

UNODC contributions to the Report of the Secretary General on ‘Sport as an enabler of sustainable development’

1. Global Youth Crime Prevention through Sport Initiative

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

After the adoption of the Doha Declaration at the Thirteenth United Nations Crime Congress in 2015¹, UNODC launched a Global Programme on the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, which stressed the fundamental role of youth participation in crime prevention efforts. This UNODC Global Programme includes a component on Youth Crime Prevention through Sports (YCP), which aims to enhance the capacity of Member States to use sport as a tool for effective youth crime prevention by building resilience of youth to crime, violence and drug use in marginalised areas.

The initiative promotes the use of sports as a tool for:

- Life skills training; increase knowledge on risks of crime, violence and drug-use; and promote pro-social behavior;
- Challenge normative beliefs and perceptions related to violence and crime, including gender-based violence, and promote tolerance, respect and non-discrimination;
- Enhance participation and empowerment of young persons;
- Creating safe public spaces in the community for young people to develop, participate and positively interact with their peers and the community.

The initiative consists of four main pillars:

- ✓ The “Line Up Live Up” initiative, a sport-based, evidence-informed life skills training curriculum for youth;
- ✓ A grant scheme to support civil society organizations in promoting the use of sport for youth violence and crime prevention;
- ✓ Providing equipment support to schools, sports facilities and community centres to facilitate access to sport and refurbishment of sport facilities in selected marginalized communities
- ✓ Awareness raising activities on the use of sport as a tool for violence and crime prevention.

The YCP initiative, piloted in eleven countries (South Africa, Uganda, Lebanon, State of Palestine, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan), has strengthened the capacity of sport centers, schools and other community-based entities in marginalized communities to build up life-skills of at-risk youth through sport-based programmes. Since the start of implementation in 2016, the programme has provided life skills training to over 11,000 boys and girls, trained 850 trainers, supported 450 centres and schools, and developed a variety of tools, including the above-mentioned “Line Up Live Up” initiative and a Guide on the Use of Sport for the Prevention of Violent

¹ See Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider UN agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/congress/Declaration/V1504151_English.pdf

Extremism (currently being finalized). Moreover, the program supported the refurbishment of sport facilities and provided sport equipment in selected marginalized communities. Through awareness raising activities that include policy workshops, and numerous sport and youth festivals engaging youth, the initiative has reached out to over 7,500 youth and over 400 policy makers on the use of sport for crime and violence prevention.

The #choose sport global campaign that includes a series of videos with youth testimonies on the impact of sport in their lives, is developed to promote sport as a tool for violence and crime prevention and development of prosocial behavior among youth. Finally, 9 civil society organizations are supported with grants schemes in Brazil, South Africa and Kyrgyzstan to implement sport-based programs for youth in marginalized communities and promote the use of sport in this context.

The Line Up Live Up initiative is implemented in various settings (schools, sport centers and community-based facilities), engaging state actors from different sectors such as education, youth, sport, health, social and criminal justice sectors. For instance, in Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) the program is implemented in school settings, in South Africa as part of afterschool program activities, in Peru the program is integrated in the National Strategy “Barrio Seguro”, or “Safe Neighbourhoods”, and implemented at the community level, in Brazil, as well in the Dominican Republic, it has been implemented in sports centers, and in Lebanon the program has been tested and adopted in juvenile detention centers whilst in Colombia and South Africa it was piloted in child institutions. The programme is therefore tailored to the specific context and needs of each country and community in partnership with state partners.

A key lesson learned is that integrating social developmental approaches in crime prevention frameworks, including sport-based interventions for youth like the “Line Up Live Up” curriculum, requires a long-standing engagement with and support to state partners to institutionalize and sustain such activities for youth. UNODC is currently planning this technical support to ensure sustainability of the initiative in the pilot countries, including tailored capacity building activities on the use of sport for Prevention of Violence Extremism among vulnerable youth.

Additional information on UNODC Global Initiative on Youth Crime Prevention through Sports is provided at: <https://www.unodc.org/sports>

2. Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime

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

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) contributes to the 2030 Agenda and promoting sport as an enabler of sustainable development through developing and implementing the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime.

The global programme supports States parties to effectively implement their commitments made with the adoption of resolution 8/4 on safeguarding sport from corruption, adopted in December 2019, as part of the eighth session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and resolution 7/8 on corruption in sport, adopted in November 2017 by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its seventh session, as well as related operative paragraphs in the resolution 73/24 of the General Assembly on sport as an enabler of sustainable development.

The expected specific outcomes of the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime are to

- raise awareness of corruption risks associated with sports among officials from Member States, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders;
- to enhance capabilities and to facilitate exchange of good practices and approaches to mitigate these risks among Member States, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders;
- and to provide direct technical assistance to address related issues.

The programme is ongoing but actual outcomes of the initiative are in line with expected outcomes. Over the reporting period, of the over 38 activities directly supported or organized as part of the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime included 5,500 officials from 121 Member States.

In terms of lessons learned, a key area of focus has been identifying relevant focal points from key stakeholders such as existing law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations with a view to facilitating cooperation and coordination at national and local levels.

Looking at the way forward, future areas of work will involve:

1. Forming new partnerships with key stakeholders to reach a wide audience with a view to disseminating tools and to increase the impact of delivered activities.
2. Seeking to more actively involve private sector in the strengthening integrity in sport, with a view to developing public-private partnerships in this area.
3. Developing new tools to support beneficiaries remains a priority, in particular studies and guides.
4. Conducting activities with a view to support implementation of the operative paragraphs of related resolutions
5. Incorporating gender-based considerations and ensure the active involvement of women in the programme's activities.

Additional information on UNODC Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime can be found at: www.unodc.org/safeguardingsport

3. Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies (A/RES/74/170)

The General Assembly, in its resolution 74/170 of December 2019, entitled “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”, encouraged States, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to use sport-based activities more widely to promote primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of youth crime and the social reintegration of young offenders, as well as to prevent recidivism by them, and, in this regard, to promote and facilitate effective research, monitoring and evaluation of relevant initiatives, including gang-related initiatives, to assess their impact. In its resolution, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to: 1) continue

identifying and disseminating information and good practices on the use of sport and sports-based learning in connection with crime and violence prevention and to provide advice and support to policymakers and practitioners; 2) to convene an expert group meeting, in close coordination with Member States and in collaboration with all relevant United Nations entities, to examine effective ways and means of integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice, taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant United Nations action plans, standards and norms and to present a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for consideration at its twenty-ninth session, as well as to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for its information; 3) to launch a global awareness-raising and fundraising campaign during the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Summer Games and the 2022 World Cup competition to promote sport and sports-based learning as part of strategies aimed at addressing the risk factors of youth crime and drug abuse; and 4) to provide information to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the said resolution. Member States and other donors were requested to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes.

Following the adoption of resolution 74/170, UNODC received extra-budgetary for its implementation as far as the expert group meeting is concerned. Hosted by the Government of Thailand, the expert group meeting on “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies” was held in Bangkok from 16 to 18 December 2019. It saw the participation of 46 experts from various regions of the world, in their individual capacity, including government experts in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, representatives of civil society organizations working on the subject matter, as well as representatives of sport organizations, academia, international organizations and relevant United Nations entities. Without making a direct causal link between sport participation and the prevention of crime and recidivism, the experts acknowledged that sport can offer an effective tool for delivering and increasing or sustaining participation in crime prevention interventions. They observed that there are many different types of sport-based programmes which, depending on their respective goals and design, can help divert youth from crime and other problematic activities, including difficult to reach groups; offer a hook to other interventions and services; and embed or be embedded into specific interventions to address risk factors for crime, achieve certain social objectives and positive personal developmental outcomes. The report on the meeting has been prepared and will be submitted to the 29th session of the CCPCJ and has already been made available to the 14th Crime Congress ([A/CONF.234/14](#)). In addition to the above, UNODC, as part of its 2016-2020 Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, continued in 2019 its support Member States to use sport and sport-based learning in the context of youth crime prevention, including by introducing life skills training in sport programmes and initiatives. As far as the request to launch a global awareness raising and fundraising campaign during upcoming major sport events, the Office will require extra-budgetary funding to initiate activities. In the meantime, it will liaise with other UN entities, in particular UNDESA, to see whether it is possible to join forces in this regard.

Table 1, Global Youth Crime Prevention through Sport Initiative

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
	X Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies	X Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
	X 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 	X Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace
	X 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><i>What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?</i></p> <p>The Youth Crime Prevention through Sports initiative is implemented as part of the UNODC Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration.</p> <p><i>What are the main deliverables/activities involved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The “Line Up Live Up” initiative, a sport-based, evidence-informed life skills training curriculum for youth to build youth reliance to violence and crime, through empowerment, skills development and increase of knowledge on risks associated to violence and crime; ✓ A grant scheme to support civil society organizations in promoting the use of sport for youth violence and crime prevention through community-based programs; ✓ Providing equipment support to schools, sports facilities and community centers to facilitate access to sport and refurbishment of sport facilities in selected marginalized communities to promote use of sport as tool for creating safe spaces in the community; ✓ Awareness raising activities on the use of sport as a tool for violence and crime prevention. <p><i>What is the time frame of implementation?</i></p>	

	The first phase of the Global Programme, including the Youth Crime Prevention component, runs from 2016 to December 2020. A second phase of the Programme is currently under negotiation.
Target Audience(s):	Young people in vulnerable situations, trainers and coaches, policy makers, crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners.
Partners/Funding:	<p>The UNODC Global Program for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration and the Global initiative on Youth Crime Prevention through Sports are funded by the State of Qatar.</p> <p>In the course of the implementation of activities, the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has partnered with UNESCO for the organization of an expert group meeting on the use of sport for the prevention of violent extremism; several UN entities and intergovernmental organizations have been engaged when developing tools and/or specific activities including UNDESA, UNESCO, UNICRI, OSCE, IOC.</p>
SDG Alignment:	<p><i>To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?</i></p> <p>SDG 16, SDG 11, SDG 5, SDG 3, SDG 4</p> <p>The initiative contributes to the achievement of SDGs 16 and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by helping Member States reduce violence and create safer and more inclusive settlements; it also contributes to SDG 5 on gender equality through enhancing girls' participation and empowerment and challenging negative stereotypes and attitudes that condone or justify gender-based violence; to SDG 3 on good health and wellbeing by promoting healthy life styles and sport activities for youth, as well as the prevention of drug use; and to SDG 4 by providing life skills training to youth and promoting human rights, gender equality, and a culture of peace and non-violence.</p> <p><i>Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.</i></p> <p>The initiative is linked to the Doha Declaration on integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider UN agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation (2015).</p>
Alignment with global frameworks:	<i>How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan, WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?</i>

	<p>Through the above-mentioned activities, the programme aligns with the following priorities:</p> <p>Kazan action plan:</p> <p>I. Developing a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity</p> <p>I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation</p> <p>II. Maximizing the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</p> <p>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable II.3 Provide quality education, and promote lifelong learning for all and skills development through sport II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>III. Protecting the Integrity of Sport</p> <p>III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups</p> <p>WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity:</p> <p>CREATE ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS ACTION 2.3, proposed action: 5. Encourage urban planning policies, building design, and crime prevention and enforcement strategies that reduce crime and the fear of crime, to facilitate increased active use of open public and private spaces.</p>
<p>Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:</p>	<p><i>Which of the four thematic areas of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace is this initiative designed to align?</i></p> <p>The initiative is aligned with the following thematic areas of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace:</p> <p>1. Global framework for sport for development and peace</p>

	<p>2. Policy development 4. Evidence of impact and follow-up</p> <p><i>To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?</i></p> <p>1. Global framework for sport for development and peace (d) support and develop leaders and role models who encourage and facilitate action in sport for development and peace</p> <p>2. Policy development (a) support the systematic integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace into the development sector and into international, national and subnational development plans and policies</p> <p>3. Evidence of impact and follow-up (a) support the provision and dissemination of research, monitoring and evaluation, and measurement tools with regard to sport as a tool for development and peace</p>
Outcomes:	<p><i>What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?</i></p> <p>Enhanced capacity of Member States to use sport as a tool for effective youth crime prevention and promote integration of sport-based program in national regional and local crime prevention frameworks.</p>
Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:	<p><i>What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?</i></p> <p>Specific tools have been developed by the programme to monitor the implementation of activities, as well as tools to conduct process and impact assessments of the Line Up Live Up initiative that are applied by state partners and field offices and are analyzed at national and global level. As regards collecting feedback from youth, this has been done through Focus Group Discussions and Youth Surveys. Their feedback and views feed into the implementation of program activities.</p> <p><i>What are the specific monitoring and evaluation tools involved?</i></p> <p>Monitoring tools for capacity building activities (Training of Trainers) include activity reports, lists of beneficiaries, pre-post assessment questionnaires and participant satisfaction surveys. In addition, dedicated tools have been developed for the process and impact assessment of the Line Up Live Up program. Those include:</p> <p>a. Process tools: Focus Group Discussion Templates for young participants</p>

	<p>Youth Surveys (self-reporting) for young participants Focus Group Discussion Templates for trainers Semi structured interview template for trainers Observation checklists & Mentoring reports template for training activities Semi structured interviews template for managers engaged in program implementation</p> <p>b. Impact tools Theory of Change with short, midterm and long-term outcomes Matrix of impact assessment indicators Semi structured interview template for youth (base line and end line) Self-assessment survey for youth Focus group discussion templates (as above).</p>
<p>Challenges/Lessons learned</p>	<p><i>What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?</i></p> <p>Key challenges to implementation include the need for human and financial resources to ensure programme fidelity and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and low availability- accessibility of sports for youth in marginalized communities</p> <p><i>What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?</i></p> <p>The following issues are identified as key elements for effective and sustain intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalize sport-based program in crime prevention frameworks is key for ensuring availability of resources and sustainability • Further invest in research and M&E • Enhance the role of the sport sector and national sport federations on the use of sport for peace and development, including on violence and crime prevention; • Invest in human resources; building capacity of sport coaches and other related actors in using sport as tool for violence reduction • Promote a multiagency approach and build and sustain local partnerships

Table 2, Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime

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"> Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies 	X Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality
	X Research development, data collection and/or data dissemination	X Preventing and fighting corruption in sport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict prevention/peace building 	X Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace
	X Policy development for mainstreaming and integrating sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies	X Resource mobilization, programming and implementation
	X Research, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (please specify)
Implementation mechanisms:	<p><i>What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?</i></p> <p>The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) contributes to the 2030 Agenda and promoting sport as an enabler of sustainable development through developing and implementing the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime.</p> <p>The Global Programme supports the States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (187) to effectively implement their commitments under resolution 8/4 on safeguarding sport from corruption, adopted in December 2019, as part of the eighth session of the Conference of States Parties and resolution 7/8 on corruption in sport, adopted in November 2017 by the Conference of the States Parties at its seventh session, as well as resolution 73/24 of the General Assembly on sport as an enabler of sustainable development.</p> <p><i>What are the main deliverables/activities involved?</i></p> <p>In implementation of the initiative UNODC has focused on following key activities involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Partnership agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various key stakeholders B. Awareness-raising activities C. Capacity building 	

	<p>D. Technical Assistance</p> <p>E. Conference support and management</p> <p>F. Publications and tools</p> <p>A. Partnership agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various key stakeholders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partnership agreement between UNODC and International Olympic Committee (IOC) was formally entered during the Olympism in Action forum held in October 2018 with an aim to provide technical assistance to Member States in the prosecution of competition manipulation, the delivery of national and regional joint training sessions and the development of standard-setting guides and tools. 2. UNODC and the International Federation for Association Football (FIFA) held discussions and agreement in principle has been reached on areas of future cooperation at a meeting held in Switzerland, in February 2019. 3. An MoU was signed between UNODC and Asian Football Confederation (AFC) in December 2018 and between UNODC and Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy (SCDL) of Qatar in April 2019. 4. A funding agreement between UNODC and the European Commission Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) was signed in June 2019, with a view to delivering of regional training workshops in the Asia-Pacific region. <p>B. Awareness-raising activities</p> <p>UNODC organized and contributed to numerous awareness raising activities over the period in question, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taking part in at the Erasmus+ Sport Information day organized by the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture of the European Commission in Belgium, in January 2018; 2. Presenting on corruption in sport with a focus on major sports events at an event entitled Integrity in sport organized by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in France, in March 2018, in connection with the Anti-Corruption Working Group of the G20; 3. Contributing to a workshop on “Tackling Corruption in Sport” and delivering a presentation on international trends and approaches to tackling corruption in sport, organized by the government of Italy, in Italy, in April 2018; 4. Making a presentation at the 10th meeting of the INTERPOL Match-Fixing Task Force, in France, in September 2018;
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5. Taking part in the 3rd International Conference on the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions, organized by the Council of Europe, in France in September 2018;
6. Organizing a side event on Safeguarding Sport from Crime at the Ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC COP) in Austria, in October 2018;
7. Supporting G-20 address the issue of corruption in sport at meetings and side-events of its Anti-Corruption Working Group held in Japan, in January 2019 and in France, in October 2019;
8. Presenting on corruption and crime in sport at an expert group meeting on “Fostering cooperation between law enforcement agencies and sport bodies to prevent match-fixing and other crimes in sport by a multilevel strategic use of protected reporting systems”, in Belgium, in February 2019;
9. Holding a meeting with the Austrian Association for Protecting the Integrity in Sport, in Austria, in March 2019.
10. Delivering a presentation at a Sport Integrity Symposium, organized by the Victoria State Police, Australia, in April 2019;
11. Contributing to a meeting organized by European Commission Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) in Belgium, in April 2019;
12. Taking part in the Sixth Expert and Analysis Project Meeting on Sport Corruption organized by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) in the Netherlands, in May 2019.
13. Delivering a presentation on safeguarding sport from corruption and crime at law enforcement advisors meeting held in Austria, in August 2019.
14. On the margins of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee, co-organized with Colombia, Italy and the Russian Federation and Qatar, a side event “Safeguarding Sport: Towards UNGASS 2021”, in October 2019.
15. Delivering several presentations on issues involving corruption in sport at the 1st Specialized Expert Group Meeting of Project Stadia on International Police Cooperation held in France, in November 2019.
16. Organizing a side event on safeguarding sport from corruption during the eighth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in the United Arab Emirates, in December 2019.

C. Capacity building

Over the period, UNODC successfully organized and delivered numerous capacity building activities, including:

1. Trained the European National Olympic Committees on reporting mechanism and detecting corruption in sport in Portugal, in May 2019.
2. UNODC participated as an observer during the establishment meeting of the European Commission's working group on integrity in sports in Bulgaria, in November 2018 followed by subsequent meetings of the group in Italy, in October 2018, in Cyprus in February 2019 and in Finland, in June 2019.
3. Contributing to several meetings of IPACS in United Kingdom, Switzerland and France in December 2018, February 2019 and July 2019 respectively.
4. Participating in the third meeting of the Bureau of the Sixth Conference of Parties of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, held in Dominican Republic, in March 2019.
5. Organizing an expert group meeting on to develop recommendations for IPACS on measures to enhance cooperation between criminal justice authorities and sport organizations in Austria, in June 2019.

D. Technical Assistance

Over the period, UNODC successfully organized and delivered numerous technical assistance activities, including:

1. In partnership with INTERPOL and the IOC, delivery of a multi-stakeholder workshop and partnership development meeting for law enforcement officials, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations from Ghana and Nigeria, to address new criminal challenge posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport in Nigeria, in May 2018.
2. In partnership with INTERPOL and the IOC, delivery of a multi-stakeholder workshop and partnership development meeting, for law enforcement officials, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations from Qatar, to address new criminal challenge posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport in Qatar, in January 2019.
3. In partnership with INTERPOL and the IOC, delivery of multi-stakeholder workshop and partnership development meeting, for law enforcement officials, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations from Japan, to address new criminal challenge posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport in Japan, in May 2019
4. In partnership with INTERPOL and the IOC, delivery of a multi-stakeholder workshop and partnership development meeting, for law enforcement officials, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations from Algeria, to address new criminal challenge posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport in Algeria, in October 2019.
5. In partnership with INTERPOL and the IOC, delivery of a multi-stakeholder regional workshop development meeting, for law enforcement officials, criminal justice authorities and sport

organizations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, to address new criminal challenge posed by competition manipulation and other threats to the integrity of sport in Colombia, in November 2019.

E. Conference support and management

1. Organizing the first edition of the international conference “Safeguarding Sport from Corruption” jointly with Brazil, the Russia Federation, India, Italy, China and South Africa to raise awareness of good practices and to disseminate tools to help address corruption linked to the organization of sport events, thus supporting the implementation of the Conference Of the States Parties resolution 7/8 on corruption in sport, with a particular focus on the involvement and contribution of organizers of major sporting events, in Vienna, in June 2018.
2. Organizing the second international conference on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption: Towards effective implementation of resolution 7/8 on corruption in sport, co-sponsored by Italy and the Russian Federation in Vienna, in September 2019.
3. Organizing the Inaugural General Conference of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS) prior to the eighth session of the Conference of the States Parties, in Abu Dhabi, in December 2019.
4. Providing Secretariat support services to States parties in relation to the adoption of resolution 8/4 on Safeguarding sport from corruption by the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its eighth session, United Arab Emirates, in December 2019.

F. Publications and tools

1. The UNODC publication entitled “Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing” published in 2016 was translated into all official UN languages, in September 2018.
2. Launched in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) a publication entitled “Reporting Mechanisms in Sport: A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation”, in October 2019.
3. Published the report of the international conference on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption: Towards effective implementation of resolution 7/8 on corruption in sport, in November 2019.
4. Supported the development and outputs achieved by IPACS Task Force 1 on reducing the risk of corruption in procurement relating to sporting events and infrastructure; IPACS Task Force 2 on ensuring integrity in the selection of major sporting events, with an initial focus on managing conflicts of interests; and IPACS Task Force 3 on optimizing the processes of compliance with good governance principles to mitigate the risk of corruption.

	<p><i>What is the time frame of implementation?</i></p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
<p>Target Audience(s):</p>	<p><i>Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?</i></p> <p>Primary beneficiaries of the implemented initiative include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports governing bodies (at international and national levels); • Law enforcement agencies (police, specialized agencies, etc.); • Prosecution services, judiciary and sports disciplinary committees; • Public authorities (e.g. betting regulatory authorities, Ministries of Interior, Justice, Sport etc.) • Private sector (betting companies, sponsors etc.); • Individuals (sports players, agents, sports organization leaders, referees etc.).
<p>Partners/Funding:</p>	<p><i>Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles in development and/or implementation?</i></p> <p>Underpinning UNODC’s work on tackling the problem of crime in sport is its close cooperation and collaboration with key stakeholders with joint activities aimed at raising awareness, developing capacity building materials as well as providing technical assistance to Member States and sports organizations.</p> <p>In concrete terms this has resulted in UNODC entering into a number of partnerships agreements, including with the Asian Football Confederation, Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), the Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy, the International Olympic Committee, as well as strengthening relationships with UNESCO, ILO, Council of Europe, the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, the International Cricket Council, INTERPOL, Union of European Football Associations, the Tennis Integrity Unit and World Rugby, among others.</p> <p>UNODC is also a founding partner of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS), a unique, multi-stakeholder platform open to all Member States which has as its mission “to bring together international sports organizations, governments, inter-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen and support efforts to eliminate corruption and promote a culture of good governance in and around sport”. In July 2019, an IPACS Task Force 4 was established. Co-chaired by UNODC and the IOC and aims to enhance cooperation between law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations.</p>

	<p><i>What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?</i></p> <p>Voluntary contributions from IOC, Member States and the European Commission.</p>
<p>SDG Alignment:</p>	<p><i>To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?</i></p> <p>UNODC’s work on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption is particularly aligned to SDG 16 and target 16.5. However, there are also close links with SDGs 3, 5 and 17.</p> <p>I. Goal 3. Good health and well-being</p> <p>The programme is promoting the goals and targets on good health and well-being as it is promoting sport as its aiming at eradicating barriers in sport and making sport available to all and thereby to obtain healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p> <p><i>3.d, Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</i></p> <p>II. Goal 5. Gender Equality</p> <p>The initiative clearly aims to contribute in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5, <i>Gender Equality</i>. In implementing the initiative, the contribution has been made through resolution 8/4 adopted at the Eighth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>In its operative paragraph 11, the resolution “Invites States parties and relevant stakeholders, with a view to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, to actively encourage the greater participation and representation of women in sports-related activities, programmes and initiatives and in sports governing bodies, including by developing robust awareness programmes that address gender-related barriers in sport caused by corruption”.</p> <p>Taking into an account the targets described under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the initiative aims to support and develop activities which help with the implementation of the above operative paragraph.</p> <p><i>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</i></p>

5.2 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of girls at all levels.

III. Goal 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The Global Programme Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime contributes to SDG 16, *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*, in particular:

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access for all.

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

IV. Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals

The initiative with a strong foundation of partnerships is aiming to attain the SDG 17, *Partnerships for Goals*. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal through the initiative, UNODC have developed partnerships with key stakeholders. In concrete terms this has resulted in UNODC entering into a number of partnerships agreements, including with the Asian Football Confederation, Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), the Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy, the International Olympic Committee, as well as strengthening relationships with UNESCO, ILO, Council of Europe, the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, the International Cricket Council, INTERPOL, Union of European Football Associations, the Tennis Integrity Unit and World Rugby, among others.

	<p>UNODC is also a founding partner of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport (IPACS), a unique. multi-stakeholder platform open to all Member States which has as its mission “to bring together international sports organizations, governments, inter-governmental organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen and support efforts to eliminate corruption and promote a culture of good governance in and around sport”. In July 2019, an IPACS Task Force 4 was established. Co-chaired by UNODC and the IOC and aims to enhance cooperation between law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations</p> <p>In the light of the targets described under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the initiative aims to achieve the following targets.</p> <p><i>Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.</i></p>
<p>Alignment with global frameworks:</p>	<p><i>How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan, WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?</i></p> <p>In terms of related internationally agreed frameworks, in particular the international legal framework to fight corruption established with the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), resolutions 8/4 on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and 7/8 on Corruption in sport adopted by the Eighth and Seventh Sessions of the Conference of States parties to the UNCAC, constitute a key pillar of the UN’s actions in relation to sport. The Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime contributes directly by supporting implementation of the above resolutions by States parties, sport organizations and related stakeholders.</p> <p>The Global Programme Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime also directly aligns with and contributes substantially to attain the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan addressing the <i>Main Policy Area III, Protecting the Integrity of Sport, and in particular the following specific policy areas contained, namely:</i></p> <p><i>III. 2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups</i> <i>III. 3 Foster good governance of sports organizations</i> <i>III. 4 Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitions</i></p>
<p>Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:</p>	<p><i>Which of the four thematic areas of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace is this initiative designed to align?</i></p>

The Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime aligns with all thematic areas UN Action Plan on Sport for Development, namely 1. Global framework for sport for development and peace, 2. Policy development, 3. Resource mobilization, programming, implementation, and 4. Evidence of impact and follow-up.

To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?

The Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime contributes to action areas (with details below):

1: a, b and d,

2: a and b

3: a, b and c

4: c

1. Global framework for sport for development and peace

(a) need for comprehensive stakeholder coordination and contribution towards the global framework for sport for development and peace, as well as towards the achievement of universally agreed development goals through sport, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals

(b) need for consistent information and best practice sharing in the field of sport for development and peace

(d) need for leaders and role models to encourage, facilitate and advocate joint efforts and action in sport for development and peace.

2. Policy development

(a) need for sport for development and peace strategies to be incorporated into international, national and subnational development plans and policies with enhanced cooperation and coordination among stakeholders

(b) need for aligning international, national and subnational policy frameworks concerning sport for development and peace, as well as translating them into action, taking into consideration principles and guidelines of good governance

3. Resource mobilization, programming, implementation,

(a) need for sustainable investment, resource mobilization and funding streams, alongside creative partnerships, for achieving development and peace objectives through sport

	<p>(b) negative effects associated with sport contexts, particularly sport events, present challenges to be addressed</p> <p>(c) need to identify and address key thematic areas in sport for development and peace, as well as cross-cutting issues such as human rights, gender, disability, integrity, transparency and health.</p> <p>4. Evidence of impact and follow-up</p> <p>(c) need for common standards and methods for the evidence base concerning sport for development and peace.</p>
<p>Outcomes:</p>	<p><i>What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?</i></p> <p>The expected outcomes of the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime is to support efforts to enhance capacities of Governments and sports organizations to implement measures to effectively tackle corruption in sport.</p> <p>The expected specific outcomes of the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime are to raise awareness of corruption risks associated with sports among officials from government, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders; and to enhance capabilities and to facilitate exchange of good practices and approaches to mitigate these risks among Governments, sports organizations and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>The programme is ongoing but actual outcomes of the initiative are in line with expected outcomes. Over the reporting period, of the over 38 activities directly supported or organized as part of the Global Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Crime included 5,500 officials from 121 Member States.</p> <p>In terms of related documents, over the reporting period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019, the following were downloaded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events</i> was downloaded in English 5410 times, in French 1896 times, in Russian 1988 times. Its training tool was downloaded in English 2923 times and in Russian 12644 times. • <i>Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation</i> was downloaded in English 1106 times and in Vietnamese 737 times. • <i>Model Criminal Law Provisions for the Prosecution of Competition Manipulation Booklet</i> was downloaded in English 1142 times and in Vietnamese 1264 times.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Criminalization approaches to combat match-fixing (UNODC/IOC)</i> was downloaded in English 2733 times • <i>Reporting Mechanism in Sport</i> was downloaded in English 1265 times • <i>Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing</i> was downloaded in English 6895 times, in French 451 times, in Spanish 403 times, in Russian 702 times, in Arabic 372 times, in Chinese 522 times and in Vietnamese 541 times. • <i>Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons</i> was downloaded in English 2656 times, in French 738 times, in Spanish 1747 times and in Arabic 348 times
Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:	<p><i>What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative?</i></p> <p>UNODC internal reporting mechanisms include activity reports, monitoring sheers, feedback forms from participants, download statistics.</p>
Challenges/Lessons learned	<p><i>What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying relevant focal points from key stakeholders such as existing law enforcement, criminal justice authorities and sport organizations with a view to facilitating cooperation and coordination at national and local levels. <p><i>What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forming new partnerships with key stakeholders to reach a wide audience with a view to disseminating tools and to increase the impact of delivered activities. 2. Seek to more actively involve private sector in the strengthening integrity in sport, with a view to developing public-private partnerships in this area. 3. To incorporate gender-based considerations and ensure the active involvement of women in the programme’s activities.

Table 3, Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies (A/RES/74/170): Expert consultation

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 	X Strengthened global framework on sport for development and peace
	X 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><i>What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?</i></p> <p>Following GA/RES/74/170, UNODC through its technical assistance programme and with the support from the Government of Thailand, organized an expert meeting to identify international good practices on the use of sports in the context of youth crime prevention and criminal justice, provide recommendations on how sport and sport-based programmes could be integrated into relevant strategies in a manner that caters to various stakeholders and enhances system-wide coordination, and contribute to a community of practice on sport-based interventions to prevent youth crime in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace.</p> <p><i>What are the main deliverables/activities involved?</i></p> <p>A report with the findings of the expert consultation will be presented to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for consideration at its twenty-ninth session (May 2020), as well as to the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (April 2020) for its information. The report on the meeting has been prepared and will be submitted to the 29th session of the CCPCJ and has already been made available to the 14th Crime Congress (A/CONF.234/14).</p> <p><i>What is the time frame of implementation?</i></p> <p>The resolution on the above topic was adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) at its 28th session in May 2019. The EGM took place in December 2019 and the report was prepared for the Crime Congress and the CCPCJ in Q1 of 2020.</p>	

Target Audience(s):	<i>Policy makers, crime prevention and criminal justice practitioners</i>
Partners/Funding:	<i>The United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),</i> XB funding received from the Government of Thailand.
SDG Alignment:	<i>To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG16 – targets related to violence and crime reduction. <i>Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace
Alignment with global frameworks:	<i>How does this initiative align with/contribute to the objectives of the Kazan Action Plan, WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity or other related internationally agreed frameworks on sport and/or physical activity?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the Kazan Action Plan: The initiative contributes to maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace. • Regarding the Global Action Plan on Physical Activity: The initiative shared good practices on the use of sport and physical activity in the context of social reintegration of offenders, both in prison-settings and in community settings (see also the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Nelson Mandela Rules).
Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:	<i>Which of the four thematic areas of the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace is this initiative designed to align?</i> Nr. 2: Policy development for mainstreaming and integrating sport for development and peace in development programmes and policies. <i>To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?</i> Build capacity for joint implementation and/or joint monitoring of the impact of sport-based and sport-related initiatives across ministries of youth, sport, health, environment, justice, education and culture, and other areas, as appropriate to the national context.
Outcomes:	<i>What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?</i> A set of best practices on integrating sport into crime prevention and criminal justice strategies that cater to various stakeholders and enhance system-wide coordination will be presented in a report.

Mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation:	<p><i>What are the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the implementation, outcomes and impact of the initiative? What are the specific monitoring and evaluation tools involved?</i></p> <p>A questionnaire was used to capture feedback from participants.</p>
Challenges/Lessons learned	<p><i>What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?</i></p> <p>The expert group observed that there are many different types of sport-based programmes which, depending on their respective goals and design, can help divert youth from crime and other problematic activities (physical and in terms of shifting perceptions), including difficult to reach groups; offer a hook to other interventions and services; and embed or be embedded into specific interventions to address risk factors for crime, to achieve certain social objectives and positive personal developmental outcomes. It was noted that sport can contribute to positive youth development and skills training and provide youth with access to pro-social networks and positive role models. The expert group stressed that crime prevention requires the promotion of inclusion and social cohesion and that sport can play a unique role in this respect by generating social capital and by helping mobilize communities and promote social inclusion and solidarity. In some instances, it was noted, sports can positively contribute to neighbourhood transformation.</p> <p>The expert group cautioned that the root causes of youth crime, whether understood at the individual or societal levels, cannot reasonably be expected to be single-handedly addressed by the provision of sport opportunities. The power of sports to produce social change should not be overestimated and sport should not be seen as an alternative to public investments in education, access to employment, social services, access to justice, and rehabilitation programmes, but rather as complementary. The expert group concluded that, although there is limited evidence for making a direct causal link between sport participation as such and the prevention of crime and recidivism, there is evidence that suggests that sport can be an effective tool for delivering and increasing or sustaining participation in crime prevention interventions.</p>