

UNPACKING MINEPS 6 – CIGEPS

Summary of key statements, commitments and actions.

1. (Important organization to note for AFD / CONFES)

1.1. There is an organization called (CONFES) French-Speaking World Conference of Ministers for Youth and Sports. This is important for SSCN in light of its aim to scale up and move into Africa. It's good to have this organization on our radar when speaking to the AFD.

2. (The ambition of MINEPS VI is twofold)

2.1. **To address** the inequalities in sport policy capacities of different countries by supporting, through international cooperation, those that lack financial, technical and human resources;

2.2. **And to deliver**, through action, against the principles, commitments and recommendations of past editions of MINEPS and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport. Such ambition is at the core of the "Kazan Action Plan" (KAP), including a sport policy follow-up framework, proposed for endorsement by MINEPS VI.

3. (The opportunity to use sport as a tool to address the 2030 vision)

3.1. The Conference is an opportunity to interrogate afresh how governments can embrace the potential of sport, while answering the call of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

4. (MINEPS 6 Main objective)

4.1. As confirmed at the CIGEPS ordinary session in February 2016, it is important that MINEPS VI focuses on policy implementation.

5. (Organizations, countries and corporates that supported QPE)

5.1. The roll-out of the Quality Physical Education (QPE) Guidelines in five pilot countries¹, thanks to the financial contributions to the **International Fund for the Promotion of Physical Education and Sport (FIDEPS) by Monaco, Congo** and **the International University Sports Federation (FISU)**, and made possible with the support of the **International Olympic Committee (IOC)** and **NIKE**. These countries and organizations supported the roll out of QPE.

6. (What is the latest stat on this percentage, are we winning?)

6.1. The QPE Guidelines have been an essential building block in strengthening co-operation with the World Health Organization (WHO) within the UN Inter-agency Task Force on the Fight against Non-communicable Diseases, including through the joint advocacy for a 10% reduction of physical inactivity. What is the status of this 10% reduction now in 2019?

7. (Francophone countries in Africa key issues in sport, good to know when lobbying)

7.1. The importance of physical education has been recognized by the Ministers of Youth and Sport and Ministers of Education of the Francophone countries (CONFES and CONFENEM). Important to note when lobbying the AFD and for discussion for workshops, and conference design.

8. (Funding for sport integrity)

8.1. Sport, the only grant mechanism supporting governments to put in place effective education, policy advice, and capacity-building programmes. So far, the Fund contributed to 208 projects from 105 countries, worth over USD 4 million. Good to know when you have programmes for sport integrity.

9. (Training and capacity building offered by UNESCO)

9.1. To advance **relevant technical and legal knowledge**, in June 2016, UNESCO organized, with the Ministry of Sport of Côte d'Ivoire, an expert meeting on "Protection of the Integrity of Sports, an Issue of Governance". It gave stakeholders in Africa the opportunity to exchange best practices and obtain guidance from experts about tackling challenges. These exchanges should continue at a meeting of Ministers during the Games of the Francophonie, in July 2017 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire). The IOC was commended for its adoption of the Declaration at the International Forum for Sports Integrity.

10. (Safeguarding – Tools on this platform has been downloaded by SSCN can add value to all our members – SSCN to share)

10.1. The safeguarding of young people in sport, is at the heart of UNESCO's co-operation with the International Centre for Sport Security (ICSS) through a platform for relevant tools and guiding principles.

11. (Promotion of sport values – SSCN has downloaded some of these tools)

11.1. In its framework, a toolkit for primary school teachers to teach sport values in any discipline is developed, and a photobook has been published. (An institutional video on this initiative was screened at the end of the presentation and copies of the photobook were distributed)

12. (Access to sport for all, in cooperation with FC Juventus)

12.1. A soft skills manual for the use of coaches in the academies worldwide was also jointly elaborated. This is good to share through the Network.

13. (Traditional sport and games in Republic of Korea – developed tools and capacity building workshops)

13.1. An agreement with the international Federation of Muaythai Amateur has been signed, for the development of training tools for youth for social inclusion and violence prevention through martial arts.

14. (The worldwide Swimming for All, Swimming for Life project)

14.1. This is in cooperation Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA) was pursued. Through educational programmes, capacity building and advocacy, the project aims to reduce the high incidence of drowning. How can NGO's benefit from this.

15. (Two very important days on the S4D Calendar)

15.1. Concerning sport-related **international days**, UNESCO celebrated the **first International Day of University Sport on 20 September 2016** together with FISU. **The International Day of Sport for Development and Peace of 6 April** is becoming increasingly popular all over the world. The SSCN must follow up with the German **Dietmar Hopp Foundation**, they supported these events for the 2 days to host 2020 in SA.

16. (Endorsement of the Sport Policy Framework leading to the KAP)

16.1. All endorsed the idea of a common framework of action for the implementation of the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport and the Declaration of Berlin.

17. (SSCN to make contact with TAFISA)

17.1. SRSA is working with TAFISA. TAFISA also host the Sport for All Games.

AGENDA ITEM 4: UPDATE ON THE PREPARATIONS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (MINEPS VI)

Summary of key statements, commitments and actions.

1. The objective of the Conference is to make a shift from policy intent to measurable action;
2. A specific Sport Policy Follow-up Framework has thus been developed, as a unified international reference to orient policy makers and public sport authorities and to serve as a tool to assess progress. It is broken down into **3 main** and **18 specific policy areas**. It also identifies follow-up parameters.
3. Main policy area I (“Developing a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Physical Education; Physical Activity and Sport,”) should be seen as the non-negotiable bottom line of any policy in the area of sport.
4. Main policy area II (“Maximizing the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace”) has a prioritizing approach, focusing on a set number of SDGs to which sport can make a significant contribution. Extensive experience can be brought in here by the Commonwealth.
5. The distinction between “sport”, “physical education” and “physical activity”, to allow for a consistent approach without subsuming all these to the sole concept of “sport”.
6. The promotion of evidence-based research and the strengthening of higher education in physical activity and sport.

AGENDA ITEM 5: CIGEPS WORKPLAN POST-MINEPS VI

1. The Chairperson introduced the item by emphasizing that, at its meeting in Kazan (31 January - 1 February 2017), the Programme Committee recognized the need for monitoring the implementation and impact of the KAP, with CIGEPS in the leading role. Such monitoring will empower CIGEPS and relevant government departments with concrete information **on the role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda**, assist with policy development, and serve as a road map in the preparations for MINEPS VII.

2. However, the responsibility of implementing the KAP is not with UNESCO or CIGEPS alone, but is shared with intergovernmental, government and non-government stakeholders. Member States also need to ensure that they identify and resource specific activities of the KAP and advocate for its implementation. The general principles to implement the KAP should be that actions are carried out in transparent, accountable and inclusive manner. To assess and evaluate progress and results, measurable indicators should be determined, and a template developed for a consistent design and promotion of Actions. A three-tier structure is proposed for monitoring:
 - 2.1. **Coordination group** – to monitor the implementation of all Actions, ensure effective information-sharing and reporting to CIGEPS and mobilize stakeholders. It would include the CIGEPS Bureau and the coordinators of the different Actions;
 - 2.2. **Steering group** – established for each of the Actions, to include a member of the Bureau, key partners from government and non-government institutions and main beneficiaries;
 - 2.3. **Advisory group** - for each of the Actions, including voluntary participants from the broader expert community.
3. Concerning the way forward after the present session, the draft KAP will be transmitted to all Member States of UNESCO for a final round of inputs and comments. The Secretariat will then finalize the document to be presented to MINEPS VI. In parallel, a questionnaire was distributed during the session to members of CIGEPS and the PCC to provisionally indicate the Actions they would be interested in supporting.
4. In Kazan, countries will be asked to nominate focal point(s) for monitoring reports. Measurable indicators will be developed to enable CIGEPS to achieve the approved actions and monitor progress.
5. Germany noted the particular ambition of the KAP and the monitoring plan, and asked the Secretariat whether it would have resources for its implementation. According to the Secretariat, it does not have the sole responsibility to mobilize resources, but this is also the responsibility of CIGEPS and all Member States. Policies can change realities, if followed by concrete strategic actions, best practices, and a system of monitoring. This is not a choice, it is also required by the Agenda 2030. ***The Chair noted that high ambitions give high results. If done in a practical manner, implementation is achievable. For example, if one country identifies only three activities that would be integrated into its national or strategic plans, no additional resources would be required but only some readjustments in the focus of such plans.***

6. The Commonwealth enquired with respect to the linkages of the monitoring process with other high-level global processes, particularly the voluntary national review for the SDGs monitoring, so as to maximize the resources of national statistics bodies. According to the Chair, a link-up to the organizations that monitor the SDGs is necessary, not to duplicate reporting processes.

AGENDA ITEM 6: GOVERNANCE OF CIGEPS

1. The Chairperson has had discussions with the Secretariat and, as requested by UNESCO, forwarded on 18 January 2017 concrete proposals for CIGEPS to consider to improve its governance.
2. Congo raised the issue of delays in the distribution of documents in preparation of CIGEPS sessions, suggesting that they should be received ahead of time so as to allow members to prepare.
3. On the issue of the screening of individual candidates (para. 6(i) of CIGEPS/2017/Doc.3), ICSSPE raised the issue of the nature of the screening process that could be applied to CIGEPS in view of the fact that its members are countries. In the view of the Chair, this is decided internally by countries, as long as competent persons are in place.

AGENDA ITEM 7: CLOSING OF THE MEETING

1. In his concluding remarks, the Chairperson congratulated the participants of the good and robust debates. In view of the significant work still required toward MINEPS VI, he emphasized the importance that CIGEPS and the PCC work closely to support the process. **The Chairperson expressed his confidence in the quality of the documents to be presented to MINEPS and in a successful move from policy to practice. He assured participants of his commitment as Chairperson to do everything to ensure the success of the Conference, as well as the commitment of South Africa in serving CIGEPS.** He concluded by expressing appreciation to the Russian Federation for hosting MINEPS VI, and to the Secretariat for the good organization of this session.

ANNEX I: DRAFT KAZAN ACTION PLAN

As amended by CIGEPS at its 2017 Extraordinary Session

The Ministers meeting at the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI), held in Kazan (13-15 July 2017),

1. 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. Recognizing that the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda / Sustainable Development Goals form the overarching policy consensus
4. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges sport as an important enabler of sustainable development and peace;
5. Underlining that there is a broad consensus amongst these stakeholders that the **2030 Agenda, the Declaration of Berlin, as well as the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport constitute an interconnected, solid foundation for sport policy development** and that, based on this foundation, sport policy development should **henceforth focus on translating policy intent into measurable implementation**;
6. Recognizing that **inclusion is** not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to pro-active action to purposefully pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice;
7. Stressing that **gender equality** and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace;
8. Recognizing that the full potential of physical education, physical activity and sport to contribute significantly to the achievement of Sustainable Development **Goals can only be realized if a broad range of public authorities, sports and educational organizations and other stakeholders are mobilized**;

9. Affirming our continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity;
10. Recognizing that **sport values education is a crucial means to prevent threats to sport integrity** and to ensure the sustained credibility of sport as a role model for society at large;
11. Highlighting that **international cooperation** is critical to ensure that **inequalities between different countries'** sport policy capacities be reduced and to protect the integrity of sport from transnational threats;
12. Recognizing that it is essential to **protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all involved** in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport;

Affirm the following, based on a worldwide consultation with experts, the Sport Movement and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport:

1. The sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI and presented in Annex 1 as a **voluntary, overarching mechanism for fostering international convergence** amongst policy-makers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
2. The sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI as a **useful tool for stimulating and assessing progress** in the implementation of national and international policy in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
3. We commit to focusing international cooperation on the Kazan Action Plan comprising the following five actions, in accordance with Annex 2:
 - 3.1. elaborate an **advocacy tool** presenting **evidence-based arguments** for **investments** in physical education, physical activity and sport;
 - 3.2. develop **common indicators** for **measuring the contribution** of physical education, physical activity and sport **to prioritized SDGs and targets**;
 - 3.3. unify and further **develop international standards** supporting sport ministers' interventions in the field of **sport integrity** (in correlation with the International Convention against Doping in Sport);
 - 3.4. conduct a **feasibility study** on a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity;
 - 3.5. develop a **clearinghouse** for **sharing information** according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI;

MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework

A. Background

1. One of the objectives was to establish the indicators, benchmarks and self-assessment tools used for monitoring the implementation of the Declaration of Berlin and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (scientific/empirical evidence) (CIGEPS/2015/INF.REV.)
2. The Declaration of Berlin (2013) expresses an activity-oriented policy consensus of policy makers whereas the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport (2015) formulates a common vision amongst different stakeholders on what are the fundamental principles and values that should guide physical education, physical activity and sport programmes. Together they form a road map for policies and promote the shift from intent to implementation.
3. CIGEPS decided that MINEPS VI will focus on the development of **a call for action to implement the commitments** of Ministers expressed in the Declaration of Berlin and the expectations and norms embodied in the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals / the 2030 Agenda. **Therefore, it seemed helpful to establish a new framework that intends to link all three documents with another.**
4. The MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework, developed by UNESCO, intends to facilitate **international and multi-stakeholder policy convergence, ease international cooperation** and **foster capacity building** efforts of governmental authorities and sport organizations. Moreover, it was designed to identify gaps with respect to previously agreed principles, commitments and recommendations, to promote tools, and good practices.

TO NOTE

1. 2 Policy documents, the International Charter, Declaration of Berlin converge into the Sport Policy Framework.
2. MINEPS 6 wanted to move away from policy to action, hence the Sport Policy Framework.
3. The Sport Policy Framework has 3 main and 18 specific policy areas.
4. Out of the sport policy area we see another plan emerge which is the KAP.
5. The KAP was developed to translate the IC, DB, and the NSP into action.
6. The overarching policy is the SDG and the KAP was developed to address it.
7. Other key focus areas in sport, sport for all, sport integrity, gender, inclusion and human rights.
8. SSCN ask the question what do these terms, human rights, gender equality, inclusion, sport integrity and inclusion look like in the S4D sector