

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

Title of 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.

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><i>What are the means/processes of implementation of the initiative?</i></p> <p>WHO Nepal has supported the Ministry of Health and Population in drafting and operationalization of the National Multisectoral Action Plan for prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2014-2020(MSAP). One of the ten voluntary targets under this plan is 10% relative reduction in the prevalence of physical inactivity by 2025. Concerned A High Level Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary and with Secretary of MoHP as the member secretary and Secretaries from all ministries as members, has been constituted to provide policy directions related to NCD prevention and control, allocation of necessary resources and monitoring of implementation. The National Committee for NCDs chaired by Secretary, MoHP and with Joint Secretaries from all ministries and Directors of institutions as members, has been constituted to monitor the operationalization of MSAP. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Youth and Sports and Ministry of Health and Population are the key ministries identified for interventions related to Physical activity.</p> <p>In Parallel, WHO Nepal, in alignment with the Global Action Plan for Physical Activity- particularly with Strategic Priority 3- as related to sports- Creating Active People, has supported the Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine through Promotion of yoga in schools</p> <p>WHO Nepal has also undertaken promotion of sports and physical activity through public events</p>	

	<p><i>What are the main deliverables/activities involved?</i></p> <p>National Multisectoral Action Plan for prevention and control of NCDs 2014-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target is 10% reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity to be measured by the indicator on “Prevalence of insufficiently physically active adolescents, defined as less than 60 minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity activity daily” <p>Activities included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education Health education on NCD prevention in schools through curricular or non-curricular approaches, enforcement of ban of food with high transfat and physical activity, consumption of alcohol and tobacco in school premises • Ministry of Youth and Sports: Promotion of national guidelines for physical activity and diet • Ministry of Urban Development: Enforcement and implementation of urban design • Ministry of Health and Population: Mass media campaigns for prevention of NCDs • Community Based Organizations and Private Sector will be involved in promotion of health, physical activity in workplace and awareness generation <p>Promotion of Yoga in schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with the Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine, WCO Nepal supported the training of trainers for teachers who were involved in Yoga instruction in schools. The pilot was implemented in ten schools. This will now be scaled up to more schools in all provinces after further discussions with concerned stakeholders. The number of schools is yet to be finalized • Department of Ayurveda is also in discussion with Ministry of Education to integrate Yoga in school curriculum across Nepal • WCO Nepal is providing support for coordination between Dept of Ayurveda and Ministry of Education, training of trainers for teachers to impart yoga training in schools and in monitoring of the implementation <p>Promotion of sports and physical activity through public events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Nepal is exploring the possibility of leveraging public events like the Kathmandu Trail Series and other such initiatives to promote physical activity through innovative messaging and advocacy • At the UN Day celebration on 24 October 2019 at the City Hall in Kathmandu, a mini gym was established in the WHO stall set up at the venue to promote physical activity. <p><i>What is the time frame of implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSAP 2014-2020 will be till December 2020. MSAP II (2021-2025) is being drafted to sustain the activities and further strengthen implementation. • Yoga in schools and promotion through public events is planned between January and December 2020
Target Audience(s):	<p><i>Who are the beneficiaries of the proposed/implemented initiative?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSAP: The entire population

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of yoga in schools: school children including adolescents- developing health literacy at an age that can have lifetime advantages • Promotion of sports and physical activity through public events: General population particularly from urban areas who are more likely to have inadequate physical activity
Partners/Funding:	<p><i>Who are the main organizations/entities involved in the initiative and what are their roles in development and/or implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Education Health education on NCD prevention in schools through curricular or non-curricular approaches, enforcement of ban of food with high transfat and physical activity, consumption of alcohol and tobacco in school premises • Ministry of Youth and Sports: Promotion of national guidelines for physical activity and diet • Ministry of Urban Development: Enforcement and implementation of urban design • Ministry of Health and Population: Mass media campaigns for prevention of NCDs • Community Based Organizations and Private Sector will be involved in promotion of health, physical activity in workplace and awareness generation • Promotion of yoga in schools: Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine under Ministry of Health and Population and Ministry of Education, WHO Nepal • Promotion of sports and physical activity through public events: to be finalized <p><i>What are the main sources of funding of the initiative?</i> Predominantly through Government funding and some technical and financial support from WHO Nepal</p>
SDG Alignment:	<p><i>To what SDG goal/target/indicator is this initiative targeted?</i></p> <p>Investment in policy actions to increase physical activity sport and play can contribute to achieving many of the SDGs as identified in the Bangkok declaration in 2016. Increasing physical activity will directly contribute to SDG3 (good health and well-being); SDGs 4.1 and 4.2 (quality education); SDG5.1 (gender equality); SDGs 11.2, 11.3, 11.6 and 11.7 (sustainable cities and communities); SDGs 16.1 and 16b (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships).</p> <p>Please indicate any other national or internationally agreed goals/commitments to which this initiative is aligned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030 • Kazan Action Plan 2017 • Bangkok Declaration on Physical Activity for Global Health and Sustainable Development, 2016 • National Multisectoral Action Plan for prevention and control of Noncommunicable Diseases 2014-2020
Alignment with global frameworks:	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiatives directly contribute to Reduction of physical inactivity by 10%; one of the ten voluntary targets of Government of Nepal under the National Multisectoral Action Plan for prevention and control of NCDs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiatives align with the Second Main Policy Area of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace They align with the third strategic priority of the Global Action Plan on Physical Activity- Creating active people
Alignment with United Nations Action Plan on SDP:	<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 initiatives are aligned with the Thematic area on Policy Development</p> <p><i>To which action area(s) of the Plan is this initiative designed to contribute?</i></p> <p>The initiatives will contribute to “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>
Outcomes:	<p><i>What are the expected/actual outcomes of the initiative?</i></p> <p>through the initiatives outlined above, the general population as well as school going children will be informed about the importance of physical activity that will contribute to prevention and control of NCDs and thus to Target 3.4 of SDG</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>The MSAP has clearly defined targets which are monitored through mid-term evaluations (2016, 2018) and evaluation at the end of 2020. The different indicators are monitored through STEPS survey for NCD risk factors. The second national level STEPS survey was completed in 2019.</p> <p>Department of Ayurveda and Alternative Medicine with technical support from WHO Nepal is monitoring the quality of yoga instruction in schools, uptake of yoga by students and will continue to monitor implementation in the coming year</p> <p><i>What are the specific monitoring and evaluation tools involved?</i></p> <p>Annual performance review of implementation of MSAP through the High Level committee is being carried out. The national level STEPS on NCD risk factors has been completed in 2019 to understand the prevalence and trends in risk factors. The WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) is a simple, standardized method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data on NCD risk factors in WHO member countries.</p>
Challenges/Lessons learned	<p><i>What have been/were the main challenges to implementation?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multisectoral coordination is difficult owing to the differing priorities of different ministries. The high level political commitment as evidenced by the formation of the National Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary is commendable. However, interventions expected from the different ministries require more time for being implemented. Promoting Yoga in schools requires qualified yoga instructors- this has been a challenge, which is being addressed through sustained training of trainers. Scaling up of the initiative will require more resources and commitment from schools. Sustaining the interest of schools and students is another challenge- continued advocacy is being done to ensure interest

	<p><i>What lessons learned have been/can be utilized in the planning of future initiatives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained advocacy with ministries, aiming for fewer activities from other ministries that can be scaled up slowly and evidence on return on investment for each stakeholder would help in ensuring constructive engagement of all ministries and other stakeholders • Participatory planning and more resources
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*Please in replying use the definition of sport of the Kazan Action Plan of 2017 : “ [...] Noting that, for present purposes and unless specified otherwise, the term “sport” is used as a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms;2.Highlighting that sport for all, including traditional sport and games, is a fundamental field of intervention for governments to achieve the full potential of physical activity for personal and social development; 3.Recognizingthat the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals form the overarching policy consensus on development priorities, goals and targets that guide international and national policy design, implementation and monitoring;4.Stressing that the preamble of the 2030 Agenda acknowledges sport as an important enabler of sustainable development and peace; [...]“