

TEMPLATE FOR REPORTING ON RECENT INITIATIVES ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Sport for Development (German Development Cooperation)

Provide a summary of the initiative, including a brief overview, proposed/actual outcomes and an assessment of any lessons learned and the way forward.

Please provide more details on the initiative below:		
Objective(s):	<i>Please indicate which, if any, of the following fell among the main objectives of the initiative:</i>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that no one is left behind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventing and fighting corruption in sport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict prevention/peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy development for mainstreaming and integrating sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization, programming and implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research, monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (please specify)
Implementation mechanisms:	<p>German development cooperation works closely with partner countries to use and increase the potential of sport to improve development perspectives of children and youth. The cooperation involves different partners on the national, international and local levels across governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Therefore, joint commitments inter alia from the sport, education, youth and social sector are crucial.</p> <p>The programmes use sport as a means towards an end, more specifically, to leverage education, employment, business and health as well as fostering integration, gender equality and peaceful coexistence e.g. in the context of displacement and migration.</p> <p>The programmes involve capacity development of individuals, organisations and societies (e.g. through curriculum and strategy development, training of coaches, teachers, youth workers in context-specific coaching and teaching methods that contribute to impart the desired competences) as well as the supply of basic sports grounds. Germany is carrying out initiatives in this regard e.g. with Colombia, Uganda, Ethiopia,</p>	

	<p>Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Namibia, Palestinian Territories, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo, Mozambique, Indonesia, Morocco, Tunisia and the Western Balkans. The engagement towards SDP has been strategically intensified as part of German development cooperation since 2013, strengthened and guided by the Agenda 2030.</p>
Target Audience(s):	<p>Children, youth and young adults aged between 6 and 35, often from weak social and economic backgrounds, are the main beneficiaries of SDP programmes. Particular emphasis is placed on girls and young women and some measures address and promote the inclusion of people with disabilities. Furthermore refugees, migrants, returnees and host communities represent important target groups.</p> <p>Employees of ministries, universities, NGOs, sports organisations, sports field operators, municipalities as well as teachers, trainers and coaches act as intermediaries.</p>
Partners/Funding:	<p>The <i>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</i> commissions the German development agency <i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</i> with the implementation of SDP programmes and integrated measures. BMZ furthermore supports civil society organisations based in Germany to implement SDP projects together with partner organisations in developing and middle-income countries. Also, national and international development education programmes in and through sport are realised by the German development agency <i>Engagement Global</i>.</p> <p>In general, key implementation partners of SDP programmes are national ministries, regional bodies, local authorities and universities as well as national and international NGO, sport associations and federations. The main source of funding for SDP are the budgetary resources of the <i>Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</i>.</p>
SDG Alignment:	<p>All programmes and initiative are aligned with the SDGs and contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).</p> <p>Alignments with national policies exist as well, e.g. with the German Sustainable Development Strategy, the Marshall Plan with Africa and Reform Partnerships, the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality (2016-2020) or the BMZ Position Paper on Health. Also, European frameworks like the Instrument for Pre-</p>

	<p>Accession Assistance (IPA), the EU Acquis Chapter 26 or national development plans within partner countries as well as international frameworks like the G20 Compact with Africa, the African Youth Charter (2006) or Africa's Agenda for Children 2040 provide relevant strategic guidance for sport for development measures.</p>
<p>Alignment with global frameworks:</p>	<p>The initiatives contribute to various objectives of UNESCO's Kazan Action Plan (KAP), mainly focusing on policy areas I (Develop a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity) and II (Maximize the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace) and additionally by engaging with the Open-Ended Working Group on Model Indicators on Sport and the SDGs (Action 2). Same is applicable for the WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity (GAPPA); initiatives can be aligned to Action 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3, 3.6, 3.6, 4.1.</p>
<p>Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:</p>	<p>The SDP programmes and measures of German development cooperation align partly with all four thematic areas of the Action Plan on SDP but foremost with 1a, 1c, 2a, 3c and 4 a, b, and c.</p>
<p>Outcomes:</p>	<p>SDP is increasingly being used in German development cooperation to improve the development prospects of (disadvantaged) children and youth, especially of girls and young women, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and gender equality as well as in the context of displacement and migration. Through SDP activities children and young people acquire social skills and common values that are useful for their professional careers. SDP offers educational opportunities which enable young people to (re-)connect to formal learning environments. Youth improve their competences for participation in the labour market or for running their own businesses. Sport for health enables young women and men to use prevention strategies to foster physical and mental health and overall well-being. As a result of SDP measures, children, youth and young adults in communities and refugee camps are able to benefit from learning and training opportunities, apply strategies for peaceful conflict-solving, and take the courage to use psycho-social support offered, thus improving social cohesion.</p> <p>SDP initiatives promote increased outreach to new target groups as well as new partners for German development cooperation. In addition, approaches to assess the impact of SDP measures are constantly enhanced.</p> <p>In summary, more than a million children have been given access to sport facilities and sport for development training measures in more than 30 countries worldwide. About 140 sport grounds have been constructed or renovated, including training on how to use and maintain them in a sustainable manner.</p>

<p>Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:</p>	<p>All programmes apply results-based monitoring and observe progress continuously and systematically. Monitoring and evaluation are integral parts of programme management. Regular field reports focusing on the activities and outputs are available and empirical data is collected. Academia together with local partners closely accompany the monitoring and evaluation process of implementation, output and impact of the interventions. In addition, impact measurement will be tested.</p>
<p>Challenges/Lessons learned</p>	<p>SDP has great potential in supporting a range of development objectives. The need for improved impact measurement is confronted with existing attribution gaps (i.e. attributing decreasing HIV/AIDS rates to sport for development measures). To strengthen lasting impacts, children and youth should be more involved in the planning and implementation of initiatives. A lack of public spaces and low financial and infrastructural capacities for sport put high pressure on local communities.</p> <p>The immense variety of actors in SDP is a vehicle for attracting new partners to the Agenda 2030 – which, in turn, also means more intense coordination requirements (multi-stakeholder partnerships). It is finally crucial to stress the difference between the development <i>of</i> sport and development <i>through</i> sport, so as to highlight sport as an instrument and not an end in itself.</p>