## SPORT AND PEACE BUILDING

Expert Group Meeting on Sport for Development and Peace, United Nations Secretariat, New York, June 13, 2018

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### CONTENT

- 1.Main areas of knowledge development and evidence in sport for peace building
- 2.Case study on Colombia and Northern Ireland: lessons: 1)the role of sport within the conflict context; 2) community mobilization; 3)policy-making; 4)limitations of sport
- 3.Resource mobilization and the SDP gap

## 1. MAIN AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND EVIDENCE IN SPORT FOR PEACE BUILDING

- A- from the application of peace building and conflict resolution approaches to the sports arena:
- Galtung's 3Rs approach to peace (Reconstruction/ Reconciliation/Resolution
- Lederach's web-making in peace building
- B- from exploring the role of sport as a tool for advancing peace at the individual, communal, national and international level
- C- from case studies (involving diverse geographical regions, themes, organizations, etc.)

## 1. MAIN AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND EVIDENCE IN SPORT FOR PEACE BUILDING

- B. Exploring the role of sport as a tool for advancing peace at the:
- individual level: empowering individuals
- <u>communal level</u>: bridging relationships across groups and communities
- national level: complementing broader peace building efforts
- <u>international level</u>: sport diplomacy

# 1. MAIN AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE DEVELOPMENT AND EVIDENCE IN SPORT FOR PEACE BUILDING

#### C. Case studies:

comprise much of the research on sport for development and peace and formulate a wide array of variables for examination (specific sports, children, women, etc.) and levels of analysis (local, regional, etc.). Schnitzer et al. (2012)

Schnitzer, Marcy, Max Stephenson Jr., Laura Zanotti and Yannis Stivachtis. 2012. "Theorizing the Role of Sport for Development and Peacebuilding." Sport in Society: Cultures, Commerce, Media, Politics 16,5 (June 2012): 595-610.

- Motivation: lack of cross-regional comparative studies; upsurge in programs and interventions claiming to use sport for peace building purposes
- Aim: identify some of the contributions that sport has made to advancing peace within the conflict context of COL and NI; draw lessons that be applicable to other regions; inform global SDP
- Local and international NGOs, national government, sport federations, private sector, academic institutions, international organizations and SDP practitioners

- 1: The role of sport within the conflict context
- The perception and actual contribution of how sport can advance peace is contextual in nature; it is inherently tied to the particular social and political dynamics of the places where sport-for-peace activity takes place
- Northern Ireland: 1) fostering contact among Protestants and Catholics; 2) promoting intercultural awareness and understanding
- Colombia: 1) providing a safe space for at-risk children and youth; 2) teaching abilities and skills that would allow them to make proper decisions if (or when) they face recruitment by illegal armed forces (or criminal networks); 3) helping youth build a life plan; 4) creating jobs and related economic opportunities; 5) promoting social inclusion

2: Sport as a mobilizer of communities

Sport has to some extent provided the energy, innovation and passion that is usually absent in the formalized processes of political peace-building

- 3: Policy Making
- The momentum and attention that sport generates in development and peace work, needs to be sustained with policy reform on the social role of sport in order to create a long-lasting effect
- Northern Ireland: the complexities of a divided political context may constraint the role sport as a peace tool due to the lack of policy development on this front
- Colombia: currently, the implementation of policy has been slow (opportunities in post-conflict implementation)
- Recommendation: regional and global cooperation

- 4: Some limitations of sport in peace work
- In spite of the role that sport has played in mobilizing civil society and in addressing issues affecting both Colombia and Northern Ireland, there is no indication, however, that sport has in any significant way engaged with the sources of structural violence in either case, or fruitfully addressed the root causes of the conflict
- Recommendation: sport should not be conceived as a holistic peace-building strategy
- Academic and research institutions may support evaluation by developing rigorous M&E systems in conjunction with NGO and stakeholders

### 3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: LESSONS

- 5: There is a gap between global SDP and some regions like Latin America
- Think about resource mobilization not just in financial terms, but also in terms of logistical and technical support, as well as knowledge transfer and capacity building, all of which help to advance the mission of organizations in the SDP field
- Sportanddev
- Recommendation: Developing the SDP sector at the national/regional level is key. This can take place through the active engagement of local stakeholders, as well as through the constant exchange of knowledge and experience between regions and global SDP

## 3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: ACTIONS IN LAC: SPECIAL ISSUE ON SDP IN LAC – JOURNAL OF SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT



#### JOURNAL OF SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT: CALL FOR PAPERS

#### Sport for Development and Peace in Latin America and the Caribbean

The aim of this special issue for the Journal Sport for Development (JSFD) is to encourage critical discussions on sport for development and peace (SDP) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Notwithstanding a growing body of knowledge being created in the emergent interdisciplinary academic field of SDP, there is an evident lack of research and evidence base on the social dimension of sport in a transition region as significant to the global SDP sector as LAC. This is ironic given that sport has been purposely employed as a social catalyst in this part of the world for more than two decades. Furthermore, we are aware ofthat there is no-one size fits all methodology when it comes to SDP programme development, and taken into the consideration that the setting places paramount role in SDP interventions, there are lessons to be learned and share in SDP across a region as diverse as LAC.

An investigation conducted by Cronin (2011) (conducted in Spanish to discount language bias), showed that research input on South America accounted for less than 2 percent of SDP research conducted globally. Indeed, there was no data was recorded from Central America. To put this into a global context, Africa, another transition region, contributed more than 20 percent of the total SDP research produced. Whilst recent years has seen a small trickle of studies relating to SDP in LAC (see Cárdenas, 2013, 2015; Rock, Valle & Grabman, 2013; Mendigo et al., 2014; Kath and van Buuren, 2014; Kaufman, Rosenbauer & Moore, 2014), it has fundamentally failed to provide a coherent and systematic picture of the SDP phenomenon in this part of the world. There remains a significant gap in evidence for this region.

The topics covered in this special issue aims to include the following, although the list is not exhaustive:

### 3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION: ACTIONS IN LAC: ONLINE PLATFORM ON SDP - PLATAFORMA DEPORTE, DESARROLLO Y PAZ

HTTP://DEPORTEDESARROLLOYPAZ.ORG

Introducción a la plataforma

El sector del Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz

Áreas temáticas y documentación Oportunidades y Actualidad

Academia e investigación Caja de herramientas Opinión Sobre el autor y contacto

PLATAFORMA PARA EL DEPORTE, EL DESARROLLO Y LA PAZ UNA INICIATIVA DEDICADA AL DEPORTE COMO ESTRATEGIA DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL EN IBEROAMÉRICA

Buscar



INICIO » QUÉ ES EL DEPORTE PARA EL DESARROLLO Y LA PAZ?

### Qué es el deporte para el desarrollo y la paz?



El deporte para el desarrollo y la paz (DDP) se refiere a una estrategia de intervención social la cual propone el uso del deporte y la actividad física con el fin de lograr objetivos explícitos de paz y desarrollo, en particular los referentes a los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Miler también reconocido como un sector específico dentro de la política pública, cor

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### Las dos Coreas bajo la misma bandera es la primera victoria olímpica\*

#### Por Joël Bouzou - Fundador Peace and Sport



El viernes pasado, el mundo entero volcó sus ojos hacia Pyeongchang. Todos vieron la espléndida celebración de la ceremonia de apertura de los Juegos Olímpicos de Invierno de 2018 con mucha expectativa y emoción.

Durante el desfile de las delegaciones, vimos a 166 atletas coreanos caminando con una bandera azul y blanca. Una bandera unificadora para dos países separados por una frontera pero en conflicto durante varias décadas. Entre estos 166 atletas olímpicos, 22 de ellos provienen de Corea del Norte.

El mundo entero fue testigo del evento histórico: Corea del Norte y Corea del Sur

juntas en la misma marcha, sus atletas avanzando tomados de la mano y vestidos con uniformes idénticos.

Los atletas, oficiales y seguidores de los dos vecinos coreanos expresaron una

ÚLTIMAS ENTRADAS

#### OLIMPISMO EN ACCIÓN: VALORES OLÍMPICOS Y PROGRAMAS PARA EL DESARROLLO Y LA PAZ

Por Danilo Ponciano – Estudiante de la Maestría en Deporte y Movimiento Olímpico – Universidad de Tsukuba, Japón Aproximadamente hace un año mi vida dio...

#### DÍA INTERNACIONAL DEL DEPORTE PARA LA PAZ Y EL DESARROLLO

Por Alexander Cárdenas – Fundador Plataforma Deporte, Desarrollo y Paz "Este año celebramos el primer Dia Internacional del Deporte para el Desarrollo y Paz. En las...

LAS DOS COREAS BAJO LA MISMA BANDERA ES LA PRIMERA VICTORIA OLÍMPICA:

### Áreas temáticas y documentación

Cuando se emplea de manera acertada, el deporte tiene el potencial de apoyar procesos destinados a hacer frente a una variedad de retos sociales tales como son: promover la inclusión social, mejorar la salud e inculcar estilos de vida deseados, fomentar la construcción de la paz y la resolución pacífica de las diferencias en contextos altamente volátiles, promover la equidad de género, generar oportunidades económicas en comunidades deprimidas, promover el desarrollo incluyente, entre otras problemáticas sociales. Los documentos en esta sección establecen un vínculo entre el deporte y algunos de los fenómenos sociales que pueden ser parcialmente abordados a través de esta actividad.

### Deporte y desarrollo (salud, educación, desarrollo, paz, alianzas internacionales, inclusión y género):

- Aprovechando el Poder del Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz: Recomendaciones al los Gobiernos (Grupo Internacional de Trabajo del Deporte
  para el Desarrollo y la Paz, Right to Play). Link: aprovechando-el-poder-del-deporte
- Deporte y los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ONU). Link: Crónica ONU
- Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz Fact Sheet (Academia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación). Link: ddp-academia-suiza.
- Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz: Hacia el Cumplimiento de los Objetivos del Desarrollo del Milenio (UNICEF, ONU). Link: deporte-para-eldesarrollo-y-la-paz-1
- Deporte, Recreación y Juego (UNICEF). Link: unicef\_deporte\_recreacion\_y\_juego
- Desarrollo Social a Través del Deporte (Red SOMOS, CAF, Universidad Andina Simón Bolivar). Link: Desarrollo Social y Deporte
- El Deporte al Servicio de la Paz y el Desarrollo (Academia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación). Link: deporte-al-servcio-del-desarrollo
- Hacia Una Nueva Dimensión del Deporte (Alexander Cárdenas, Revista Olímpica Colombia). Link: hacia-una-nueva-dimension-del-deporte
- Introducción al Deporte para el Desarrollo y la Paz (Alexander Cárdenas, Journal of Conflictology). Link (Inglés): cardenas-joc

#### Deporte y discapacidad:

Deporte y Discapacidad (Daniel Zucchi, EFdeportes. com). Link: Deporte y Discapacidad

### GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN!

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