDGs: 3, 4, 5]**

The IOC continues to promote gender equality and non-discrimination and inclusion in society, as set out in the Olympic Charter, to remove the barriers that continue to prevent women and girls from participating in sport at all levels through activities focused on advocacy, education and partnerships.

The adoption of the IOC **Gender Equality Review Project** signalled a historic step in the promotion of women in sport. Approved by the IOC Executive Board in 2018, the 25 action-oriented recommendations marked a significant milestone for the empowerment of women and girls through sport. Covering areas from governance and human resources to funding, sport and portrayal, the recommendations provide a solutions-based approach to strengthening gender equality across the entire Olympic Movement.

The IOC's **Gender Equality Strategy** built on the 25 recommendations to strengthen gender equality around 5 key themes: sport, portrayal, funding, governance and human resources, monitoring and communication related issues. Key achievements have included the development of a tracking and monitoring system, inspired by the Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum, to assess the progress of the recommendations.

Equality on the field of play of the Olympic Games. Female participation and events are at a historic high. The Youth Olympic Games Buenos Aires 2018 achieved a complete 50/50 balance (the first Olympic event ever to achieve this), as well as the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lausanne 2020. Tokyo will see 48.6% female participation, up from 46.1% and with an overall reduction in athlete quotas across the 28 sports.

The "One Win Leads to Another" Rio 2016 grassroots legacy programme with UN Women leverages the power of sport to empower girls in vulnerable situations and change harmful gender-based stereotypes and norms. In Argentina, more than 50 school teachers, sports coaches and educators have been trained in the OWLA methodology and in Brazil, more than 900 girls enrolled in the programme, 86 professionals and teachers have been trained in the methodology and 6700 young athletes were reached through the Youth School Games in 2019.

The IOC worked on balanced-portrayal of female and male athletes: The IOC's Olympic Information Service 'OIS', which runs during each edition of the Olympic Games, is making efforts to ensure equal coverage is dedicated to women's and men's events. It follows the IOC Portrayal guidelines (developed in 2018), which help raise awareness about gender bias in portrayal, addressing best practice in the sporting context and providing tips on how to overcome gender bias in sport communications.

#### 4) Safeguarding athletes from harassment and abuse [SDGs: 3, 5]:

The IOC has developed a Safeguarding Toolkit to assist National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and International Federations (IFs) in the development of policies and procedures to safeguard athletes from harassment and abuse in sport, in alignment with the third pillar of Kazan Action Plan. Since its launch at the end of 2017, the number of sports organisations who have developed, adopted and implemented their own safeguarding policy continues to rise which is both giving athletes the confidence to speak up and ask for help when they are concerned by safeguarding issues and is mitigating further cases occurring.

The “IOC Framework for safeguarding athletes and other participants from harassment and abuse in sport (Games-time period)” is now in place at all editions of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games, following its successful implementation at the Olympic Games Rio 2016 and at the Youth Olympic Games Buenos Aires 2018. It promotes education on the prevention of harassment and abuse in sport and provides the reporting mechanisms and case management procedure for any incidents of harassment and abuse during the Games. Also crucial to the Games-time Framework is the presence of the IOC Safeguarding Officer.

Athletes and other Games participants are able to report any incident of harassment or abuse via the IOC Safeguarding Officer, who handles each report through a confidential procedure linked to local law enforcement agencies and relevant disciplinary channels.

#### 5) Social Development through Sport [SDGs 3, 4, 5, 11]:

The “Sport and Technology – Education for the future” project is a partnership between the IOC and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) focusing on providing vulnerable young people between the ages of 12 and 18 with life skills and increase their employability. Implemented through the Education System, sports clubs and community centres in Ecuador, Colombia and Argentina.

The educational programme is based on three pillars:

- **Strengthening socioemotional skills** based on Olympic values;
- **Developing digital skills** (computational thinking, digital citizenship and programming)
- **Through organized sport** involving the community.

As part of a partnership between the IOC, the Olympafrica International Foundation and the Barça Foundation, the Olympafrica FutbolNet Cup programme brought together more than 105,000 girls and boys in 2019 to play football tournaments based on values such as respect, fair play, friendship and teamwork.

In addition to local and regional tournaments in 38 Olympafrica centres located in 33 different African countries, 12 Olympafrica centres ran additional programmes aimed at applying the Olympafrica FutbolNet methodology and its core elements – using sport to promote the Olympic values and develop positive behaviour, allowing mixed-gender teams, not using a referee so children themselves can solve conflicts – to sports other than football.

#### 6) Promoting Healthy and Active Societies [SDGs 3, 11]:

The IOC continues to play a significant advocacy role in the promotion of sport and physical activity at all levels around the world. 2018 marked the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Olympic Day, held every year on 23 June. Olympic Day sees millions of people participate in events across the globe to raise awareness of the vital role that sport and physical activity play in society. More than 150 NOCs celebrated Olympic Day in their respective territory, with a total of 3.1 million people taking part worldwide in events such as an Olympic Day Run, sports initiations or meetings with Olympic athletes.

Recognising the growing role that cities play in its citizens’ health and physical activity, six cities across the world were named in 2018 as the **world’s first Global Active Cities** for their work to offer all residents the opportunity to choose active and healthy lifestyles as part of a programme supported by

the IOC, in collaboration with Evaleo and The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA). Each city has embraced a management model that motivates people at risk of inactivity-related illnesses to take up regular physical activity and sport. In order to receive the Global Active City label, they each had to pass an independent audit with a stringent review of their physical activity and sports strategies and working practices.

In November 2018, the IOC opened applications for Sport and Active Society development grants to be awarded by the Sport and Active Society Commission to organisations that promote the health and social benefits of sport and participation. To be eligible, projects needed to focus on at least one of the following themes: social inclusion of refugees, promoting gender equality, bringing sport to urban settings, and engaging young people and/or senior citizens in physical activity. This grant programme takes place annually as a key project of the IOC Sport and Active Society Commission.

### **7) Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) and Sports Values in Every Classroom (SViEC) [SDGs 3, 11]:**

The Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) Toolkit, a practical set of free learning resources designed to inspire and allow young people to experience life values such as excellence, respect and friendship, was launched in 2016 in seven languages (English, French, Lithuanian, Spanish, Slovak, Russian and Japanese) and has so far reached more than 25 million youngsters worldwide.

In 2019, three Train the Trainers sessions intended to develop capacity among educators were organised; two in Saudi Arabia and one in Slovakia. OVEP is now recognised and implemented at the Ministries of Education in Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago, Albania and the Punjab (Pakistan).

The Education Partnership (collaboration between UNESCO, Olympic Foundation for Culture and Heritage, Agitos Foundation, WADA, ICSSPE/CIEPSS and International Fair Play Committee) launched the publication 'Sports Values in Every Classroom' (SViEC) in the pre-conference of Ministers at UNESCO (October 2019). This publication is available online with open access for free to everyone and is the result of the joint work of this partnership.

### **8) Anti-Corruption 2018-2020 [SDG 16, 17]**

The IOC has always considered integrity of sport as the basis of sport's credibility. As such, the IOC launched the International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS) in 2017. The IOC is a founding partner of this initiative, along with the Council of Europe, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Kingdom.

IPACS is a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to bring together international sport organisations, governments, intergovernmental organisations to strengthen and support efforts to eliminate the risks of corruption and promote a culture of good governance in sport. It has established four taskforces to develop actionable solutions for addressing four key areas of corruption in sport:

- 1) procurement,
- 2) major international sport events,
- 3) good governance and cooperation between law enforcement,
- 4) criminal justice authorities and sport organisations.

The IOC is providing continuous expertise to all the four taskforces of IPACS. Some of the outcomes of IPACS are the "Good practice examples for managing conflicts of interest in sport organisations" and the "Good practices and guidelines for the procurement of major international sports events-related infrastructure and services". Ongoing activity includes the development of a benchmark for sports governance at national and international levels.

The partnership will continue aggregating and analysing the expertise of its partners, sport organisations, governments and intergovernmental organisations with expertise in anti-corruption, in the identified areas. IPACS will keep on providing its stakeholders with practical solutions such as tools,

mechanisms and guidelines. In parallel, the partnership is aiming to continue raising awareness about its activities and about the value of coordinating the efforts of all stakeholders internationally through engagement and collaboration with IPACS.

In addition, the IOC set up the Olympic Movement Unit on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competitions, whose aim is the fight against competitions' manipulation and against related corruption activities.

\*\*\*\*\*