



**United  
Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs



# Compendium on Sport for Development and Peace

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## Key Messages

- Sport and physical activity can play a crucial role in societies by promoting people's health and well-being, by strengthening social ties and by fostering sustainable development and peace as well as solidarity and respect.
- Governments are increasingly recognizing and leveraging the power of sport as a tool for sustainable development and peace.
- To promote sport as a tool for sustainable development and peace, governments have engaged in six types of policies and initiatives:
  - i ) Legal, financial and infrastructure;
  - ii) Enhancing decent work;
  - iii) Strengthening child and youth development and education;
  - iv) Enhancing social inclusion, conflict prevention and peace building;
  - v) Promoting ethics and peace within sport;
  - vi) Building partnerships to promote sport for development and peace.
- The Compendium on Sport for Development and Peace captures emerging trends in this area and provides a preliminary analysis of their main features.
- The Compendium aims at supporting Member States interested in networking with other governments and learning about experiences in the practice of sport for development and peace.

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the “growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect, and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives” (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1, paragraph 37). The General Assembly has emphasized the contributions of sport to development and peace in a series of resolutions on sport as an enabler of sustainable development, and through an expanding network of actors and stakeholders supporting the theme.

Given the ever-growing awareness of the important role of sport as a tool for social development and peace, this Compendium, prepared by the Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), aims to capture emerging trends on sport for development and peace and to provide a preliminary analysis of their main features. The objective is to support Member States interested in networking with other governments and learning about experiences in the practice of sport for development.

The Compendium lists 44 selected initiatives from 16 countries, divided according to major categories of action areas, as follows:

1. Sport for all: legal, financial, and infrastructure initiatives;
2. Enhancing decent work;
3. Strengthening child and youth development and education;
4. Enhancing social inclusion, conflict prevention and peace building;
5. Promoting ethics and peace within sport;
6. Building partnerships to promote sport for development and peace.

The inclusion of any initiative in this publication does not represent an endorsement by the United Nations. These cases are shared for exchange of information so that Member States can learn from each other and create new partnerships to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda. The initiatives listed in this Compendium were submitted by Member States in response to a call for inputs launched by UN DESA/DISD in October 2021.

Member States are invited to contribute comments and additional feedback to this Compendium by emailing: [desa-sport@un.org](mailto:desa-sport@un.org). Stakeholders are likewise welcome to share their observations.



# 1. PROMOTING SPORT FOR ALL: LEGAL, FINANCIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVES

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Sport and physical activity can play a crucial role in societies by promoting people's health and well-being, by strengthening social ties and fostering sustainable development and peace as well as solidarity, and respect. To promote sport and physical activity in all sectors of society, governments have used different tools. One is the adoption of institutional and legal means to leverage the positive impact of sport in society. Some countries have ministries dedicated to sport: this is the case of Poland's Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport. Others, such as Morocco, have included the commitment to facilitate access to sport in their constitution.

The introduction of laws specifically addressed to the promotion of sport for development represents another legal tool used by countries. For instance, Japan's basic Act on Sport has the aim of comprehensively and systematically promoting measures related to sport. Other initiatives involve the inclusion of sport into a country's development plan, as is the case of Turkey's 11th Development Plan. Some of the laws and policies aim specifically to provide financial support to sport institutions. For instance, Brazil's Sports Incentive Law – LIE uses sport as a means of social inclusion by allowing resources from tax waivers to be applied in projects of various sport and para-sport events. Poland's Program Club provides direct support for small and medium-sized sport communities. Finally, in line with SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, some countries have paid specific attention to the development of sport infrastructure to allow access to sport and physical activity to a broader sector of society. Poland's Sporting Poland Program, for instance, aims at enabling mass sports practice through the development of local sport infrastructure.

# 1.1 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TOOLS TO PROMOTE SPORT FOR ALL

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## **Poland – Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport

Description: Developing sport for all is one of the main focus areas of the Polish Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport. The goal is to establish conditions for practicing sport by all social groups and to promote health enhancing physical activity. To achieve it, the Ministry implements a number of grant programs addressed to local governments, sports organizations and clubs. The overall budget in 2021 was PLN 295.5 million (EUR 65 million) for the promotion of sport in society and PLN 567 million (EUR 124.8 million) for investments in sport infrastructure.

SDGs: 3

Link: <https://www.gov.pl/web/kulturaisport>



## **Turkey – Ministry of Youth and Sport**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Turkey's Presidential Decree No. 1 (Article 184) gives to the Ministry of Youth and Sport the responsibility to identify policies to be implemented in the sports field and coordinate relevant works regarding federations, sports facilities, sponsorship as well as the protection of athletes' health. There are 64 independent sports federations and five dependent federations under the Ministry. Dependent federations generally carry out activities regarding newly emerging sports in Turkey; they are supported by the administrative and financial means of the Ministry.

SDGs: 3, 5, 10, 11.

Link: <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/19.5.1.pdf>

[https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf)

[content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf)

<https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47262376/Turkey-Countrysheet-2017.pdf/577932a0-caa0-f48c-94a6-196c30f2df17>

# 1.1 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TOOLS TO PROMOTE SPORT FOR ALL

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## **Morocco – Sport as a Constitutional right**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: In Morocco, sport and physical education are constitutional rights: article 26 and 33 set sport and physical education as among human rights, access to which must be ensured without any kind of distinction and in an approach of territorial equity. They assign public institutions the responsibility of taking all the appropriate measures to facilitate access to sports.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 8 10, 11, 14, 16, 17.

Link: [http://www.sgg.gov.ma/Portals/0/constitution/constitution\\_2011\\_Fr.pdf](http://www.sgg.gov.ma/Portals/0/constitution/constitution_2011_Fr.pdf)

[http://www.mjs.gov.ma/sites/default/files/bo\\_6640\\_fr.pdf](http://www.mjs.gov.ma/sites/default/files/bo_6640_fr.pdf)

<http://bdj.mmsp.gov.ma/Fr/Document/9011-Dahir.aspx>



## **The Republic of Azerbaijan - Law on Physical Culture and Sport**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The law promotes and ensures healthy lifestyles and well-being for all at all ages; an inclusive and equitable quality education in sport; gender equality in sport; and makes cities and human settlements inclusive, safe via sport.

SDGs: 3, 5, 11.

Link: <https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=28914>



## **Japan – Basic Act on Sport**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The purpose of this Act is to comprehensively and systematically promote measures concerning sport by providing basic principles concerning sport, and by clarifying the responsibilities of the national government and local governments, to contribute to the sound development of mind and body of citizens.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17

Link: [https://www.mext.go.jp/a\\_menu/sports/kihonhou/attach/1336024.html](https://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/sports/kihonhou/attach/1336024.html)

# 1.1 INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TOOLS TO PROMOTE SPORT FOR ALL

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## **Portugal - National Sport for All Programme**

Institution(s) in charge: Governmental Agency: Portuguese Institute of Sports and Youth (IPDJ)

Description: The National Sport for All Programme is a policy measure to support local clubs and associations in developing and implementing sports programmes aiming to promote the generalization of sports practice, in both formal and recreational settings (physical activity), fostering inclusion and strengthening social relationships. These programmes should promote practice among all segments of the population, foster social inclusion and integrate persons with disabilities, promote gender equality, environmental sustainability and active mobility. Since 2014 when it was created, the Programme has already supported more than 1500 projects all over the country, involving local sport and social associations, sports federations, national entities and universities, representing an investment of more than 21 million euros.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 10, 13, 14

Link: <https://ipdj.gov.pt/programa-nacional-de-desporto-para-%20todos>



## **Turkey - 11th Development Plan**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Turkey's 11th Development Plan addresses policies and measures for sport as a tool for development: it encourages everyone's regular participation in sport notwithstanding their age, and is aimed at enabling every citizen, youth in particular, to actively participate in sports. Projects include "Everybody Learns Swimming", "10 Thousand Basketball Hoops", "Sports Turkey", "Turkish Sportive Talent Searching and Sportive Guidance Project", "Turkish Olympic Preparation Center", "Full Support from Foundation Universities to Turkish Sports in Higher-education", "Run As You Can", "Streets are Ours – 3x3 Basketball Tournament".

SDGs: 3, 5, 10, 11

Link: <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/19.5.1.pdf>

[https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-](https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf)

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<https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47262376/Turkey-Countrysheet-2017.pdf/577932a0-caa0-f48c-94a6-196c30f2df17>

## 1.2 INITIATIVES PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

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### **Brazil - Sports Incentive Law (LIE)**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Sport Incentive Law (LIE) is a legal instrument using sport as a means of social inclusion. It allows resources from tax waivers (deduction of income tax due) to be applied to projects of various sports and para-sports events distributed throughout the national territory. Through donations and sponsorships, the projects carried out through the Sports Incentive Law serve children, young people, adults and older persons, in addition to ensuring the necessary support so that high-performance athletes can participate and represent Brazil in national and international competitions.

SDGs: 3

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/lei-de-incentivo-ao-esporte>



### **Brazil - Pelé Law Certification**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Pelé Law Certification Department is responsible for issuing the Cadastral Registration Certificate, a document that enables entities belonging to the National Sports System (SND) to receive public funds and to enjoy exemption from Income Tax – Legal Entity (IRPJ) and the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL), through the promotion of sports practice.

SDGs: 3

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/servicos/editais>



### **Poland – Club Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Club Program provides direct support for small and medium-sized sports communities (about 4,000 clubs per year). In 2021 it had an annual budget of PLN 57.3 million (EUR 12.5 million).

SDGs:

Link: <https://www.gov.pl/web/kulturasport>

## 1.2 INITIATIVES PROVIDING FINANCIAL SUPPORT

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### **Brazil – My Best Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Program aims to provide opportunities for access to physical, sporting and leisure activities to improve the quality of life, health and social well-being for people of all ages, including persons with disabilities. It expands and updates public policies for participation to sport at the national level; it is an update of the Sports and Leisure Program of the City (PELC). The Program provides diverse activities such as physical education, sports, cultural and artistic activities, dances, cognitive games, and other modalities such as capoeira and popular and indoor games. Furthermore, it finances sports equipment and uniforms, electronic and monitoring material (tablets), promotional materials and events, and human resources. The estimated annual amount for the implementation and development of the Program is approximately R\$353,500.00 (approximately US\$71,882).

SDGs: 10

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-especificos/esporte>



## 1.3 INITIATIVES PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

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### **Poland - Sporting Poland Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Program promotes the development of local sports infrastructure by co-financing public facilities enabling mass sports practice. It is funded by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport with an annual budget (in 2021) of PLN 450 million (EUR 98 million).

SDGs:

Link: <https://www.gov.pl/web/kulturaisport>



### **Principality of Monaco – School's sport facilities**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: To encourage sport for the general public, sports facilities in schools are open to sports associations after school hours. This allows the Government to maximize the use of all available sports facilities. At the same time where possible, school buildings are equipped with the necessary facilities (gymnasium or swimming pool) for practicing sport on an individual or group basis on site; otherwise, school classes use the high-quality facilities in the city.

SDGs: 9, 11

Link: <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Sport/A-sports-oriented-country>

## 1.3 INITIATIVES PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

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### **Turkey – Sport facilities**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Ministry of Youth and Sport builds and carries out the maintenance, rehabilitation and modernization of stadiums, swimming pools, football fields, youth centres, sports halls, athletics tracks and relevant youth and sports facilities all over the country; it also builds sustainable sports facilities to be used in the international sports organization it organises. The 11th Development Plan establishes building sports facilities at national level by taking geographical locations, climate and demographic elements into consideration.

SDGs: 3,5,10,11

Link: <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47262376/Turkey-Countrysheet-2017.pdf/577932a0-caa0-f48c-94a6-196c30f2df17>  
<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/19.5.1.pdf>  
<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf>



### **Republic of Azerbaijan – Post-conflict restoration of sport facilities**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Republic of Azerbaijan plans to restore destroyed sport infrastructure in territories certain . These will become the venues of international sport events, with the double goal of supporting the development of the region, and the peace process via sport.

SDGs: 16 o 3,5,11, 16

Link:

## 2. ENHANCING DECENT WORK THROUGH SPORT

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The promotion of sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all is at the heart of Goal 8. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to the loss of the equivalent of 255 million full-time jobs and has particularly affected the 1.6 billion informal economy workers who lack social safety net. The expanding sport industry and its interlinked sectors provide opportunities for decent employment and economic growth. Beyond professional sport athletes, in fact, employment opportunities range from sport journalism, sports advertising, sports merchandising, as well as tourism related to sport events. Efforts to leverage sport towards decent employment and sustainable economic growth range from setting specific strategies for the promotion of sport tourism, as is the case in Turkey's Sport Tourism Strategy, to supporting individuals employed in the sport sector, such as Brazil's Athlete Scholarship.



### **Brazil – Athlete Scholarship**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Athlete Scholarship Program is a public policy aimed at supporting high-performance athletes, established by Law No. 10,891, of 9 July 2004 and regulated by Decree No. 5.342, of January 14, 2005, as a way to guarantee direct transfer of financial resources, primarily, to athletes practicing for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. It is a direct support to high-performance athletes in relation to physical preparation and maintaining/improving sports results.

SDGs: 3

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/bolsa-atleta>

## 2. ENHANCING DECENT WORK THROUGH SPORT

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### **Principality of Monaco - High-level Olympic sportsperson status**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Through the Monegasque Olympic Committee, national athletes and their federation can receive support as part of their preparation for the Olympics. A provision granting the status of high-level Olympic sportsperson has been established to encourage national athletes to participate in major events such as the Olympic Games and enables them to train in optimum conditions thanks to adjustments to their working hours.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 11

Link: <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Sport/A-sports-oriented-country>



### **Turkey – Sport Tourism Strategy**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The 11th Development Plan sets the Turkish Sports Tourism Strategy for the long-term development of sports tourism. This includes the improvement of sports employment opportunities by, among others, implementing a coaching career system and providing talent searching to direct primary school students to the sport branches in which they may be successful (No: 652).

SDGs: 3, 4, 8

Link: <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/OnbirinciKalkinmaPlani.pdf>

### 3. STRENGTHENING CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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Sport plays a key role in the development of children and youth, contributing to their physical and well-being and providing soft skills and values crucial to the creation of cohesive and peaceful societies. Many of the initiatives on sport for development and peace, therefore, target children and youth. In line with SDG 4 – quality education - countries have leveraged sport and physical activity as a tool to ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The government of Japan, the Principality of Monaco, and Poland for instance, have recognized the importance of physical education in school and promoted sport as curricular or extracurricular activity. Sport indeed can enhance learning outcomes by advancing concentration and focus capabilities, academic performance and achievement, and leadership abilities. Policies and projects in this regard have included enhancing sport facilities and improving teachers training in physical education. Sport can also represent a channel for knowledge sharing and for the development of life skills relevant to the workplace and adult life beyond school. For this reason, several programs have focused on learning beyond school hours, providing sport for children and youth outside schools. This is the case of Brazil's Playing with Sport Action. These initiatives present several benefits: they improve the health and well-being of children and youth ; they provide them with soft skills such as teamwork and respect, which is useful for their adult life; they entertain children during their free time, providing support to working parents; and they can facilitate the integration of children and youth from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, contributing to their emancipation and the prevention of drug abuse and violence.

### 3. STRENGTHENING CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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#### **Principality of Monaco – Sport in school curricula**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Principality includes sport and physical activity in the school curricula. To develop sport in schools, physical education and swimming lessons are part of the timetable from a very early age and are taught by specialist instructors. Where possible, school buildings are equipped with the necessary facilities (gymnasium or swimming pool) for practicing sport on an individual or group basis on site; otherwise, school classes use the high-quality facilities in the city.

SDGs: 3, 4

Link: <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Sport/A-sports-oriented-country>



#### **Japan – Basic Act on Sport**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Basic Act on Sport (art. 17) commits national and local governments to enrich the instruction concerning physical education, through among others, the development of sport facilities (e.g., gymnasiums, athletic fields, swimming pools, martial art gyms); the improvement of the quality of teacher training for physical education, and the use of sport instructors in the area.

SDGs: 3, 4

Link: [https://www.mext.go.jp/a\\_menu/sports/kihonhou/attach/1336024.htm](https://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/sports/kihonhou/attach/1336024.htm)



#### **Principality of Monaco – Encouraging competitive sport in school**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: To encourage competitive sport, school students who need to spend many hours training can benefit from specially adapted timetables. Furthermore, pupils can take part in inter-class and inter-school tournaments and UNSS (Union Nationale du Sport Scolaire - National Sporting Union for Schools) competitions.

SDGs: 3, 4

Link: <https://en.gouv.mc/Policy-Practice/Sport/A-sports-oriented-country>



### 3. STRENGTHENING CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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#### **Poland – School Sport Club Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Program organizes multisport, extracurricular, free sport activities for primary and secondary school students; the program involved over 90 per cent municipalities with over 300,000 participants. It is funded by the Ministry of Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport with an annual budget (2021) of PLN 47.7 million (EUR 10.4 million).

SDGs: 3, 4

Link: <https://www.gov.pl/web/kulturaisport>



#### **Mexico – Technical Baccalaureate for the Education and Promotion of Sports**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Technical Baccalaureate conceives sport and education as determining factors of health, social cohesion and the integral formation of the human being. In this sense, they place adolescents at the centre of the national education system. Through this educational sports project, it seeks to expand coverage and comply with the decree to guarantee higher secondary education established as mandatory in 2012. In addition, it aims to improve the quality of life of thousands of people since sport and education contribute to the physical, mental and social well-being of any person. It will train athletes who will be multipliers and promoters of their disciplines and their benefits in the community. High schools will be spaces for community bonding and the reconstruction of the societal fabric and social development. The core axis of intervention is represented by sports practice of three disciplines with a long tradition in the country: comprehensive baseball training; comprehensive boxing training; and comprehensive middle-distance and long-distance athletics training. During the three years of study, students are granted health insurance by the Mexican Institute Social Security; residence and food in each of the venues; and universal scholarship for high school students. Upon graduation from the technical baccalaureate, students will be offered a place in the upper secondary education subsystem. The students will obtain a degree and professional license that will allow them to: continue their studies in the higher education system; or achieve a career as a high performance or professional athlete; or enter the world of sports at a national and international level; or aspire to be a teacher in the national public education system.

SDGs: 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 16

Link: <https://bachilleratodeportivo.sep.gob.mx/#/>

### 3. STRENGTHENING CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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#### **Brazil - Playing with Sport Action**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The action aims to offer children and teenagers from different regions of Brazil with sport and leisure options that fill their free time during their two annual vacation periods in a pleasant way.

SDGs: 3, 10

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-especificos/esporte>



#### **Brazil - Vem Ser Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Program targets children and adolescents with the aim to promote student-athletes development through the practice of sports; it offers appropriate pedagogical conditions for the practice of educational sport and promotes intersectoral actions that integrate educational sports policy to other sectors, such as education, health, culture, and defence. The program finances: sports equipment and uniform; electronic and monitoring material (tablet); promotional material and events; and human resources (core coordinator; physical education or sport teacher, intern of physical education or sport, technical assistant). The estimated amount for the implementation and development of the Program is approximately R\$ 244,700.00.

SDGs: 3, 4

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-especificos/esporte>

## 4. ENHANCING SOCIAL INCLUSION, PREVENTING CONFLICT AND BUILDING PEACE

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Thanks to its popularity and its physical and social economic benefits, sport can play a crucial role in fostering the social inclusion of vulnerable groups, and as a tool for conflict prevention and peace building. It can provide marginalized groups with soft skills – such as discipline and team-work – that can contribute to their health and well-being, contributing to the prevention of drugs abuse and violence. As a platform for disadvantaged groups to interact and integrate with other social groups, it can contribute to reducing discrimination and stigma by shaping community's attitude, on one hand, and by empowering marginalized individuals on the other. Therefore, it can break pre-existing stereotypes, fostering more inclusive and cohesive societies. Several countries have implemented initiatives targeting people with disabilities and/or from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds; these programs use sport as a tool of emancipation, often with a focus on youth and children.

Initiatives in this field range from the creation of ad-hoc institutions responsible for enhancing access to sport, to making sport facilities more accessible to vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, and to providing training on the subject to sport professionals. Brazil, for instance has set a National Secretariat of Paraspports with the aim to promote initiatives in paraspports public policy, providing the right of access to sports for persons with disabilities. Costa Rica's Civic Centers for Peace, for instance, targets young people in situation at risks providing them with development opportunities through sport activities. Other projects use sport as a tool for dialogue and peacebuilding across communities experiencing conflict. This is the case of Israel's Common Life Through Sport program, which facilitates relationships between Jewish and Arab Israelis through sport.

## 4.1 ENHANCING THE INCLUSION AND WELL-BEING OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

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### **Poland - Promoting Sports for the Disabled Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The program aims at increasing the participation of persons with disabilities through sports activity. It is funded by the Ministry of Culture, National Heritage and Sport with an annual budget (2021) PLN 17 million (EUR 3.7 million).

SDGs: 3, 10

Link: N/A



### **Brazil - National Secretariat of Parasports**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Secretariat aims to promote initiatives in parasports public policy, providing the right of access for people with disabilities to sports. It also seeks to make training accessible to professionals who work in this area, democratizing and passing on knowledge to people with disabilities, teachers, researchers and other members linked to the development of parasports.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 17

Link: N/A

## 4.2 ENHANCING THE INCLUSION AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE FROM DISADVANTAGED SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS

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### **Costa Rica – Civic Centers for Peace**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Ministry of Justice and Peace has seven Civic Centers for Peace in the country. The Civic Centers for Peace are public modern spaces targeting principally children, adolescents and young people in situations of social risk. It aims at creating development opportunities for them as a tool to promote social inclusion, prevent violence, improve student retention and strengthening citizen coexistence capabilities. Some of these programs include: sculpture, painting, dancing, childcare centre, library, youth-focused technology education programs, skatepark, soccer, basketball, and other sports and recreation activities. The Centers result from the collaboration of the central and local government and are part of the Program for the Prevention of Violence and Promotion of Social Inclusion, derived from Loan Agreement 2526 / OC-CR signed by the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica and the Inter-American Development Bank. Recently the Government had the resources to start a new operation to build 8 new Civic Centers in 2022-2026.

SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16

Link: <https://www.mjp.go.cr/viceministeriopaz/CentroCivico>



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SDGs: 3, 10

Link: N/A

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SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 17

Link: N/A



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SDGs: 3, 10

Link: N/A



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SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 17

Link: N/A

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AHfT2wQnrI4>



## 4.2 ENHANCING THE INCLUSION AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE FROM DISADVANTAGED SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS

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### **Brazil - Second Half Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The program serves young people aged between 6 and 17, primarily from area of social vulnerability and enrolled in the public school system. The initiative offers sports activities guided by qualified professionals and adequate teaching material. Each beneficiary can practice up to two group activities and one individual activity after school, for a total up to six hours a week. To carry out the activities, partnerships are signed with state and municipal governments through public notices and parliamentary amendments. Between 70 and 100 students are served per state/municipality, with an average of 35 students per class.

SDGs: 10

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/segundo-tempo/programa-segundo-tempo>



### **Colombia - Deporte para el Desarrollo**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The program aims to strengthen the skills of children, adolescents and young people through sport, and contribute to the healthy coexistence and social reintegration of internally displaced persons. The Colombian Ministry of Sports contributed with its experience in the regions of Colombia. This is a cooperation program between Colombia and the German Cooperation Agency GIZ.

SDGs: 16

Link: N/A

## 4.3 ENHANCING THE INCLUSION AND WELL-BEING OF OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

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### **Brazil – Plenitude Program**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The Program aims to provide opportunities for the practice of physical exercise, cultural and leisure activities for senior citizens, encouraging social interaction and socialization. The Program's target audience is predominantly people over 60 years of age.

SDGs: 10

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-especificos/esporte>

## 4.4 CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING

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### **Israel - Common Life through Sport (S4L)**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Common Life through Sport (S4L) is an initiative of the Israeli Ministry of Culture and Sports aimed at achieving SDG 16 by facilitating relationships between Jewish and Arab Israelis through sport. The program hopes to foster peace through a two-tiered approach. First, S4L fosters direct cooperation between youth, across wide demographics, to establish friendships and trust. Second, by establishing a space for cross-cultural youth interaction, S4L also aims to build relationships between Jewish and Arab Israeli parents. With an annual budget of 15,000 ILS per project, S4L currently runs boot camps, challenge sports, and leadership exercises in 18 locations across Israel. S4L also partners with numerous subsidiary organizations such as Run for Inspiration (dedicated running team), Football for Life (Jewish/Arab football league), and numerous international sport exchange programs to broaden its reach. Since its foundation, S4L has reached hundreds of youths aged 9-13 and is projected to expand its reach in 2022. The plan for 2022 included regular meetings, monthly activities between the different regions, a collaborative Bootcamp and a training camp in Germany. S4L programs are rooted in five core values: neutrality, trust, equality, respect, and responsibility. By instilling these values into children in a multicultural space, Israel hopes to usher in peace and trust for this generation and the next.

SDGs: 3, 5, 10, 11

Link: N/A

## 5. PROMOTING ETHICS AND PEACE WITHIN SPORT

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Using sport as a tool for development and peace in society entails, in the first place, ensuring that development and peace standards are implemented in the sport sector itself. To promote a culture of honesty, respect, and solidarity, several initiatives have addressed the issue of violence, and fair competition in sport. Portugal's Zero Violence Campaign, for instance aims at preventing and combatting violence in sport. To promote health, justice and equality in sport, Brazil has set a National Anti-Doping Program, a technical document defining best management and anti-doping practices.



### **Portugal – National Plan for Ethics in Sport (NPES)**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: Launched in 2012, the plan is a cross-cutting government initiative. The NPES encompasses a set of initiatives that aim to disseminate and promote the positive values in sports, notably respect, honesty, tolerance, and solidarity. It is based on five strategic pillars: education, events; publications and research; contest, and campaigns. In total, 2500 awareness sessions have been implemented, 461 certifications of ethical practices have been granted, more than 2000 entities registered on the NPES platform, and 58 entities joined the Fair Play Card. In total, 350.000 children from all over Portugal directly benefited from the NPES, and were encouraged by famous national athletes, notably Jorge Pina. This program involves several stakeholders throughout Portugal, such as local authorities, sports centres, schools, media, and athletes. The plan is the winner of the "Institution of the Year" Award 2021 from the Peace and Sport Organization based in Monaco and placed Under the High Patronage of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 10, 16

Link: <https://pned.ipdj.gov.pt/caracterizacao>

## 5. PROMOTING ETHICS AND PEACE WITHIN SPORT

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### **Brazil - National Secretariat for Football and Supporter's Rights**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The National Secretariat for Football and Supporter's Rights seeks to improve Brazilian football, both male and female, in addition to encouraging a culture of peace and respect for fans' rights. It carries out programs to encourage, develop and democratize access to sports training in soccer, futsal and beach soccer for children and teenagers and people with disabilities, as well as supporting the production and dissemination of scientific production, providing resources for conducting research, producing articles and books. It also promotes the implementation of programs to prevent domestic violence including at stadiums, during football matches, and to confront human rights violations. The Secretariat is a result of the partnership between the Ministry of Citizenship, the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights and the Brazilian Football Confederation (CBF).

SDGs: 3, 10

Link: <https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/outros/selecoes-do-futuro>  
<https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/outros/programa-academia-futebol>  
<https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/outros/integra-brasil>



### **Portugal - Zero Violence Campaign**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: A national campaign to prevent and combat violence in sport, promoted by the Authority for the Prevention and Combating of Violence in Sport (APCVD) in partnership with the Portuguese Institute for Sport and Youth (IPDJ). Launched in April 2019, it aims to raise awareness about the phenomenon of violence, promoting the ethical values of sport, such as cooperation, respect, solidarity, fair-play and tolerance. One of the priorities of the programme of the XXII Constitutional Government is the intervention on the phenomena of violence associated with sporting events with special focus on dissuading manifestations of racism, xenophobia and intolerance. The campaign, therefore, aims to involve civil society in raising awareness on this issue. It has thousands of followers on social networks; it has already been the target of hundreds of thousands of interactions and, through all its channels (own and partners' networks, references of the testimonials' authors, broadcasts on various television channels and other specific initiatives of the partners) has already reached millions of people, and has greatly contributed to raising awareness about violence associated with sport, promoting ethical values in sport, as well as sharing good examples, news and practices in the field of sports ethics.

SDGs: 3, 5, 10, 11, 16

Link: <https://www.violenciazero.gov.pt/pt>  
<https://www.facebook.com/violenciazero.gov/>

## 5. PROMOTING ETHICS AND PEACE WITHIN SPORT

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### **Portugal - National Observatory on Violence against Athletes (ObNVA)**

Institution(s) in charge: University

Description: The ObNVA is an initiative of ISMAI (University of Maia)/Maiêutica in collaboration with Plano i Association and has as partner entities the following organizations: the Portuguese Olympic Committee, the Portuguese Institute for Sport and Youth, the Authority to Prevent and Combat Violence in Sport, the Order of the Portuguese Psychologists, Coaching Portugal, and Gender Studies Research Centre. The ObNVA is a platform for anonymous and confidential reporting of situations of violence against athletes directly experienced or witnessed. In addition to the report, the respondent may, if they wish, request support for a possible complaint. The main objectives of this observatory are: i) Collect situations of violence against athletes directly experienced or witnessed; ii) Characterize situations of violence against athletes, in order to better understand their typologies, dynamics, consequences and implications; iii) Direct people, who request it, to the competent authorities (e.g., police agencies, victim care and support services); iv) Contribute to the development of scientific studies; v) Contribute to the optimization of policies and measures to prevent and combat violence against athletes.

SDGs: 5, 16

Link: <https://www.ismai.pt/pt/investigacao/obnva>



### **Portugal - Youth and Child Safeguarding in Sport (CSIS)**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The initiative Youth and Child Safeguarding in Sport is a joint project of the Council of Europe, as part of the project Child Safeguarding in Sport for which Portugal was invited to be "Squad Builder." It consists in a national policy roadmap for safeguarding children and young people in sport, to guarantee safer and positive environments in sport. The policy focuses on stepping up the role of the "Child Safeguarding Officer" who have the role of "guardians" in sports organizations. The roadmap has been designed collaboratively, involving 13 stakeholders that (can) have a role in preventing children from being harmed and abused in sport and in protecting victims (steering committee) that should become the permanent co-ordinating forum for the long-term commitment to the implementation and further strengthening of child safeguarding in sport. The roadmap identifies the measures to be taken in five priority building blocks included in the UNICEF 'International Safeguards for Children in Sport': national policy framework; partnerships; system and structure for responding to concerns; advice and support; and education and training framework. Portugal is also committed to promote four additional building blocks: minimum operating standards; guidelines for ethics and behaviour; safe recruitment system; monitoring and evaluation. Portugal is committed to implement by 2024 a robust and effective structure and system to prevent and respond to all forms of violence in sport against child and young athletes.

SDGs: 3, 17

Link: <https://ipdj.gov.pt/campanhas/start-to-talk-1>

<https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/pss>



## 5. PROMOTING ETHICS AND PEACE WITHIN SPORT

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### **Brazil - National Anti-Doping Policy of Brazil**

Institution(s) in charge: Ministry

Description: The policy aims at meeting the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code and UNESCO's International Convention against Doping in Sport, to protect the fundamental right of athletes to participate in doping-free sport, promote health, justice and equality throughout the world. To ensure the efficient execution of the National Anti-Doping Policy, the National Anti-Doping Program is a technical document defining best management and anti-doping practices.

SDGs: 3

Link: <https://www.gov.br/abcd/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programa-nacional-antidopagem>

## 6. BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

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BlIn line with SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals – an increasing number of governments are building partnership to design and implement projects on sport for development and peace. These partnerships are set both among different governments, as well as across sectors, (public-private, government-civil society). The German development cooperation, for instance, has built during the past eight years a broad sport portfolio in 40 partner countries, involving local, national and international partners among the fields of policymaking, civil society, business, sports, and academia; these collaborations have benefitted 1.2 million children and young people.



### **Germany – Sport for Development**

Institution(s) in charge: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Description: German development cooperation uses the power of sport as a tool to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. During the past eight years, it has built a broad and effective sport portfolio in 40 partner countries, together with local, national and international partners from the fields of policymaking, civil society, business, sports, and academia. The main objective is to support youth, civil society, sport clubs, and partner governments to use sport for development, ranging from strengthening education and integration to promoting sustainable sport events and merchandise. Projects include health, education, employability, gender equality, and integration, along with goals in the context of displacement and migration. As a result, 1.2 million children and young people have benefitted from a special combination of sport and life skill training, thus developing job-relevant values and capacities (such as respect, mutual understanding, team and fair play, perseverance, discipline, and self-motivation). German development cooperation has trained more than 8,000 coaches and instructors and supported the construction and renovation of 150 sustainable sport grounds as safe spaces for all.

SDGs: 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 16, 17

Link: <https://www.sport-for-development.com/home>



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