



ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

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The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

For inquiries, contact:

The ASEAN Secretariat

Community Relations Division (CRD)

70A Jalan Sisingamangaraja

Jakarta 12110, Indonesia

Phone: (62 21) 724-3372, 726-2991

Fax: (62 21) 739-8234, 724-3504

E-mail: public@asean.org

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The development of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025, including its key performance indicators (KPIs) was undertaken with assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Abbreviations

ACW	Active Citizens Worldwide
AFF	ASEAN Football Federation
AMMS	ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports
AMS	ASEAN Member States
APFI	ASEAN Physical Fitness Indicators
APSF	ASEAN Para Sports Federation (APSF)
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASIA	Association of Sports Institutes in Asia
ASSC	ASEAN Schools Sports Council
DCO	Doping Control Officer
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ISN	Institut Sukan Negara Malaysia
JCRWS	Japanese Center for Research on Women in Sport
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
MINEPS	International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NADO	National Anti-Doping Organisations
NOC	National Olympic Committee
PE	Physical Education
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RTP	Right to Play
SDP	Sports for Development and Peace
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEARADO	Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organization
SOCA	ASEAN Senior Officials Committee for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
SOMS	ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting in Sports
SSI	Singapore Sports Institute
TIJ	Thailand Institute of Justice
TSG	Traditional Sports and Games
TUE	Therapeutic Use Exemption
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency

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Executive Summary

The ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 (hereafter, "Work Plan") seeks to guide the ASEAN sports sector in implementing sports policies and programmes through a set of activities that will realise the ASEAN Community Vision 2025, as well as the commitments in the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, where, *ASEAN cooperation in sports has to be strengthened in realising the vision of an ASEAN Community to forge a common regional identity and build a caring and sharing society, with the ultimate goal of achieving unity and solidarity among all nations and peoples of ASEAN.*

In line with the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025 and considering the experience in implementing the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020, the ASEAN sports sector agreed on the Post-2020 Vision of ASEAN Sports Cooperation: *To strengthen cooperation towards an active ASEAN Community where sports grow with integrity and serve an essential means in advancing socio-cultural development and promoting peace.*

Noting the Joint Statement of Fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS-4) in 2019 on the opportunity for complementarity with the Kazan Action Plan that resulted from the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI) in 2017, ASEAN developed the Work Plan with **5 priority areas, 15 programmes and 36 main activities:**

Activity distribution:

PRIORITY AREA 1: Sports' Contribution to Key Development Outcomes and Peace	29%
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Outcome Statement: Sports is perceived as one of the strategic approaches for ASEAN Community-building.

PRIORITY AREA 2: Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle through Sports Participation and Physical Activities	25%
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Outcome Statement: Strengthened collaboration with relevant stakeholders in promoting healthy lifestyle through sports and physical activities.

PRIORITY AREA 3: Professional Capacity Development, Sports Integrity and Sports Science	20%
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Outcome Statement: Strengthened cooperation in capacity building for sports professionals and physical education (PE) teachers, protection of sports integrity and advancement of sports science.

PRIORITY AREA 4: Promoting ASEAN Awareness through Sports Activities, Sports Tourism and Sports Industry

15%

Outcome Statement: ASEAN Awareness and Culture are promoted through regional sports initiatives and major sports events.

PRIORITY AREA 5: Resource Mobilisation, Partner Engagement, and M&E for ASEAN Cooperation on Sports

11%

Outcome Statement: ASEAN Member States are provided with financial support and technical expertise to undertake cooperation in sports.

Background

Sports owns a special place in the heart of ASEAN peoples. The history of sports in the region dates back many centuries. Traditional sports and games were built upon ASEAN's ancient livelihoods, a mix of immense and colorful cultural diversity. Different kinds of sports are played by the people of ASEAN regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, and nationality, as a way to maintain healthy lifestyles.

Sports also engage the people of ASEAN in a fun and engaging way through its events, festivals, and competitions. Responsive to the global and regional development in sports, ASEAN is currently exploring the potentials of sports to contribute to the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and ASEAN Community-building. The core values offered by this field can promote community integration and peace through closer interaction among the ASEAN peoples. Sports can also foster a sense of solidarity and develop integrity, as well as leadership through its sportspersonship principles among the youth of ASEAN.

In 2013, two years after the establishment of the ASEAN sports sector, the ASEAN Sports Ministers adopted the *Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN (ANNEX 1)* to guide the ASEAN sports sector in managing its work and contribute to the achievement of ASEAN Community Vision. The Declaration states "ASEAN cooperation in sports has to be strengthened in realising the vision of an ASEAN Community to forge a common regional identity and build a caring and sharing society, with the ultimate goal of achieving unity and solidarity among all nations and peoples of ASEAN." In 2016, the ASEAN sports sector established its first cooperation framework, the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020. The Summary of Implementation of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 appears as **ANNEX 2**.

ASEAN undertakes cooperation in sports¹ through the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS), established through the endorsement of the 18th ASEAN Summit held on 7-8 May 2011 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS) assists the AMMS in the operationalisation of cooperation based on the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports. To support further development of sports in ASEAN, on 11 October 2017, the AMMS established a mechanism for cooperation with Japan through the AMMS+Japan and SOMS+Japan, with priority areas of cooperation on: (i) development of physical education teachers and coaches, (ii) increasing participation of women in sports, (iii) advancing sports for persons with disabilities, and (iv) anti-doping campaign and capacity building. In 2022, the AMMS established a new mechanism with China under the

¹ The work of ASEAN sectoral and ministerial bodies on sports and their subsidiary bodies are governed by their respective Terms of References (TOR), which are regularly reviewed by the relevant senior officials meetings. These documents are available on this page: <https://asean.org/our-communities/asean-socio-cultural-community/sports/>

AMMS+China and SOMS+China, which will focus on three (3) areas: (i) people-to-people exchange; (ii) capacity building and skills development programme; and (iii) promoting healthy lifestyles.

Building on the lessons learnt and best practices in the implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020, the ASEAN sports sector agreed on the following to serve as guiding principles of the development of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025:

- a. Adherence to the ASCC Blueprint 2025, ASEAN Declarations and other relevant global agendas, including the Kazan Action Plan as a framework that links sports with indicators of the SDGs (**ANNEX 3**);
- b. Interventions are of a regional and programmatic nature; and
- c. Employment of a monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure measurable progress and tangible achievements.

Informed by relevant ASEAN Declarations, global priorities in sports, and in alignment with the Kazan Action Plan, the Fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS-5) held on 9 October 2020 in Manila, Philippines subsequently agreed to develop a regional and programmatic ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 with new priorities on: (i) sports for development and peace, (ii) sports integrity, (iii) sports for all, (iv) sport science, (v) sports tourism, and (vi) sport industry.

Overview

In 2021, the AMMS agreed on the Post-2020 Vision Statement of ASEAN sport cooperation as appears under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025:

“To strengthen cooperation towards an active ASEAN Community where sports grow with integrity and serve an essential means in advancing socio-cultural development and promoting peace”

To guide the sector in moving towards the Vision, the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 consists of five priority areas and expected outcomes. These five priority areas branch into 15 programmes and 36 main activities. Some of the main activities are broken down into sub activities.

Activities of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 contribute to the implementation of ASCC Blueprint 2025 and form part of its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework. This M&E Framework is managed by ASEAN Secretariat’s Analysis and Monitoring Directorate of the ASCC Department for reporting to the Senior Officials Committee for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (SOCA).

The ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS) with assistance from the ASEAN Secretariat will be monitoring and reporting on the implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025. To this end, a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been identified. The list of KPIs is considered a living document that may be further updated to ensure feasibility of data collection.

Table 1. Overview of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 and M&E Framework

Priority Areas and Programmes	Expected Outcomes and Identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Priority Area 1: Sports’ Contribution to Key Development Outcomes and Peace	Sports is perceived as one of the strategic approaches for ASEAN Community-building.
Programme 1.1: Development of evidence-based references on the contribution of sports to development outcomes	Policy, Institutions, Partnership 1. % national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport (SDG 5.1.1 ; SDG 10.3.1) 2. Number of i) athletes ii) coaches/officials iii) management / board members in funded national sport bodies / member orgs who were trained in the last year in either
Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women’s leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women’s safety in sports environment	

Priority Areas and Programmes	Expected Outcomes and Identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
<p>Programme 1.3: Empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and youth with special needs through initiatives on sports</p> <p>Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development</p>	<p>a] governance & sport integrity b] safeguarding children, youth & vulnerable groups & c] prevention of violence against women & girls & d] promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>3. Value of total investment in legacy planning and delivery for sport and event infrastructure for urban liveability and source of investment (SDG 11.7.1)</p> <p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <p>4. General Population</p> <p>a. % of population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community (SDG 3.4;3.41)</p> <p>b. % of population who participates once a week in sports and exercise (SDG 3.4;3.41)</p> <p>5. Gender: % of female leadership in sports organisations/federations</p> <p>6. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs): Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population (10.3, 10.3.1) - <i>Proxy: Indicator on para-sports</i></p>
<p>Priority Area 2: Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle through Sports Participation and Physical Activities</p>	<p>Strengthened collaboration with relevant stakeholders in promoting healthy lifestyle through sports and physical activities.</p>
<p>Programme 2.1: Organise knowledge exchange and community engagement platforms to promote health and wellness, including healthy and active ageing, through sports and physical activities for the benefit of the ASEAN Community</p>	<p>Policy, Institutions, Partnership</p> <p>1. % of national sport bodies/ member organisations using sport to communicate health messaging (SDG 3.3,3.4,3.5)</p> <p>2. % of local governments/sport member organisations with sport and physical activity masterplans (SDG 11.7.1, 16.6)</p>
<p>Programme 2.2: Expand the ASEAN network to engage relevant stakeholders to advance the implementation of ASEAN Physical Fitness Indicators (APFI) initiative</p>	<p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <p>% of persons utilising designated facilities for sport, fitness and active recreation (sport club, sport centre, school or university, health and fitness centre) (SDG 11.7.1)</p> <p><i>Note:</i> This indicator should also analyse changes in community sports from during and post-COVID-19 period</p>

Priority Areas and Programmes	Expected Outcomes and Identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
<p>Priority Area 3: Professional Capacity Development, Sports Integrity and Sports Science</p>	<p>Strengthened cooperation in capacity building for sports professionals and physical education (PE) teachers, protection of sports integrity and advancement of sports science.</p>
<p>Programme 3.1: Standardisation of ASEAN Coach Training Programmes</p>	<p>Policy, Institutions, Partnership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of schools reporting P.E. specialist teachers in I primary and II secondary schools (SDG 4.7) 2. Adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport(SDG 8.8.2, 16.4) <p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. % sports professionals for whom access to training facilities is a barrier 4. # of i) athletes ii) coaches/officials iii) management/board members and iv) volunteers in funded national sport bodies / member organisations (SDG 5.2, 5.2.1, 16.3, 16.6, 16.10)
<p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>	
<p>Programme 3.3: Engagement of ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders in initiatives on sports law and anti-doping</p>	
<p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p>	
<p>Priority Area 4: Promoting ASEAN Awareness through Sports Activities, Sports Tourism and Sports Industry</p>	<p>ASEAN Awareness and Culture are promoted through regional sports initiatives and major sports events.</p>
<p>Programme 4.1: Preparation for the bidding of FIFA World Cup 2034 and explore opportunities to jointly host other global sports events</p>	<p>Policy, Institutions, Partnership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of major event budget contributed by the public sector (SDG 17.17.1, 17.1.1) 2. Sport and active leisure tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total tourism GDP (SDG 8.9.1) <p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. % of population who have participated in at least one major sporting event in the last year (SDG 3.4,4.1) 4. % who feel pride in country or region due to sport and physical activity
<p>Programme 4.2: Promote people to people exchange through sports activities in the context of Sports for All and the Revitalisation of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)</p>	
<p>Programme 4.3: Promote exchange of knowledge and dialogues on sports tourism and sports industry in ASEAN</p>	

Priority Areas and Programmes	Expected Outcomes and Identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Priority Area 5: Resource Mobilisation, Partner Engagement, and M&E for ASEAN Cooperation on Sports	ASEAN Member States are provided with financial support and technical expertise to undertake cooperation in sports.
Programme 5.1: Establishment of ASEAN Sports Fund and strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations	Policy, Institutions, Partnership 1. Strategic Planning and M&E: a. % of national sport bodies referencing i) national development plans and ii) the SDGs in their Strategic Plans (SDG 17.14.1) b. Existence of sports data collection framework at the national level 2. Funding: a. # of organisations receiving targeted public funding and reporting on the total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to deliver against specific SDGs (SDG 17.17.1, 17.2.1) b. # of non-sport ministries/departments/statutory bodies allocating resources to sport-related projects (SDG 17.17.1)
Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation	

With the importance of the regional nature of the work plan and ensuring focus on ASEAN-driven activities, each ASEAN Member State initiates and/or takes the lead of at least one (1) activity.

Resources for implementing the Work Plan come from either the leading ASEAN Member State, collective funding by ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Dialogue Partners², partner organisations and think tanks, which may complement each other through co-funding schemes.

² Identification of supporting ASEAN Dialogue Partner and/or implementing agency will take into consideration: (i) expertise of Dialogue Partner; (ii) priorities of cooperation; and (iii) preference in funding arrangements, e.g.: programmatic or one-off activities. Relevant page: <https://asean.org/our-communities/asean-political-security-community/outward-looking-community/external-relations/>



1 Sports' Contribution to Key Development Outcomes and Peace

“Linking sports to development outcomes”

Focus:

- *Developing evidence-based standards to measure how sports contributes to development outcomes*
- *Promoting the participation of women and girls in sports in ASEAN, including leadership, accessibility, and safety.*
- *Empowering special-needs youths and persons with disabilities (PWDs) and through sports.*

Expected Outcome:

Sports is perceived as one of the strategic approaches for ASEAN Community building

Identified KPIs:

Policy, Institutions, Partnership

1. % national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport (SDG 5.1.1 ; SDG 10.3.1)
2. Number of i) athletes ii) coaches/officials iii) management / board members in funded national sport bodies/member orgs who were trained in the last year in either a] governance & sport integrity b] safeguarding children, youth & vulnerable groups & c] prevention of violence against women & girls & d] promoting sustainable development.
3. Value of total investment in legacy planning and delivery for sport and event infrastructure for urban liveability and source of investment (SDG 11.7.1)

Target Beneficiaries

4. General Population
 - c. % of population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community (SDG 3.4;3.41)
 - d. % of population who participates once a week in sports and exercise (SDG 3.4;3.41)
5. Gender: % of female leadership in sports organisations/federations
6. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs): Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population (10.3, 10.3.1) - Proxy: Indicator on para-sports

Context:

In the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, ASEAN Sports Ministers agreed that: *Cooperation in sports has to be strengthened in realising the vision of an ASEAN Community, to forge a common regional identity and build a caring and sharing society, with the ultimate goal of achieving unity and solidarity among all nations and peoples of ASEAN agreed.*

Sports has been increasingly acknowledged as an enabler of sustainable development and peace, particularly as it promotes tolerance and respect. Even further, promoting sports as a social development tool is something that is within the conversation of sports stakeholders at the global level.

In 2017, ASEAN Sports Ministers noted the opportunity for strategic complementarity with the Kazan Action Plan to explore how sports can meaningfully contribute to the SDGs and ASEAN Community-building, particularly in the context of sports for development and peace (SDP). In formulating this Work Plan, the ASEAN sports sector underscores the importance of better understanding on how to leverage the roles of sports in socio-economic development.

Identified Partners and Affiliated Organisations:

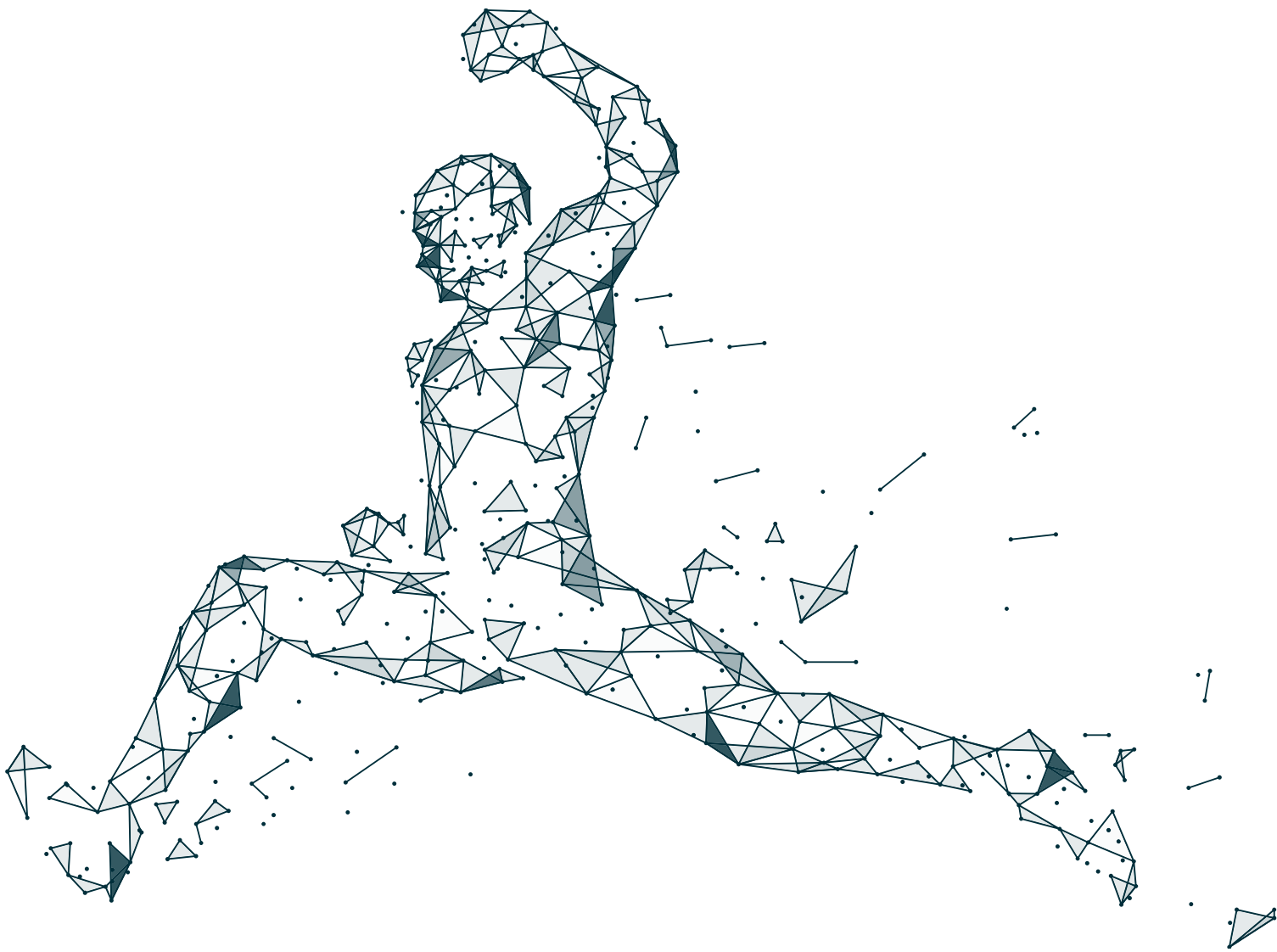
Japan Sports Agency, Japanese Center for Research on Women in Sport (JCRWS), ASEAN Para Sports Federation (APSF), Commonwealth Secretariat, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), ASEAN Schools Sports Council (ASSC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Thailand National Sports University, UNESCO, UNICEF,

Programmes and Activities

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 1.1: Development of evidence-based references on the contribution of sports to development outcomes	i) Symposium on Sports for Development and Peace	ASEAN Secretariat
	ii) Analysis on the contribution of sports to socio-economic development outcomes for each AMS, to consider including, where appropriate/relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of sport to national development and the SDGs • Exchange of knowledge/ capacity building activities on addressing the impact of COVID-19 on sports 	Singapore
Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment	i) Organise policy dialogues/forums to promote the participation of women and girls in sports in ASEAN	
	a. ASEAN Forum for Women Leadership in Sports	Myanmar
	b. ASEAN Women in Sports Symposium	Malaysia
	ii) Strengthen partnerships with various stakeholders through the implementation of projects and activities to promote the participation of women and girls in sports in ASEAN	
	a. Implementation of ASEAN-Japan Actions on Sports Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN-Japan Workshop on Promoting Gender Equality in Sports • Awareness Raising Campaign on Women in Sports 	ASEAN Secretariat Japan Sports Agency
b. Women Sports Activities for Celebrating Women International Day	Lao PDR (TBC)	

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 1.3: Empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and youth with special needs through initiatives on sports	i) ASEAN Convention on Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Sports	Malaysia
	ii) Health Promotion/First Aid Training for Special Olympics Athletes (Youth with Intellectual Disabilities)	Indonesia
Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development	i) Strengthen collaboration with partners to foster youth leadership in sports for development and peace	
	a. Annual implementation of UNESCO Youth and Sports SDGs Funshop with the participation of ASEAN youth	ASEAN Secretariat
	b. ASEAN Training Programme on Enhancing Ethical Youth Leadership through Sports	Myanmar
	ii) Engage students and youth in competitive sports	
	a. Annual convening of the ASEAN School Games	Host Countries
	b. Annual Thailand Sports School Games with participation of athletes from AMS	Thailand (Thailand National Sports University)

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
	iii) Promote Youth Crime Prevention Through Sports through a comprehensive approach	
	a. Conducting a baseline study on youth crime prevention through sports programmes in the ASEAN region to build an evidence-based knowledge on this issue.	Thailand (Thailand Institute of Justice)
	b. Awareness raising activities/campaign (also in alignment with the ASEAN Culture of Prevention-CoP)	Thailand (Thailand Institute of Justice)
	c. Engagement with stakeholders (sport-based organizations, stakeholders in criminal justice, school and community in selected countries)	Thailand (Thailand Institute of Justice)
	d. Hosting of “ASEAN Conference on Youth Crime Prevention Through Sports” to promote experience sharing and follow up initiatives on youth crime prevention through sport programmes in ASEAN Member States	Thailand (Thailand Institute of Justice)





2 Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle through Sports Participation and Physical Activities

“Sports for All: Collaboration towards a healthier and more active ASEAN Community”

Expected Outcome:

Strengthened collaboration with relevant stakeholders in promoting healthy lifestyle through sports and physical activities

Focus:

- *Organising knowledge exchanges and community engagement platforms to promote health, wellness through sports and physical activities; and*
- *Expand the ASEAN network to engage stakeholders to advance implementation of the ASEAN Physical Fitness Indicators (APFI) initiative.*

Identified KPIs:

Policy, Institutions, Partnership

1. % of national sport bodies/ member organisations using sport to communicate health messaging (SDG 3.3,3.4,3.5)
2. % of local governments/sport member organisations with sport and physical activity masterplans (SDG 11.7.1, 16.6)

Target Beneficiaries

% of persons utilising designated facilities for sport, fitness and active recreation (sport club, sport centre, school or university, health and fitness centre) (SDG 11.7.1)

Note: This indicator should also analyse changes in community sports from during and post-COVID-19 period

Context:

In the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, ASEAN Sports Ministers *emphasised the promotion of healthy and active lifestyle among citizens of ASEAN Member States through a Sports-for-All policy and support the establishment of mechanisms to effectively mobilise resources, including the engagement of the private sector, the media and ASEAN Dialogue Partners, to support these initiatives.* The Declaration also called on ASEAN to *promote community-based, non-discriminatory, affordable, and accessible sports programmes and physical activities for people of every age and performance level, and who live in every kind of environment.*

Promoting healthy lifestyles has been one of the key priorities of the ASCC Pillar. This priority is being addressed through the work of both the ASEAN sports and health sectors. Formulated on the basis of alignment with the Kazan Action Plan, the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 includes a priority area on the Promotion of Healthy Lifestyles, with greater focus on *Sports for All* approach, promoting the participation of local communities in sports and physical activities through collaboration with various stakeholders.

Towards evidence-based policy-making and programme formulation in sports, in 2021, the ASEAN sports sector completed the Active Citizens Worldwide (ACW) 2021 Survey on Sports Participation and Physical Activities in 10 ASEAN cities. Insights of the Survey were presented to the Sixth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS-6) on 28 October 2021 and have subsequently been developed into an ASEAN publication to make it accessible for relevant stakeholders. The survey is expected to inform various stakeholders on the benefits of sports and physical activities for a more socio-economically productive ASEAN Community.

Identified Partners and Affiliated Organisations:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Right to Play (RTP), FIFA

Programmes and Activities

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 2.1: Organise knowledge exchange and community engagement platforms to promote health and wellness, including healthy and active ageing, through sports and physical activities for the benefit of the ASEAN Community	i) Provide knowledge exchange and awareness-raising platforms on healthy and active lifestyle for policy-makers and stakeholders in sports	
	a. Sharing of expertise on health and wellness through the <i>Active Health</i> programme, including a Visit/Tour of Active Health facilities in Singapore during AMMS-6 in 2021 (the visit is a one-off event in 2021)	Singapore
	b. Awareness raising initiative during the 31 st SEA Games and 10 th ASEAN Para Games on tobacco harm reduction, food safety and COVID-19: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of volunteers 2. Information sharing through communication materials 	Viet Nam
	ii) Establish venues to promote the participation in sports and physical activities among the peoples of ASEAN	
	a. Regular convening of <i>ASEANMove! Week</i> in collaboration with the SOMHD	Indonesia
	b. Establishment of the ASEAN Sports Zones	ASEAN Secretariat

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
	<p>iii) Development of training modules and delivering of programmes for the promotion of healthy lifestyle for youth, including prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) through intergenerational approach</p>	
	<p>a. Collaboration on the development of training modules and training programmes in promoting healthy lifestyle, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of noncommunicable diseases among the youth • Promotion of psychosocial well-being through sports and physical activities 	Lao PDR
	<p>b. Implementation of ASEAN Active (Inter) Generation Project to increase more physical activities to promote healthy lifestyle and well-being among youth and senior adults through intergenerational approach of sports & play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Manual for Intergenerational Sports & Play-based activities • Training of youth leaders on Sports & Play-based activities (Inter-generation context) • Creating knowledge exchange & sharing platform • Organising ASEAN Intergenerational Sport Festival (hybrid—physical & virtual) 	Myanmar
<p>Programme 2.2: Expand the ASEAN network to engage relevant stakeholders to advance the implementation of ASEAN Physical Fitness Indicators (APFI) initiative</p>	<p>i) Continuation of APFI formulation in ASEAN Member States:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish the Technical Working Group (TWG) on the APFI 2. AMS collect APFI data at national level using guideline and share datasets to Thailand 3. Training of data collector teams for data collection 4. Collection and reporting of data 5. Data entry and analysis 6. Report writing 	Thailand
	<p>ii) Publish and disseminate the report on sports indicators to relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and relevant stakeholders, as well as to ensure the report is accessible online</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish draft layout and design of APFI report/ Circulate APFI draft report to SOMS focal points for editing • Circulate final manuscript to SOMS-SOMHD focal points for review/Printing and Launch of APFI report 	Thailand



3 Professional Capacity Development, Sports Integrity and Sports Science

“Building sports capacity and protecting sports integrity”

Expected Outcome:

Strengthened cooperation in capacity building for sports professionals and physical education (PE) teachers, protection of sports integrity and advancement of sports science

Programme Outline:

- *Developing standards for ASEAN Coach Training Programmes;*
- *Developing exchange, joint trainings, and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals and physical education (PE) teachers;*
- *Engaging ASEAN Member States and stakeholders on sports law and anti-doping initiatives; and*
- *Developing and sharing sports policies and regulations, while promoting sports management.*

Identified KPIs:

Policy, Institutions, Partnership

1. % of schools reporting P.E. specialist teachers in primary and secondary schools (SDG 4.7)
2. Adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport(SDG 8.8.2, 16.4)

Target Beneficiaries

3. % sports professionals for whom access to training facilities is a barrier
4. # of i) athletes ii) coaches/officials iii) management/board members and iv) volunteers in funded national sport bodies / member organisations (SDG 5.2, 5.2.1, 16.3, 16.6, 16.10)

Context:

In the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, ASEAN Sports Ministers sought to *raise the level of performance of ASEAN athletes in the regional and international competitions and enhance the achievements of ASEAN in competitive sports*. The Declaration also states that ASEAN shall *strengthen cooperation in sports research and development, and sports-related activities through the conduct of training and/or exchange programmes by exploring possible cooperation and support from relevant stakeholders towards establishing common policies in sports in ASEAN*.

In 2021, ASEAN Sports Ministers adopted the Joint Statement of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports on Cementing Strong Foundation for ASEAN Athletes at the Southeast Asian (SEA) Games, declaring support for the inclusion of more Asian and Olympic Games Sports in each edition of the SEA Games, with the eventual aim of aligning the SEA Games sports selection closely with that of the Asian Games and Olympic Games as part of athletes' journeys towards excellence. High performance sport professionals work with athletes and sports teams to prepare and optimise their performance at elite-level competitions. Covering a wide range of specialist roles, including in sport science, coaching, performance analysis, nutrition support and athlete management sports professionals contribute to a holistic and interdisciplinary athlete development approach that focuses on developing and increasing the level of athletes' performance while also reducing the risk of injury.

Advancing sports in ASEAN, especially high-performance sports, requires progressive, holistic and organised efforts, involving different stakeholders and sustainable funding schemes. This endeavour shall be accompanied by well-organised scouting programmes, starting as early as school age through physical education (PE) programmes, among others. Beyond building a healthy and high-performing physique, sports promote the values of respect, inclusion, fairness and unity. Therefore, cooperation in protecting sports integrity through anti-doping efforts and commitment to the concepts of ethics in sports and fair play must also be incorporated, among others through the signing of Memorandum of Understanding between ASEAN and the World Anti Doping Agency (ASEAN-WADA MoU)..

In order to enhance regional platforms to promote equitable opportunities, participation and effective engagement of the ASEAN peoples in the advancement of sports in the region, this Priority Area focuses on enabling the creation of capacity building for sports professionals and physical education (PE) teachers, as well as protection of sports integrity and advancement of sports science through collaboration with various partners.

Identified Partners and Affiliated Organisations:

Institut Sukan Negara Malaysia (ISN), Japan Sports Agency, South East ASEAN Region Anti-Doping Organization (SEARADO), FIFA

Programmes and Activities

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 3.1: Standardisation of ASEAN Coach Training Programmes	<p>i) Undertake a feasibility study on the establishment of ASEAN Centre for Excellence in Sports Coaching</p> <p><i>Note: The result of this study will determine the implementation of a project for the standardisation coach training/ certification programmes that may include the establishment of an ASEAN Centre of Excellence for Sports Training and its lead country</i></p>	Malaysia
Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers	i) Strengthen collaboration among ASEAN Member States and with partners to implement exchange programmes for capacity development for sports officials and professionals	
	a. Exchange programmes for: sports medicine, sports scientists, sports nutritionists (Master/ Diploma/Certificate course)	Lao PDR
	b. Facilitate exchanges of high-performance sports officials through visits to the Singapore Sports Institute (SSI), participation in the Singapore Sport Science Symposium, and joint workshops and journal publications.	Singapore
	ii) Promote engagement of ASEAN Member States in international sports fora for knowledge exchange and capacity development	
	a. Facilitate exchange of high-performance sports knowledge and best practices through the Association of Sports Institutes in Asia (ASIA) network	Singapore
	b. ISN Women Can Coach Symposium and ASEAN Dialogue in Sports Science and Sports Medicine	Malaysia
	iii) Implement Capacity Development and Refreshing Courses for ASEAN PE Teachers	Cambodia

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 3.3: Engagement of ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders in initiatives on sports law and anti-doping	i) Strengthen collaboration in organising training programmes and education outreach on anti-doping for sports officials and sports professionals	
	a. Training of ASEAN Experts in Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)	Malaysia
	b. Education outreach to raise awareness of anti-doping at major games (SEA Games and ASEAN Para Games)	Singapore
	c. Doping Control Officer (DCO) Training Course	Philippines
	d. Anti-Doping Education Course	Philippines
	ii) Provide knowledge-exchange and networking platforms, e.g. symposium, seminar through SEARADO and ASEAN Member States' National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs)	
	a. ASEAN Anti-Doping Education Symposium	Malaysia
	b. Conduct of annual anti-doping seminar for doping control officers	Singapore
	c. Building networks of (doping control officers) through the respective AMS National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs)	Singapore
	d. Organise Anti-doping seminar	Viet Nam
	e. Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Seminar	Philippines
	iii) Establish official partnership between ASEAN Member States and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) through the signing of Memorandum of Understanding between ASEAN and WADA	Singapore
	Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management	Ensuring a safe environment for all athletes and raise awareness against harassment of any nature in sports through the regular participation of SOMS in Safe Sport relevant conferences/forums/workshops as a knowledge-sharing platform for AMS



4 Promoting ASEAN Awareness through Sports Activities, Sports Tourism and Sports Industry

“Boosting ASEAN Awareness through sports”

Expected Outcome:

ASEAN Awareness and Culture are promoted through regional sports initiatives and major sports events

Programme Outline:

- Advance preparations to submit a bid for the FIFA World Cup 2034 and explored opportunities for ASEAN to jointly host other global sports events;
- Promote people-to-people exchanges through sports; and
- Promote dialogues and knowledge exchanges on sports tourism and the sports industry in ASEAN.

Identified KPIs:

<p>Policy, Institutions, Partnership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. % of major event budget contributed by the public sector (SDG 17.17.1, 17.1.1)2. Sport and active leisure tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total tourism GDP (SDG 8.9.1) <p>Target Beneficiaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. % of population who have participated in at least one major sporting event in the last year (SDG 3.4,4.1)4. % who feel pride in country or region due to sport and physical activity

Context:

In the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, ASEAN Sports Ministers *committed to promote Sports as a tool to raise public awareness of ASEAN through regional sports activities and events and sharing of best practices and expertise; and therefore, called on ASEAN to sustain the contribution of ASEAN Sports Industry in enhancing the socio-economic development of ASEAN.* The Declaration also states that the ASEAN sports sector shall *promote community-based, non-discriminatory, affordable, and accessible sports programmes and physical activities for people of every age and performance level, and who live in every kind of environment.*

Sports is a strategic means for bringing people together, promoting greater people-to-people connectivity, and binding ASEAN stronger as One Community. Raising ASEAN awareness has been a cornerstone of ASEAN Community-building efforts. Community outreach activities, such as commemoration of national days and ASEAN Day are typically leveraged to promote ASEAN awareness, in view of their potential to benefit a large cross section of society.

To attract the public and to unleash the socio-economic benefits of sports through sports tourism and sports industry, ASEAN is looking at improving its capacity to host sports events and promoting sports tourism as one of the fastest growing sectors in tourism³. Major sporting events have demonstrated their power for tourism attractions, making positive contributions to the tourism image of the host destination⁴.

In the context of promoting ASEAN culture, preserving knowledge of traditional sports and games (TSG) is vital. As intangible cultural heritage, TSG do not only enhance intercultural dialogue and peace as well as social cohesion, but also promote inter-generational collaboration and healthy lifestyles. The revitalisation of ASEAN TSG will provide governments, communities, and individuals with opportunities to express both cultural pride and richness. Concerted efforts are therefore crucial to safeguard and promote TSG as sports practices and intangible cultural heritage in the spirit of Sports for All.

³ Sports tourism, UNWTO, <https://www.unwto.org/sport-tourism>

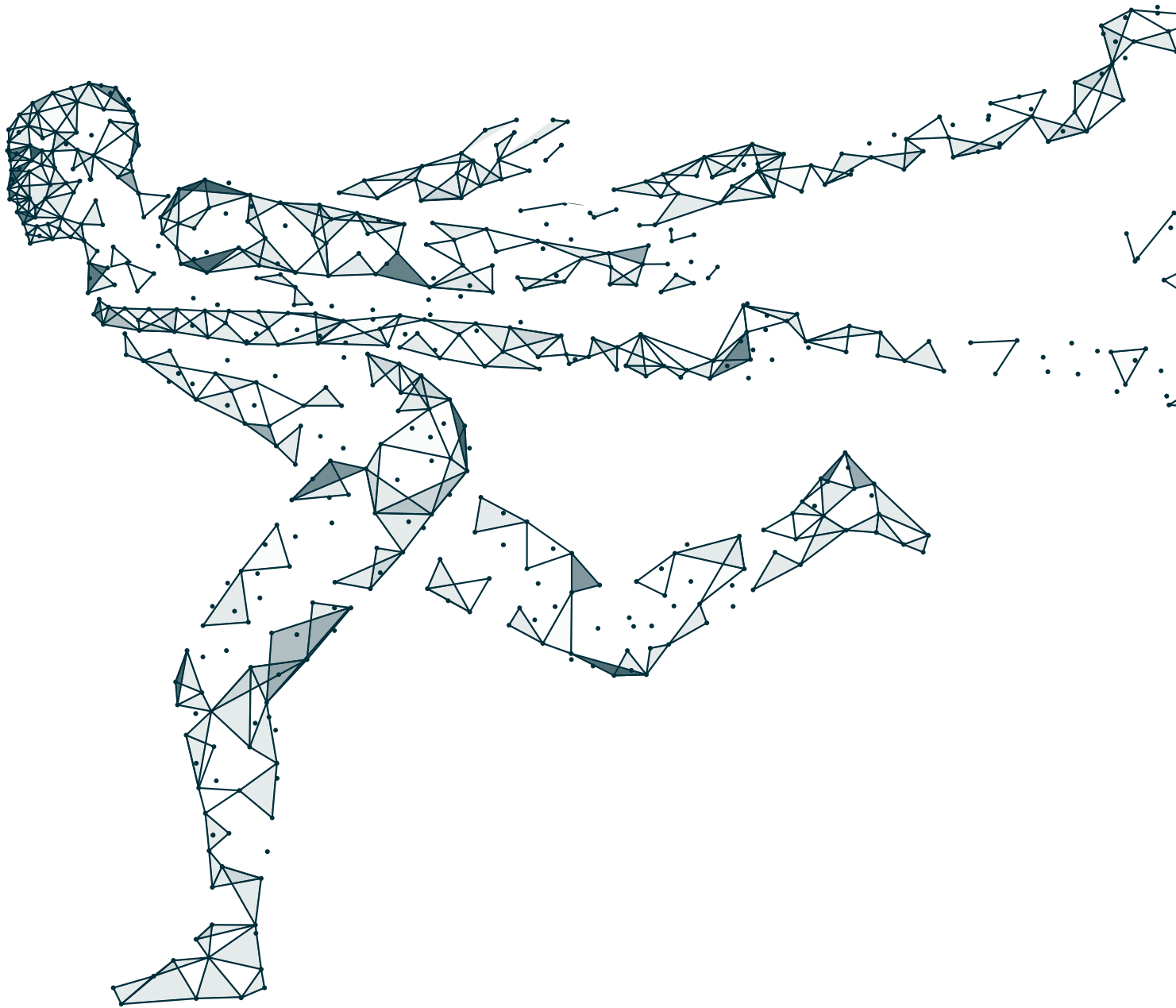
⁴ Ibid.

Identified Partners and Affiliated Organisations:

ASEAN Football Federation (AFF), UNESCO, Japan Sports Agency

Programmes and Activities

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 4.1: Preparation for the bidding of FIFA World Cup 2034 and explore opportunities to jointly host other global sports events	i) Establishment of the Technical Working Group of the FIFA World Cup 2034	Thailand
	ii) Conduct of Annual Coordination Meeting Technical Working Group of the FIFA World Cup 2034	Malaysia
	iii) Drafting of Bid for the FIFA World Cup 2034	
Programme 4.2: Promote people to people exchange through sports activities in the context of Sports for All and the Revitalisation of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)	i) Implementation of Revitalisation of the TSG of ASEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on the TSG of ASEAN • Informational Materials on the TSG of ASEAN • Toolkit for the Safeguarding of ASEAN TSG in the Modern World • ASEAN TSG Seminar/Webinar and Festival 	ASEAN Secretariat
	ii) Promote people-to-people exchanges through the participation of ASEAN Member States in national sports events:	
	1. National Day Run	Brunei Darussalam
	2. Recreational Cycling – in conjunction with national day	Brunei Darussalam
	3. Angkor Wat International half marathon	Cambodia
	4. Boat racing, Kun Khmer, and Labokator	Cambodia
	5. Traditional End of the Buddhist Lent Boat Race	Lao PDR
	6. Arnis Open	Philippines
	7. Day Run Event	Myanmar
iii) Commemoration of the ASEAN Sports Day at the National Level	ASEAN Member States	
Programme 4.3: Promote exchange of knowledge and dialogues on sports tourism and sports industry in ASEAN	i) ASEAN Dialogue on Sports Industry	Thailand
	ii) Online Business Meeting in Sports and Health Industry from ASEAN Region to Japan	Japan





5 Resource Mobilisation, Partner Engagement, and M&E for ASEAN Cooperation on Sports

“Advancing sports cooperation measures”

Expected Outcome:

ASEAN Awareness and Culture are promoted through regional sports initiatives and major sports events

Focus:

- *Establish the ASEAN Sports Fund and strengthening cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations; and*
- *Improve the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and learning cycle for the Work Plan.*

Identified KPIs:

Policy, Institutions, Partnership

1. Strategic Planning and M&E:
 - a. % of national sport bodies referencing i) national development plans and ii) the SDGs in their Strategic Plans (SDG 17.14.1)
 - b. Existence of sports data collection framework at the national level*
2. Funding:
 - c. # of organisations receiving targeted public funding and reporting on the total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to deliver against specific SDGs (SDG 17.17.1, 17.2.1)*
 - d. # of non-sport ministries/departments/statutory bodies allocating resources to sport-related projects (SDG 17.17.1)*

Context:

In the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN, ASEAN Sports Ministers *agreed that all stakeholders including other relevant ministerial bodies, private sectors and non-governmental organisations should be fully engaged to realize the vision of Declaration.*

In the Declaration, ASEAN Sports Ministers *tasked the SOMS to ensure the successful implementation of the Declaration and review its progress through appropriate instruments and actions with the support of ASEAN Member States.*

Based on the lessons learnt and best practices of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020, the ASEAN Sports Sector identified common challenges in implementing some activities, which are limitations in human resources, expertise, and funding support. In this regard, Priority Area 5 will focus on addressing these challenges through the establishment and strengthening of strategic partnership with ASEAN entities, sports organisations, and ASEAN Dialogue Partners and measuring progress towards the expected outcome.

Identified Partners and Affiliated Organisations:

ASEAN Dialogue Partners, Commonwealth Secretariat, Southeast Asia (SEA) Games Federation

Programmes	Activities	Lead Country/ Entity
1	2	3
Programme 5.1: Establishment of ASEAN Sports Fund and strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations	i) Establishment of the ASEAN Sports Fund <i>Note: Subject of the outcome of consultation with ASEAN Member States)</i>	ASEAN Secretariat facilitates consultation with ASEAN Member States as per SOMS' mandate
	ii) Expanding engagement with external parties, such as ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations	ASEAN Member States and ASEAN Secretariat
	iii) Adoption of Joint Statement on Cementing Strong Foundation for ASEAN Athletes at the SEA Games <i>Note: This initiative seeks to build consensus among AMSes to include more Asian and Olympic Games sports/events in future SEA Games editions to provide ASEAN athletes with more competition opportunities in preparation for a more stable and progressive pathway to the international sporting stage. Following the adoption of this statement in 2021, SOMS will explore engaging AMSes, their NOCs and the SEA Games Federation to work towards this long-term goal.</i>	Singapore
Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation	i) Development of monitoring and evaluation frameworks for measuring the contribution of sport to national development	SOMS Chair supported by ASEAN Secretariat
	ii) Mid-Term Assessment (2023)	SOMS Chair supported by ASEAN Secretariat
	iii) End-of-Term Assessment (2025)	SOMS Chair supported by ASEAN Secretariat



Implementation Arrangement

Country Leadership

The ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 only allows for the incorporation of activities with lead countries/entity. This approach emerged to address some of the common reasons for unimplemented programmes in the 2016-2020 period, aside from the lack of funding and limited human resources. With the importance of the regional nature of the work plan and ensuring focus on ASEAN-driven activities, each ASEAN Member State initiates and/or takes the lead of at least one (1) activity.

Funding

Resources for implementing the Work Plan come from either the leading ASEAN Member State, collective funding by ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Dialogue Partners, partner organisations and think tanks, which may complement each other through co-funding schemes.

Partnership

Since its establishment, the ASEAN sports sector has established formal cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners, the Commonwealth Secretariat, FIFA, the Right to Play, and WADA. The establishment of partnerships was undertaken through different approaches and mechanism, based on mutual interest and benefits and in line with the strategic direction and priorities of the ASEAN Work Plans on Sports. This effort will continue to improve the quality and expand the scope of ASEAN sports cooperation in the coming years.

M&E and Reporting Mechanism

The AMMS and SOMS form part of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) pillar and shall report to the ASCC Council and support the work of other relevant organs established under the ASEAN Charter in accordance with the respective mandate. Activities of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 contribute to the implementation of ASCC Blueprint 2025 and form part of its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework. This M&E Framework is managed by ASEAN Secretariat's Analysis and Monitoring Directorate of the ASCC Department for reporting to the Senior Officials Committee for the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (SOCA).

The ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS) with assistance from the ASEAN Secretariat will be monitoring and reporting on the implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025. Consistent with the *2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN*, ASEAN Blueprint 2025, and the guiding principles of the Work Plan development, the M&E components of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 has been integrated into the Work Plan in the form of: (i) alignment with the ASCC Blueprint 2025

and SDGs, (ii) Expected Outcomes, and (iii) Identified KPIs, as detailed in the preceding segments. The list of KPIs is considered a living document that may be further updated to ensure feasibility of data collection. These M&E components are expected to be addressed through technical and financial supports from relevant partners.

Alignment of Programmes with the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint 2025 and the SDGs

The following Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 informed the formulation of programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025. The detailed mapping of alignment appears under **ANNEX 4**.

A	ENGAGES AND BENEFITS THE PEOPLE
A.1	Engaged stakeholders in ASEAN processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership with key stakeholders
A.2	Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach through ICT Promotion of ASEAN Awareness Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls
B	INCLUSIVE
B.1	Reducing Barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoyment of human rights by all and participation in societies Preparedness for ageing society
B.2	Equitable Access for All
B.3	Promotion and Protection of Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting healthy lifestyle Gender mainstreaming (women's leadership) Persons with Disability and vulnerable groups Enhance the effective implementation of relevant ASEAN declarations and instruments related to human rights
D	RESILIENT
D.6	Endeavour towards a "Drug-Free" ASEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance community awareness and social responsibility on the ill-effects of dangerous drugs through community engagement, advocacy and other relevant activities
E	DYNAMIC
E.1	Towards an Open and Adaptive ASEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mutual respect Showcase ASEAN in the global fora Comprehensive and inclusive sports programmes to encourage healthy and active lifestyles
E.2	Towards a Creative, Innovative and Responsible ASEAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge exchange and skills development

Based on a mapping exercise undertaken with assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat, It has been identified that programmes under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 are relevant to the indicators of the following SDGs:



ANNEXES



Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN

WE, the Ministers responsible for Sports of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as ASEAN), namely Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam:

HAVING gathered in Vientiane on 5 December 2013, for the Second ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (2nd AMMS);

RECALLING the mandate given by the Leaders at the 19th ASEAN Summit to enhance cooperation in sports and sports-related activities to promote healthier lifestyles among the citizens of ASEAN Member States, encourage more interaction among the peoples of ASEAN, as well as contributing to ASEAN integration and community building;

GUIDED by the decision of the Leaders at the 20th ASEAN Summit, who agreed on the new elements of the ASCC Blueprints on sports, together with its strategic objectives and proposed actions as well as its goal of contributing to the realization of an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible;

RECOGNISING that sports is one of the most effective instruments in bringing about friendship, development, peace and integration through greater interaction and understanding among the ASEAN peoples;

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of sports in nurturing the youth of ASEAN as the region's future asset, particularly by recognizing their role in sports leadership;

DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT WE:

AGREE that cooperation in sports has to be strengthened in realising the vision of an ASEAN Community, to forge a common regional identity and build a caring and sharing society, with the ultimate goal of achieving unity and solidarity among all nations and peoples of ASEAN;

FURTHER AGREE that all stakeholders including other relevant ministerial bodies, the private sectors and non-governmental organisations should be engaged fully so as to realize the aforesaid vision;

REMAIN COMMITTED to promote Sports as a tool to raise public awareness of ASEAN; through regional sports activities and events and sharing of best practices and expertise including the establishment of an ASEAN Football League and mechanism to implement and promote ASEAN Sports Volunteerism;

CONTINUE to explore and consult relevant national bodies and stakeholders on ASEAN's bid for possible hosting of the FIFA World Cup;

WELCOME the resolution from the ASEAN Sports for All Conference which was held on 30th to 31st October 2013 in Putrajaya, Malaysia;

AGREE to regularize the conduct of the 'ASEAN Youth Sports Camp' which was first hosted by Brunei Darussalam from 25th to 29th November 2013 and brought together young talented athletes to participate in sport and cultural activities with the objectives of realising an ASEAN Community that is people-oriented and socially responsible which contribute towards enduring solidarity, peace and unity amongst all nations and people of Southeast Asia by 2015;

EMPHASIZE the promotion of healthy and active lifestyle among citizens of ASEAN Member States through a Sports-for-All policy and support the establishment of mechanisms to effectively mobilise resources, including the engagement of the private sector, the media and ASEAN Dialogue Partners, to support these initiatives;

STRIVE to strengthen cooperation in sport R&D and Sports-related activities through the conduct of training and/or exchange programmes; by exploring possible cooperation and support from relevant stakeholders towards establishing common policies in sports in ASEAN;

ENDEAVOUR to promote community-based, non-discriminatory, affordable, accessible programmes, sports and physical activities for all facilities including open space and suitable neighborhood and environmental conditions, for all ages and performance levels;

SUSTAIN the contribution of the ASEAN Sports Industry in enhancing the socio-economic development of ASEAN;

ENDEAVOUR to raise the level of performance of ASEAN athletes in the regional and international competitions and enhance the achievements of ASEAN in competitive sports;

FURTHER SUPPORT the establishment of support centers of excellence in sports training in ASEAN; including the development and implementation of the plan for the establishment of Training Centre for coaches and referees in ASEAN.

TASK the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting in Sports (SOMS) to finalise the work plan on Sports to ensure the successful implementation of this Declaration and review its progress through appropriate instruments and actions with the support of ASEAN Member States.

ADOPT in Vientiane, Lao PDR, this Fifth Day of December in the year Two Thousand and Thirteen in a single original copy in the English language.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN WORK PLAN ON SPORTS 2016 2020

The ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 was adopted at the Fourth ASEAN Ministers Meeting on Sports (AMMS-4) in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in October 2017. The ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 is one of the fifteen (15) ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) 2025 sectoral work plans, which will contribute to the implementation of ASCC Blueprint 2025, and eventually, the achievement of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025.

A Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 was undertaken in 2019, with a Validation Workshop hosted by the Ministry of Health and Sports in May 2019 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The MTR deliberated on the extent of achievements of SOMS in implementing the 36 programmes under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 and identified the remaining work to be undertaken by the end of 2020.

The assessment methodology for the Mid-Term Review of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 follows the ASCC Implementation-focused Monitoring System¹ that was encouraged by the Twenty Second Meeting of the ASEAN Senior Officials Committee for the ASCC (22nd SOCA Meeting) to be utilised as reference in the institutionalisation of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in sectoral work plans.

The recommendations of the Workshop were submitted to and agreed upon by the Ninth ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS-9) in October 2019 in Manila, Philippines. Guided by the recommendations of the MTR, SOMS continued to address the remaining programmes under the Work Plan through out 2019-2020.

Prior to the convening of SOMS 10 and 11 in October 2020, ASEAN Secretariat facilitated a stocktaking exercise using the standard List of Activity Implementation under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020, to identify the latest status of the remaining programmes.

Activity Implementation

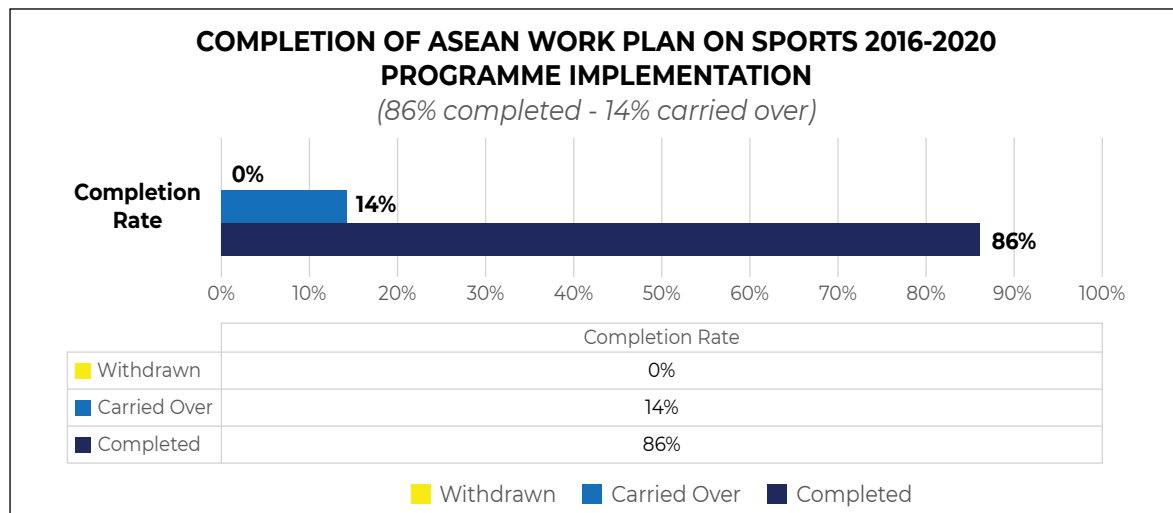
In order to conclude the implementation of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020, as agreed during the SOMS-11, all ongoing programmes, including recurring activities are considered completed by the end of 2020.

¹ The ASCC Implementation-Focused Monitoring System monitors activities at the sectoral level and follow up actions of declarations at regional and national levels. This is an annual or biennial monitoring system designed to record progress made on the strategic measures through the delivery of key outputs. Clustering based on the programmes' status of implementation: (i) Completed: The programme has been translated into concrete activities and was not agreed as a recurring programme; (ii) Ongoing: Activities that are currently being implemented or completed activities agreed as recurring activities; (iii) Upcoming: The programme is planned for 2019-2020, or has yet to be translated into any concrete activities. Monitoring activity at this level requires full participation of national focal points at the sectoral level.

With reference to the activities and programmes endorsed under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025, programmes that have yet to be addressed are indicated as either *Carried Over* or *Withdrawn*.

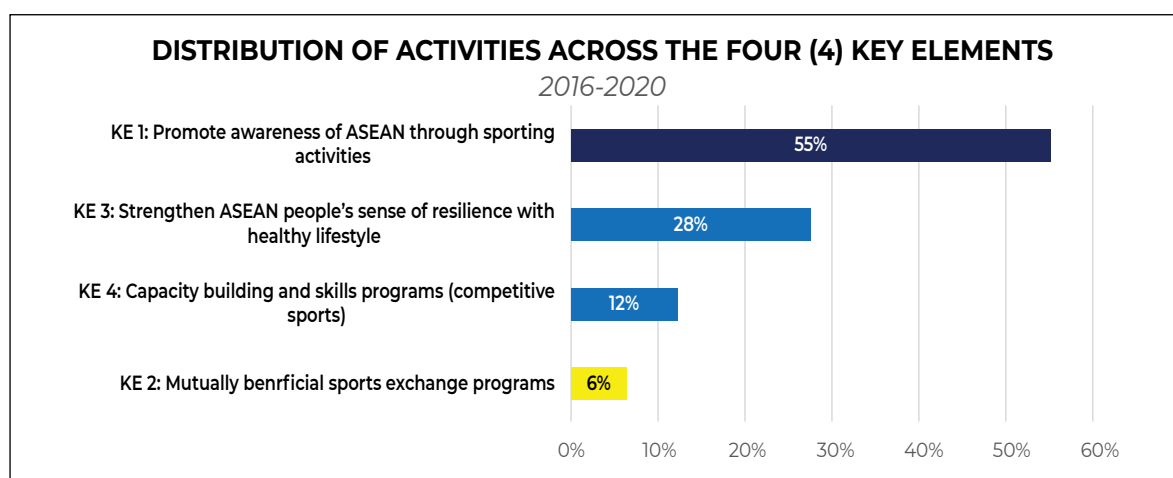
As appears in *Figure 1*, **the completion rate of ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020 is at 86% (31 out of 36) with the remaining programmes endorsed to be carried over to the 2021-2025 Work Plan.**

Figure 1. Programme Implementation Status



Throughout 2016-2020, there are **156 activities** considered contributing to the programmes under the Work Plan, implemented by ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, Dialogue Partners, and ASEAN Entities/Partner Organisations at the national, ASEAN/regional and global levels. The distribution of activities among the 4 Key elements is reflected in *Figure 2*.

Figure 2. Distribution of activities under the Key Elements of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2016-2020



The 5 programmes incorporated as carried over programmes/activities under the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025 are as follows:

- a. Conduct Working Group Meeting on ASEAN TSG to discuss possible mechanism to apply within the cross-sectoral efforts on TSG as well as its roles in the preservation and development of the issue in the region and beyond
- b. Outreach projects to school communities or communities in need involving ASEAN athletes
- c. Publish and disseminate the report on sports indicators to relevant ASEAN sectoral bodies and relevant stakeholders, as well as to ensure the report is accessible online
- d. Establish ASEAN Center of Excellence on Sports Management and Training
- e. Support the conduct of workshops/trainings in management of sports venues/ facilities and event management

KAZAN ACTION PLAN

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. *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. *Recognizing* that 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;
5. *Expressing* our concern that, except for the general acknowledgement of sport as an enabler, physical education, physical activity or sport are not mentioned in any of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda;
6. *Recalling* that the Declaration of Berlin, adopted by MINEPS V, and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 38th session, form together a comprehensive set of principles, recommendations and commitments for sport policy development;
7. *Appreciating* that the follow-up to MINEPS V and the revision of the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport have created a dynamic of enhanced international consultation and cooperation amongst government and non-government stakeholders in physical education, physical activity and sport in their diverse forms;
8. *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;

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9. *Highlighting* that sport policy at the national and international levels must be inclusive, in order to contribute to the reduction of inequalities and, therefore, inclusive access by all to physical education, physical activity and sport must be a basic component of any national or international sport policy;
10. *Recognizing* that inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to pro-active action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice;
11. *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;
12. *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;
13. *Recognizing* that the mobilization of a broad range of stakeholders through new partnerships and platforms requires the integration of sport policy within the sustainable development framework as defined by the 2030 Agenda, as well as the means for measuring the specific contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace;
14. *Affirming* our continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity;
15. *Recognizing* that the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions;
16. *Acknowledging* the critical role of youth in maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace, as well as the positive force sport can play in getting children to school, supporting youth employability, and facilitating the transition from school to work;
17. *Underlining* that, in order for national sport authorities, government and non-governmental authorities effectively to address the full spectrum of sport integrity policy areas, synergies amongst these areas must be developed in terms of prevention education and awareness- raising, legislation, protection of whistle-blowers and media freedom, information exchange and investigation, as well as related human, technical and financial capacities;

18. *Affirming* our continued commitment to supporting the ratification and implementation of international sport integrity conventions and, especially, of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions, and the Council of Europe Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events;
19. *Continuing* active cooperation between governments, intergovernmental organizations and the sports organizations, in particular through UNESCO and with the World Anti-Doping Agency, in establishing a strong, harmonious anti-dopingsystem;
20. *Recognizing* that sport value education and skills development in and through sport are crucial means to prevent threats to sport integrity and to ensure the sustained credibility of sport as a role model for society at large;
21. *Acknowledging* that international cooperation is critical to ensuring that inequalities between different countries' sport policy deployment capacities be reduced and to protecting the integrity of sport from transnational threats;
22. *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;
23. *Expressing* our gratitude to all involved experts for their commitment and contributions to the programmatic preparations of the conference, and *inviting* these experts to sustain their support for the follow-up to MINEPSVI;

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

24. We acknowledge the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI and presented in Annex 1 as a voluntary, overarching reference for fostering international convergence amongst policy-makers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
25. We further acknowledge the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI as a tool for stimulating and assessing progress in the implementation of national and international policy in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport;
26. We support the promotion of this framework as well as its updating and adaptation at national and regional levels;
27. We express our satisfaction with the contributions gathered to inform the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI and support the promotion and utilization of this information;

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28. We support the following five actions, presented in Annex 2, as catalysts for multi-stakeholder cooperation at the international and national levels:
 1. elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport;
 2. develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets;
 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);
 4. conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity;
 5. develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI;
29. We recognize that the Kazan Action Plan can be implemented successfully only if Member States identify and resource specific activities of the Action Plan which are of national importance and advocate the implementation of the Action Plan at regional and continental levels;
30. We invite the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, CIGEPS, to monitor the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan;
31. We invite the Director-General of UNESCO to ensure a leadership role for UNESCO in coordinating the follow-up to the Kazan Action Plan.

MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework

A. Background

1. At the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) Extraordinary Session in Lausanne, Switzerland, 29-30 January, 2015 UNESCO outlined the process of preparation and key objectives of the sixth edition of the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS). 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 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 to link all three documents.
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 organisations. Moreover, it was designed to identify gaps with respect to previously agreed principles, commitments and recommendations, to promote tools, and good practices.
5. Contributing and using the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework is at the discretion of Member States, however, all contributions to the document are valuable and welcome.
6. The design of the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework should allow all stakeholders to make use of it in terms of their priorities and methodologies.

B. Structure and definition of main and specific policy areas

7. The MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework contains three main and 20 specific policy areas. These are:

I. Developing a Comprehensive Vision of Inclusive Access for All to Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity

- I.1. Align with Sustainable Development Priorities
- I.2. Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships
- I.3. Foster quality physical education and active schools
- I.4. Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education
- I.5. Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women
- I.6. Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes
- I.7. Foster empowerment and inclusive participation

II. Maximizing the Contributions of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace

- 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.5. Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all
- II.6. Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls
- II.7. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts
- II.8. Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

III. Protecting the Integrity of Sport

- III.1. Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved
- III.2. Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups
- III.3. Foster good governance of sports organizations
- III.4. Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions
- III.5. Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures

C. Narratives of main and specific policy areas

8. In order to ensure easy, effective and time-saving access to relevant information, its collection and display need to be systemized against the demands of governmental and non- governmental policy-makers. The narratives of the main and specific policy areas are subject to current and upcoming developments.

Main policy area I

DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE VISION OF INCLUSIVE ACCESS FOR ALL

This refines the right for participation in physical education, physical activity and sport to a set of actions envisaging links to the Sustainable Development Goals, the establishment of new partnerships, reiterating the role of physical education and the importance of gender equality and youth participation in decision-making, as well as the inclusive character of all future programmes. All the related seven specific policy areas are indispensable components of international and national policies and plans.

I.1. Align with Sustainable Development Priorities

The 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals provide the global policy reference for policy-makers to promote sustainable change in various areas of society. Global leaders have underscored that this agenda is applicable to all countries and to all policy areas. As sport, physical activity and physical education are also recognised as a means for sustainable development, policy coordination between various stakeholders have started to identify to which of the 17 sustainable development goals their international and national programmes can be linked. It is, therefore, essential that the national vision for inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity and associated national policy priorities are coordinated and coherent with sustainable development priorities, as reflected in national development plans, regional sustainable development priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

I.2. Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships

The considerable diversity of the forms and contexts of physical education, physical activity and sport suggests that a great deal of their relevance for civil society lies in their variety and adaptability. To fully realize their potential, cooperation is needed across public policy sectors, such as health, education, city development, infrastructure, and transport, as well as with private stakeholders, to develop and implement legislations, regulations and national plans of action. These actions, conducted in synergy, promote continuity of practice and access to physical activities at all ages. They aim to foster autonomy, both in an individual and a collective context, and prevent withdrawal from practice (because, for example, of age, life events, social and health conditions, discrimination). Toolkits and other support mechanisms to support such cross-sector collaboration need to be further identified, developed and shared.

I.3. Foster quality physical education and active schools

Active schools, in which physical activity is placed at the heart of the school, support the establishment of healthy lifestyles, behaviour and learning. In addition, quality physical education is a necessary component of primary and secondary education. It supports the building of physical skills and fitness, life skills, cognitive, social and emotional skills, and values and attitudes that frame socially responsible citizens.

This is most attainable when it is fully resourced, respected and valued for its holistic merits. Fostering quality physical education and active schools needs provision that is varied, frequent, challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective when they are positive, challenging and developmentally appropriate, to help children and young people acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to lead a physically active life, now and in the future.

1.4. Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education

Higher education and research play a fundamental role in fostering quality physical education, physical activity and sport. Specialized institutions must assure initial and continued training of teachers, educators and coaches. Multi-disciplinary research and development must be prioritized to provide for evidence-based policies that are relevant for different sectors of society. Higher education institutions play an important role in promoting and providing opportunities for physical activity and sport on all performance levels, including dedicated programmes for competitive athletes (dual career).

1.5. Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education stipulate in various articles equal rights for all members of society to participate in all activities, including education, and to become engaged in policy development including taking over leadership positions. Physical education, physical activity and sport offer compelling levers for promoting gender equality and empowerment, and for challenging structural injustices that limit not only the life chances of girls and women but also other gender groups. The variety of levels at which girls and women can engage in these activities include participation, coaching, teaching, management, and leadership.

1.6. Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes

The United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth recognizes the critical role of youth in fostering creative and innovative solutions to development challenges and driving positive social change. Meaningful youth participation and leadership within sport require that young people, particularly athletes and those in youth-led organizations, benefit from an enabling environment and evidence-based programmes and policies at all levels. Realizing young people's right to participate in decision-making processes within sport and sport policy is also vital to ensuring that their basic human rights are recognized and enforced.

1.7. Foster empowerment and inclusive participation

Inclusive participation means opportunities at all participatory levels, regardless of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion,

national or social origin, property, birth or other status. This approach necessarily includes migrants and other special groups. Accordingly, participation in respective programmes and activities has a cross-cutting impact on many development goals and targets impacting upon learning, health and well-being of individuals. Inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but, moreover, a call to action to purposefully pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice.

Main policy area II:

MAXIMIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPORT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

This policy area links recent developments in physical education, physical activity and sport since the adoption of the Declaration of Berlin (2013) with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Eight specific policy areas outline how physical education, physical activity and sport can contribute to distinct SDGs.

II.1. Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages

Inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality. The importance of healthy lifestyles is prioritized in the Sustainable Development Agenda. Participating in physical education and sport can motivate people to be more active, contributing to the reduction of “premature mortality from non-communicable diseases” and associated healthcare costs (SDG 3.4). Evidence shows that participating in physical education, physical activity and sport, including traditional sport and games, is associated with improved psychological and social health, as well as the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (SDG 3.5). Regular participation supports the healthy development of children and adolescents, including their cognitive and psychosocial development. Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can also provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached through conventional health delivery. This supports efforts to address communicable diseases and improve access to health-care services (SDG 3.3 and 3.7).

II.2. Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in urban and rural planning can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens and build inclusive and sustainable communities. UN Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 percent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and public facilities. Integrating opportunities for sport, physical education and physical activity throughout such spaces and across urban environments can have widespread and long-term impacts (SDG 11.3 and 11.7). They are most effective when these spaces are neutral and public and their design, implementation and management take into account the needs and safety of all

citizens, including those with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

II.3. Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all

Physical education, physical activity and sport are “fundamental rights for all” and, as such, constitute important components of equitable and quality education (SDG 4.1). Physical literacy provides the basis for lifelong participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for young people’s development and an important learning outcome across educational settings. High quality physical education, sport values education, skills development, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to broader education outcomes (SDG 8.7): they promote transferable soft-skills such as team-building, leadership and increased discipline, empathy and respect that assist with the transitioning from youth to adulthood and help to improve school attendance. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those less suited to formal education settings (SDG 4.5 and 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery of physical education, sport values education, physical activity and sport at all levels of education will contribute to eliminating gender disparities (SDG 4.5). It can also promote holistic development and lifelong learning, providing a platform well-suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).

II.4. Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies

Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, challenge social divides and can make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empowerment (SDG 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in physical education, physical activity and sport can facilitate intercultural and inter-religious understanding and contribute to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. Initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction, and foster respect between groups affected by conflict or marginalisation (16.1), perhaps involving dedicated support structures and programmes (SDG 10.7). All approaches are likely to be most sustainable when they are integrated within wider peacebuilding, reduction in criminal activities, violence, and social inclusion processes.

II.5. Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all

The contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to economic growth, increased productivity and employment can be observed in different contexts. The

sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to one percent of the global gross domestic product, and stimulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Maximising the potential of sport-related, event-based and active leisure tourism, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.2). The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including entrepreneurial training (SDG 8.5 and 8.6). In addition, volunteers make a substantial contribution. The further economic benefit can be derived from deliberate policies aimed at scaling the voluntary contributions of officers, coaches, parents and other groups who deliver health and social benefit through supporting cost-effective physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).

II.6. Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls

Physical education, physical activity and sport reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across sport. Proactive investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5 and 5.c). Evidence suggests that the strong and active participation of women in decision-making processes has a potent impact on social development. In many communities, targeted sport-based programmes, especially at grassroots levels, as well as sport values education have made important contributions to the empowerment of women, girls and other vulnerable gender groups. Well-designed and effectively delivered initiatives can provide safe spaces to engage and support women and girls, promote female leadership and encourage respectful attitudes towards women and girls (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls in sport will also contribute to wider sustainable development goals (SDG 5.2 and 5.3).

II.7. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organizing committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b), behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening environmental and other sustainability aspects. Host countries can be encouraged to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness-raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sports organizations

are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport in building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

II.8. Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Problems of corruption, doping and the manipulation of sporting competition emphasize the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organizations should be considered when measuring the effectiveness, accountability, gender balance and participatory decision-making of public institutions (contributing to SDG 16.6 and 16.7). Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or tenders, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).

Main policy area III:

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF SPORT

Building on developments since the Declaration of Berlin, MINEPS VI links this policy area to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, especially to SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, with a focus on activities undertaken by governments, the sport movement, academia and other non-governmental organizations. In addition to relevant legislation, information exchange and investigation, prevention education, engagement and awareness-raising are effective means to address all the different threats to sport integrity. These means must be an integral part of the practice of physical activity and sport from its initial stages and at all levels. Furthermore, the fundamental human rights of everyone affected by or involved in the delivery of physical education, physical activity and sport must be protected, respected and fulfilled in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

III.1. Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved

Safeguarding is a proactive concept that refers to the processes and mechanisms of ensuring that physical education, physical activity and sport are safe settings for all, in which human rights are fully respected. Different groups require different sorts of safeguarding: athletes need safe spaces to train and compete free of abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, exploitation in employment situations, trafficking and violence (SDG 16.2); spectators need safe means of transport to events and secure areas to watch events; and workers have a right to be safeguarded from risk or harm whilst building or serving stadia. Each group shares, however, an expectation that their health, safety, and well-being are safeguarded so that sport remains a positive experience for all.

III.2. Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups

Children, youth and women are particularly vulnerable to maltreatment, abuse or neglect, impairment to their health and development, and circumstances that run counter to the provision of safe and effective care (SDG 5.2). This can include child labour, abuse, sexual exploitation and misconduct, trafficking, and violence (SDG 8.7 and 16.2). These phenomena, which can also affect all athletes, undermine fundamental human rights, and run counter to the spirit of sport. Strategies and practices grounded on positive relationships and mutual respect, honest communication, just and proportionate response, mitigation and contingency, are necessary conditions for healthy and sustainable sport for all.

III.3. Foster good governance of sports organizations

Governance relates to the constitution and administration of organizations, the process of making and implementing decisions by stakeholders, and the ways in which people are treated. Well-designed structures of governance can have a powerful impact on the performance and credibility of sports organizations. Important features are effective accountability, transparent institutions, responsiveness, and inclusive procedures at all levels (SDG 16.6), including internal operations, athlete oversight, and events governance. Good governance is increasingly recognized as a critical feature of effective, equitable and ethical sports organizations. Women, in particular, are often under-represented in leadership positions within sports organizations, while it is recognized that they contribute to significant improvements of these organizations' governance. An important feature of good governance, therefore, is to challenge these inequalities (SDG 5.5).

III.4. Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitions

Competition manipulation remains a global concern, with threats to the rule of law presented by organized criminal syndicates (SDG 16.4). The trans-border nature of this phenomenon requires close international cooperation. Its scope reaches a range of participants, including athletes and their support personnel, referees and other officials (SDG 16.5). It is necessary to protect these stakeholders through specific legislative and law enforcement measures, and by building partnerships between public authorities, sports organizations and betting operators.

III.5. Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures

Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at grassroots, competitive and elite levels. In most countries it is illegal (SDG 16.3). Due to its diversity and illicit nature, a range of measures is necessary to combat doping, including education, prevention, detection, deterrence and research. For the continuous fight against doping in sport to succeed, countries need to comply with

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their obligations to the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport which include abiding by the principles of the World Anti-Doping Code.

D. Follow-up Parameters

9. In order to facilitate the gathering and presentation of relevant information, UNESCO has developed Follow-up Parameters. The parameters are organised into five sections:
 - Norms
 - Resources
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Promotion /Advocacy
 - Research
10. These parameters present a range of outcomes and developments that have arisen in recent years, and which could support subsequent initiatives. They are cross-tabulated with content across three main and 20 specific policy areas.
11. The 'Norms' columns feature normative, value-based statements that are relevant to the concerns of MINEPS VI and its policy areas. This section features the Declaration of Berlin, the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, UN Resolutions on Sport for Development and Peace and other international norms and standards. When examining this section of the Framework it becomes obvious that policy development has been uneven across MINEPS VI's policy areas, and there are evident gaps, especially related to Main Policy Area I, Specific Policy Areas I.1 and I.2.
12. The 'Resources' columns relate to material and human resources that can support the realisation of the policy areas. They consist of International and Regional Champions, Guidelines/Training Tools, and examples of Good Practice. Presenting Champions could be influential in various ways or levels, in research, policy-making, governance, advocacy, and practice of physical education, sport and physical activity. A systematic description of Champions will help ministers identify the organisations or institutions that may be the most promising partner when looking for information or support.
13. "A good practice is not only a practice that is good, but a practice that has been proven to work well and produce good results, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience, which has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, which has been repeated and deserves to be shared so that a greater number of people can adopt it"¹. Gathering examples of good practices from around the globe could prove to be an important legacy from MINEPS VI, taking into consideration the

¹ Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (2014): http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/goodpractices/docs/GoodPractices_Template-EN-March2014.docx.

needs of policy-makers worldwide. The challenge is to agree on a set of criteria and definitions of what constitutes a good practice example in the context of MINEPS VI.

14. 'Monitoring and Evaluation' are widely acknowledged to be of vital importance in the development of quality, sustainable programmes and initiatives. This section collects indicators, self-assessment tools, and benchmarks. They will create a valuable resource of knowledge, skills, and values applied in different settings. They will also serve to emphasise the role of evidence in different programmes. In light of the importance of these issues for sustainable development in sport, the presence of gaps in a number of areas should be noted.
15. Two other sets of parameters are also included in the Framework. Research refers to the latest research studies and findings that relate directly to specific priority areas of MINEPS VI. Grouped according to work areas, and running alongside the literature reviews that have already been completed, this section of the Framework can become a valuable, multi-lingual resource for a number of areas. Finally, 'Promotion / Advocacy' fulfil the important role of sharing and disseminating MINEPS VI findings to the widest possible audience.

E. Virtual Working Space

16. All information submitted by the members of the Working Groups supported the three Main Policy Area are made available at the MINEPS VI Virtual Working Space - <https://www.icsspe.org/user/login>, username: mineps, password: unesco. Menus of this website have been translated into French, and French versions of the submitted content have been posted whenever possible.
17. The design of the virtual working space follows the form of the MINEPS Sport Follow-up Framework, as presented below:

MINEPS VI	
Programme	Committee
General Documents	
Main Policy Area I - Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all	I.1 Align with Sustainable Development Priorities I.2 Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships I.3 Foster quality physical education and active schools I.4 Promote research-based evidence and strengthen higher education I.5 Enforce gender equality/Empower girls and women I.6 Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making I.7 Foster empowerment and inclusive participation

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Main Policy Area II - Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all agesII.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainableII.3 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for allII.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societiesII.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for allII.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girlsII.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impactsII.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Main Policy Area III - Protecting the integrity of sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">III.1 Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involvedIII.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groupsIII.3 Foster good governance of sports organizationsIII.4 Strengthen measures against manipulation of sports competitionsIII.5 Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures
Manual for the Working Groups	
MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework	
Poster Exhibition	
Glossary	

Outlines of Actions of the Kazan Action Plan

- Action 1: Elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport
- Action 2: Develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets
- Action 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)
- Action 4: Conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity
- Action 5: Develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI

The responsibility for the implementation of the Kazan Action Plan cannot rest with UNESCO or the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) alone. The Kazan Action Plan can be implemented successfully only if:

- (1). other intergovernmental, government and non-government stakeholders share this responsibility;
- (2). Member States identify and resource specific activities of the Action Plan which are of national importance;
- (3). Member States advocate the implementation of the Action Plan at regional and continental levels.

Action 1:

Elaborate an advocacy tool presenting evidence-based arguments for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport

1. Context and Rationale

The enormous potential of sport, its global reach, its universal language, its impact on communities in general, and young people in particular, are increasingly recognized worldwide. The increasing evidence of the manifold individual and socio-economic benefits that sport can generate implies that sport authorities need to initiate, implement and monitor relevant policies in a holistic manner. A range of diverse stakeholders within and beyond national governments needs to be mobilized to reap the full potential of sport as an enabler of sustainable development and peace.²

² Article 3.2 of the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport provides a list of key stakeholders.

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However, the preconditions for elevating the place of sport within national policy agendas are that: (i) key decision-makers within national governments are aware of the competitive advantage of investments in sport; and that (ii) a partnership can be built between sport ministries and relevant other ministries for which sport represents a sound investment.

Especially within governments, there is a widely held acceptance of the need for evidence-based information on the positive impact that physical education, physical activity and sport can have on the social development of a country, as well as the justification for public funding for sport. Among the most persuasive of such justifications is the “return on investment” (ROI), which is the benefit of an intervention in relation to its costs. Implicit in ROI analysis is that both costs and benefits need to be considered in matters of public expenditure. The advocacy tool or case for physical education, physical activity and sport should be convincing, in order to compete successfully with many other worthy causes for limited public resources.

Investment in physical education, physical activity and sport is increasingly framed in terms of ROI and the limited evidence strongly suggests that physical activity generates a competitive ROI and that it can do so within one to two years. Accordingly, the World Health Organization judges sport as a “best buy” intervention for public health. Currently, however, only a small proportion of national health and other budgets are invested in physical education, physical activity and sport.

In recent years, a number of national and international initiatives have advocated for increased investments in sport.³ These initiatives have had at least one of the following shortcomings:

- insufficient or insufficiently robust evidence on the ROI in sport;
- insufficient other relevant evidence for investments in sport;
- limited thematic or regional scope of evidence;
- inappropriate presentation of the evidence;
- ineffective communication and promotion of the evidence and related arguments.

An internationally accessible advocacy tool for creating and evidence-based business case for investment in sport would, thus, represent a significant advance in international and national advocacy. It would also offer a mechanism for framing public investment as a cross-department, cross-ministerial concern, ultimately placing the resourcing of sport under the responsibility of finance ministers.

2. Objectives

- (i). Support sport ministers and other stakeholders in developing a compelling business case for investment in sport;
- (ii). Establish and strengthen partnerships within and beyond governments to scale-up investment in sport;

³ See the [Final Report of the 2014 Session of CIGEPS](#) , paras. 85-90.

- (iii). Lay the foundation for robust, evidence-based statements of ROI, at national and international levels.

3. Main Activities

- (i). Undertake gap analysis of previous studies and launch complementary research;
- (ii). Undertake SWAT analysis of existing advocacy initiatives;
- (iii). Design a communication plan;
- (iv). Develop an international ROI-based advocacy tool.

4. Potential Key Partners

- World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
- Regional and/or continental inter-governmental organisations (African Union, European Union, Regional Development Banks, etc.)
- Relevant international and national expert institutions
- Sports organizations
- Sporting goods industry and the wider business community
- Health insurance agencies
- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women

Action 2:

Develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets

1. Context and Rationale

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda sets out 17 sustainable development goals ("SDGs") and 169 specific targets that form a medium-term road map for national development plans and international development cooperation. Policy-making by national governments, intergovernmental institutions, multi- and bilateral development aid institutions and donors will be integrated into this overall framework, its goals, targets and related indicators. UNESCO is strongly committed to aligning its programmes and activities with this framework.

While the preamble of 2030 Agenda recognizes sport as an "important enabler of sustainable development and peace", none of its goals or targets refer *directly* to sport, physical education or physical activity. Thus, at national and international levels, there is a high risk that SDG-orientated policy interventions *in and through* sport will be neglected, ineffective and/or insufficiently recognized. Furthermore, target 17.18 of the 2030 Agenda pertains explicitly to the significant increase in the availability of high- quality, timely and reliable data, and to enhanced capacity-building support in

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this respect. Accordingly, there is a need to develop, in addition to the official United Nations´ list of SDG indicators⁴, sport-specific indicators.

It is widely acknowledged that it is extremely challenging to provide proof of the direct impact of physical education, physical activity and sport on broader development goals. The current scale and quality of data and, especially, of national data sets on physical education, physical activity and sport and sustainable development are limited; they vary significantly across contexts and policy domains. To ensure that sport-related policy-making by sport ministers and other public authorities are based on more robust data, a two-tier approach is recommended. Firstly, national data collection should provide valid and reliable information on basic, general indicators (e.g. budget allocations, physical infrastructure, workforce numbers and participation) and include their disaggregation in accordance with key variables of the SDG framework (e.g. sex, age and persons with disabilities). Secondly, more specific indicators should allow governments to measure the contribution of sport to identified SDGs, targets and/or indicators that are prioritized according to their specific context. Such indicators should distinguish direct from indirect contributions of sport policy interventions to specific SDG targets.

2. Objectives

- (i). Measure the role of physical education, physical activity and sport in the achievement of prioritized SDGs and targets;
- (ii). Provide public sport authorities with key elements for planning, implementation and reporting in the SDG context.

3. Main Activities

- (i). Assess the contributions of physical education, physical activity and sport to the SDGs through relevant and robust evidence;
- (ii). Facilitate the collection, comparison, analysis and dissemination of data concerning the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to the SDGs, at national and international levels;
- (iii). Support the collection of key sport-related data at the national level by the relevant public authorities;
- (iv). Ensure the consistent disaggregation of sport-related data according to key variables, in order to reflect the equality rationale of the SDGs;
- (v). Conduct survey on / map existing, relevant indicators;
- (vi). Harmonize the selection and definitions of basic, general indicators and specific indicators for identified SDGs;
- (vii). Determine disaggregation variables and the scope of their application for relevant indicators;

⁴ <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

- (viii). Determine key indicators, collect good practice and elaborate practical guidelines concerning their use by sport ministers and other public authorities;
- (ix). Provide information on skills developed in sporting value chains for potential training courses and applied methodologies in line with relevant SDGs.

4. Potential Key Partners

- Commonwealth Secretariat
- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA, Statistics Division)
- Government/inter-government stakeholders from sport and other concerned policy domains (especially finance, health and education)
- Swiss Academy for Development
- Academia
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, and/or Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women

Action 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)

1. Context and Rationale

The largest part of the Declaration of Berlin and the longest article of the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport are devoted to the protection of the integrity of sport. Although, since MINEPS V, many initiatives have been taken by intergovernmental institutions, governments, sports and other civil society organizations, serious threats continue to endanger the credibility and integrity of sport, and undermine its educational, developmental and health-promoting functions. Although many initiatives address important aspects of sport integrity, they typically do not cover the full range of specific sport integrity policy areas as identified in the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI.

Furthermore, the repeated occurrence of sport integrity scandals calls for improved efforts at national level and the further strengthening of international standards on sports integrity and their implementation. This necessity is further underlined by the persistent difficulty faced by many Member States in signing, ratifying, enforcing and/or monitoring the implementation of international legal instruments concerning sport integrity - such as the International Convention against Doping in Sport, the Council of Europe Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions and the UNODC Conventions against Corruption and Organized Crime.

The specific measures required in the field of sport integrity are complex. In light of the strengthened evidence of the manifold policy benefits of sport, and the widening

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scope of responsibilities of sport authorities', the capacity of these authorities depends more and more on the ability to create synergies between interventions in different sport integrity areas. The recent adoption of integrated national sport integrity legislation and the establishment of related structures in some Member States support this assumption.

While it is by no means sufficient, the unification and further development of guiding standards for sport integrity policy is a critical measure for increasing awareness amongst governmental decision-makers and enhancing Member States' capacities in this field. It is notably a prerequisite for strengthening synergies in cross-cutting areas of policy interventions at the national levels, including: fundamental rights of athletes; partnership-building; protection of whistle-blowers and media freedom; prevention education and awareness-raising; legislation with measurable targets against existing international norms; information exchange and investigation; law enforcement; and monitoring. On the international level, it will enable the integration of pending or emerging sport integrity issues, such as the good governance of sports organizations, into a coherent portfolio of commonly agreed standards. The very process of developing such standards will also strengthen cooperation amongst intergovernmental organizations, governments, the sport movement and other stakeholders.

2. Objective

Enhance sport ministries' capacities through more consistent and comprehensive international standards that facilitate synergies to address sport integrity issues and support the implementation of the existing rules.

3. Main Activities

- (i). Seek common ground for effective implementation of sport integrity standards developed in disconnected policy processes and initiatives;
- (ii). Determine cross-cutting areas of policy intervention pertaining to specific sport integrity issues wherever possible;
- (iii). Map existing international standards and norms;
- (iv). Map relevant national legislations that address sport integrity comprehensively and ensure exchange of best practices;
- (v). Assess needs of Member States;
- (vi). Determine nature of outcome document and the procedure for its adoption;
- (vii). Draft outcome document and explanatory note

4. Potential Key Partners

- Council of Europe, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Commonwealth, International Labour Organization (ILO), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

- Bureau of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, World Anti-Doping Agency
- International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Paralympic Committee (IPC), Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), other international sports organizations
- World Players Association
- Transparency International, Play the Game, International Centre for Sport Security
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

Action 4:

Conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of a Global Observatory for Women, Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity

1. Context and Rationale

By 34 C/Resolution 36, the General Conference approved, in 2007, the establishment of an Observatory on Women, Sport and Physical Education in accordance with the regulations regarding the establishment and operation of institutes and centres under the auspices of UNESCO. For different reasons, the operational launch of this Observatory was significantly delayed and has, to date, not been accomplished. While the strategic priority that UNESCO grants to gender equality, as well as many of the objectives, functions and proposed activities that were underpinning the decision to establish this Observatory remain valid, a number of significant contextual factors have tangibly evolved over the past ten years. These pertain, notably, to the increased, relevant evidence, the increased substantive scope of issues to be addressed, the increased number of institutions and initiatives addressing these issues internationally, as well as the emergence of novel communication and knowledge-sharing technologies and practices that are radically changing the modalities of international cooperation. This new context has critical implications for the design of such an observatory, in particular with respect to the minimal competencies that it has to provide, as well as its organizational structure and internal governance. However, it also has great potential to mobilize a critical number of partners, the required competencies and resources, as well as broad political support.

The fostering of gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women *in and through* sport, as well as through physical education and physical activity, has been a central outcome of the work of the Working Groups for MINEPS VI. However, the relevance of these subjects across all main and specific policy areas also indicates that the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI may not be sufficient - or even appropriate - to fulfil the clearinghouse and advocacy functions that need to be carried out, in order effectively to address this issue as an indispensable dimension and component of sport policy development.

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Gender equality in physical education, physical activity and sport is part of a wider call to empower women. SDG 5 expresses the need to 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' and, despite some progress, there remain many areas where much more progress needs to be made. The call to achieve greater gender equality and empowerment in physical education, physical activity and sport is so urgent that it would be inappropriate to restrict the topic to a sub-section of another activity, such as a clearinghouse for sport policy development. Rather, gender equality warrants a strong endorsement by a mechanism that enforces certain outcomes, lobbies, and assertively pushes an agreed agenda for change in and through sport.

2. Objectives

- (i). Support capacity-building for gender-mainstreamed sport policy and action plans;
- (ii). Build awareness and encourage dialogue on physical education, physical activity and sport for girls and women;
- (iii). Monitor and evaluate the progress on SDG 5 as it relates to sport;
- (iv). Foster women's access to decision-making positions within public sport authorities and sports organizations;
- (v). Foster girls and women's participation in sports, physical activity and physical education in all capacities and at all levels;
- (vi). Build awareness, encourage dialogue, and establish protective and treatment measures regarding all forms of gender-based violence that impact girls' and women's participation in physical education, physical activity and sport;
- (vii). Raise awareness about the media portrayal of women in sport;
- (viii). Promote investment in women's and girls' participation in sport, including access to infrastructures and funding;
- (ix). Initiate and promote relevant research

3. Main Activities

- (i). Map relevant international institutions and initiatives, as well as related regional and national networks;
- (ii). Determine main audiences and purposes;
- (iii). Determine critical central and potentially decentralized functions;
- (iv). Determine critical competencies and capacities;
- (v). Determine internal governance;
- (vi). Determine resource and legal requirements;
- (vii). Draw up a schedule for implementation

4. Potential Key Partners

- UN Women
- International Working Group on Women and Sport, International Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women, Women Sport International
- Regional and/or continental intergovernmental organizations

- International Olympic Committee, International Paralympic Committee, other international sports organizations
- Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire (FISU)
- Sporting goods industry and the wider business community
- Specialized media
- Academia

Action 5:

Develop a clearinghouse for sharing information according to the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI

1. Context and Rationale

In 2015, by 38 C/Resolution 43, the General Conference of UNESCO supported the development of a common framework for the follow-up to both the Declaration of Berlin adopted by MINEPS V in 2013, and the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport, adopted by the above resolution. The implications of, and preliminary proposals concerning this framework were briefly presented and discussed at the 2016 Ordinary Joint Session of CIGEPS and its Permanent Consultative Council (PCC).⁵ Following this session, comments from members of CIGEPS and the PCC led to the determination of the three main themes for MINEPS VI, as well as the finalization of a two-dimensional “matrix” that forms the methodological basis for the sport policy follow-up framework developed for MINEPS VI.

The consultations with the three expert working groups established for MINEPS VI, as well as the establishment of a virtual working space for the working groups, made possible the further development of this framework and the testing of its potential to serve as a basis for a future clearinghouse. These consultations had the following main outcomes:

- the three main policy areas – which correspond to the three conference themes – are largely consensual; discussions and proposals concerning the specific policy areas indicate a recognition of the importance of this thematic breakdown as a common international reference and a commitment to converge towards such a common reference;
- the continued quantity and quality of information provided to populate the framework, as well as frequent specifications of the precise category within the framework to which contributions pertained, indicate that the thematic breakdown and the different categories of follow-up “parameters” have facilitated and/or further motivated the submission of information;
- methodological issues made it impossible to integrate information provided on “champions” and “good practice”; while there is a strong interest in promoting

⁵ See [Final Report of the 2016 CIGEPS Session](#), paras. 49 – 54.

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“good practice” internationally, the modalities of identifying, submitting, selecting, presenting and retrieving the related information will require a thorough analysis before being operationalized; more generally, in the absence of a selection policy, quality control of submitted content was impossible;

- due to limited human, technical and financial resources, it was not possible to create an interactive interface, nor to translate contributions received; several members of working groups complained about input and consultation modalities not being user- friendly.
- According to the feedback from the working groups and the conclusions of the MINEPS VI Programme Committee, there is evidence of a strong demand for an effective, easily accessible “one-stop” online hub in the field of sport policy development that can support the sharing of knowledge, experiences and competencies by an international community of practice.

2. Objectives

- (i). Provide a legitimate international forum for sharing information on sport policy development;
- (ii). Strengthen international cooperation for, and follow-up of sport policy development by a common definition of main and specific policy areas;
- (iii). Support capacity-building of public sport authorities and other stakeholders by promoting relevant norms, tools and good practice.

3. Main Activities

- (i). Map and analyse other relevant clearinghouses in the field of policy development;
- (ii). Determine main purposes and target audiences of the clearinghouse;
- (iii). Determine user requirements;
- (iv). Determine methodological, technical and political implications;
- (v). Determine critical central and potentially decentralized functions;
- (vi). Determine internal governance;
- (vii). Determine resource and legal requirements;
- (viii). Draw-up a schedule for implementation.

4. Potential Key Partners

- World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), other UN bodies
- Regional and/or continental inter-governmental organizations (African Union, European Union, Regional Development Banks, etc.)
- Other intergovernmental organizations (Commonwealth)
- International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
- The Association For International Sport for All (TAFISA)
- Swiss Academy for Development

- Women Sport International, International Working Group on Women and Sport, and/or Association for Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women
- International Olympic Committee, Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), other international sports organizations
- Directorate for Sports and Social Projects (Kazan, Russian Federation)

ALIGNMENT OF THE ASEAN WORK PLAN ON SPORTS 2021-2025 WITH THE STRATEGIC MEASURES AND OUTCOME STATEMENTS OF THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY BLUEPRINT 2025

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<p>A.1 Engaged Stakeholders in ASEAN processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.1.i. Institutionalise ASEAN policies on relevant stakeholders' consultations and engagement in the work of ASEAN Organs and Bodies including policy making initiatives, integration of impact assessment into policy development, programme development, implementation and monitoring, among others 	<p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p> <p>Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation</p>	Not Available (NA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased engagement i.e. number of negotiation and partnership forums between diverse stakeholders in ASEAN Member States promoting ASEAN initiatives 2. Level of satisfaction on a scale of 1 to 4 on the quality of engagement in ASEAN of a representative sample of diverse AMS 3. Maintained or increased Government Effectiveness measured under the 4. Increased number of ASEAN outcome documents, programmes and activities under the ASCC, developed or implemented with engagement of stakeholders
	<p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
	<p>Programme 5.1: Establishment of ASEAN Sports Fund and strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations</p> <p>Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation</p>		
<p>A.2 Empowered People and Strengthened Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.i. Increase competencies and resilience of relevant stakeholders with advanced technological and managerial skills so as to improve institutional capacity to address current challenges and emerging trends, such as disasters, pandemics and climate change 	<p>Programme 1.1: Development of evidence-based references on the contribution of sports to development outcomes</p> <p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p> <p>Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation</p>	<p>Strengthened ASEAN and AMS institutions, cooperating on ASEAN Community</p>	<p>Increased institutional capacity through policies and measures/initiatives among ASEAN Member States that raise awareness on ASEAN community building and public engagement</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.iii. Promote participation of local governments/ authorities, provinces, townships, municipalities and cities through the central government in the development of ASEAN capacity building programmes that benefit their respective communities 	<p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.iv. Promote non-discriminatory laws, policies and practices by developing effective, responsive, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels 	<p>Programme 1.1: Development of evidence-based references on the contribution of sports to development outcomes</p> <p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p> <p>Programme 5.2: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Cycle of the Work Plan Implementation</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.vi. Promote ASEAN awareness among government officials, students, children, youths and all stakeholders as part of building ASEAN identity 	<p>Programme 4.1: Preparation for the bidding of FIFA World Cup 2034 and Explore Opportunities to Jointly Host Other Global Sports Events</p> <p>Programme 4.2: Promote people to people exchange through sports activities in the context of Sports for All and the Revitalisation of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)</p> <p>Programme 4.3: Promote exchange of knowledge and dialogues on sports tourism and sports industry in ASEAN</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2.vii. Work towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls 	<p>Programme 1.3: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<p>B.1 Reducing Barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.1.i. Reduce inequality and promote equitable access to social protection and enjoyment of human rights by all and participation in societies, such as developing and implementing frameworks, guidelines and mechanisms for elimination of all forms of discrimination, violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect; 	<p>Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment</p> <p>Programme 1.3: Empowerment of persons with disabilities (PWDs) and youth with special needs through initiatives on sports</p> <p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p>	<p>Strengthened capacity for reducing barriers and mainstreamed inclusiveness for women, children, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, migrant workers and vulnerable and marginalised group</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of ASEAN Member States with institutionalised Social Protection Strategy (SPS) as endorsed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) 2. Increased proportion of the identified target groups in ASEAN Member States to respective total population who are receiving social protection benefits, aimed to reduce barriers to an inclusive society.
<p>B.2 Equitable Access for All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.2.i. Enhance regional platforms to promote equitable opportunities, participation and effective engagement of women, children, youths, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, people living in remote and border areas, and vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of ASEAN policies and programmes; 	<p>Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment</p> <p>Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development</p> <p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>	<p>Equitable community access to basic services [and information through strengthened mechanisms]</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased access to basic services as demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased prevalence of undernourishment (%) • Nutrition Indicators • Average years of total schooling among: (i) aged 15-24 and (ii) aged 25 and above • Increased coverage of essential health services regardless of household income, expenditure or wealth, place of residence or gender

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
	<p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p> <p>Programme 5.1: Establishment of ASEAN Sports Fund and strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and sports organisations</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing or danger zones as defined by national laws/ policies/ regulations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.2.ix. Ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels with special attention to the needs of those in disadvantaged situations, including ethnic minority groups, children, youths, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly/older persons 	<p>Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B.2.xii Promote a community that is healthy, caring, sustainable and productive, and one that practices healthy lifestyle resilient to health threats and has universal access to healthcare 	<p>Programme 2.1: Organise knowledge exchange and community engagement platforms to promote health and wellness, including healthy and active ageing, through sports and physical activities for the benefit of the ASEAN Community</p> <p>Programme 2.2: Expand the ASEAN network to engage relevant stakeholders to advance the implementation of ASEAN Physical Fitness Indicators (APFI) initiative</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
	Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers		
B.3 Promotion and Protection of Human Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.3.v. Enhance the effective implementation of relevant ASEAN declarations and instruments related to human rights 	Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development	Mainstreamed human rights in policies, strategies, and programmes for women, children, youth, the elderly/older persons, persons with disabilities, migrant workers, and vulnerable and marginalised groups	Increased regional policies, strategies and programmes mainstreaming the promotion and protection of human rights for the identified target groups in AMS, as demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of an action plan to implement the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers • Proportion of target groups receiving social protection benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.3.vi. Enhance regional initiatives to promote and protect the rights of women and children as well as persons with disabilities especially through the work of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) 	Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.3.vii. Enhance regional initiatives and stakeholder participation to promote the elimination of all forms of discrimination—institutionalised or otherwise—exploitation, trafficking, harmful practices, 	Programme 1.2: Promotion of the participation of Women and Girls in Sports in ASEAN, including women's leadership in sports, accessibility to sports and women's safety in sports environment		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
and violence and against children, women, persons with disabilities, youths, migrant workers, the elderly/older persons, and victims/survivors of trafficking in persons, ethnic minority groups, and vulnerable and marginalised groups			
<p>D.6 Endeavour towards a “Drug-Free” ASEAN</p> <p>D.6.ii. Enhance community awareness and social responsibility on the ill-effects of dangerous drugs through community engagement, advocacy and other relevant activities.</p>	Programme 3.3: Engagement of ASEAN Member States and relevant stakeholders in initiatives on sports law and anti-doping	Enhanced drug abuse awareness raising and mental health and rehabilitation initiatives implemented across the AMS towards a drug-free ASEAN	Increased number of jointly coordinated cross-pillar dialogues/ fora on drug use and rehabilitation in ASEAN Member States
<p>E.1 Towards an Open and Adaptive ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.ii. Promote a culture of tolerance, understanding and mutual respect for religions and interfaith dialogue; 	Programme 4.2: Promote people to people exchange through sports activities in the context of Sports for All and the Revitalisation of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)	Deepened and strengthened ASEAN identity among ASEAN peoples and the international community	Increased number of media platforms that raise ASEAN awareness in ASEAN and AMS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.v. Promote greater people-to-people interaction and mobility within and outside ASEAN; 	Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers		<p>Increased number of programmes, news items or stories that promote ASEAN identity produced and disseminated per year</p> <p>Increased ASEAN awareness based on the results of the Poll on ASEAN Awareness</p>

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
	<p>Programme 4.2: Promote people to people exchange through sports activities in the context of Sports for All and the Revitalisation of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)</p> <p>Programme 4.3: Promote exchange of knowledge and dialogues on sports tourism and sports industry in ASEAN</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.vi. Promote cooperation in sports and develop comprehensive and inclusive sports programmes to encourage healthy and active lifestyles 	All programmes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.viii. Provide opportunities for relevant stakeholders for knowledge sharing, which include exchange of best practices and studies 	<p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p> <p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p> <p>Programme 4.4: Implementation of initiatives on sports tourism and sports industry</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.ix. Encourage volunteerism among ASEAN Member States to strengthen the ASEAN Community 	Programme 1.5: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.x. Project ASEAN's visibility through comprehensive, multi-stakeholder branding efforts, which are represented by common ASEAN identifiers, such as ASEAN Day, ASEAN Flag, ASEAN Anthem and ASEAN Emblem 	Programme 4.3: Promote exchange of knowledge and dialogues on sports tourism and sports industry in ASEAN		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.1.xi. Promote measures to ensure a caring society, social harmony and values of humanity, and spirit of community 	Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development Programme 3.1: Standardisation of ASEAN Coach Training Programmes Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<p>E.2 Towards a Creative, Innovative and Responsive ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.2.i. Enhance the competitiveness of ASEAN human resources through the promotion of life-long learning, pathways, equivalencies and skills development as well as the use of information and communication technologies across age groups 	<p>Programme 1.1: Development of evidence-based references on the contribution of sports to development outcomes</p> <p>Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development</p> <p>Programme 3.1: Standardisation of ASEAN Coach Training Programmes</p> <p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>	<p>Strengthened support for research, innovation and development towards creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN and enhanced competitiveness of human resources through capacity building</p>	<p>Maintained or increased number of ASEAN-wide, collaborative R&D activities, on research, innovation and development toward creation of an innovative and responsive ASEAN</p> <p>Increased competitiveness as measured by the Global Competiveness Index</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.2.iii. Encourage regional cooperation in the areas of education, training and research, and strengthen • ASEAN's role in regional and global research network by promoting initiatives and providing incentives and support for research and development, including research publications; 	<p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p>		

Key Result Areas and Strategic Measures of the ASCC Blueprint 2025 Relevant to SOMS	Programmes of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports 2021-2025	Outcome Statements of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)	Indicators of the ASCC Results Framework (under which SOMS appears as a cooperating body)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.2.iv. Promote the free flow of ideas, knowledge, expertise, and skills to inject dynamism within the region; 	<p>Programme 1.4: Engagement of youth in sports for skills development</p> <p>Programme 3.1: Standardisation of ASEAN Coach Training Programmes</p> <p>Programme 3.2: Professional exchange, joint training programmes and capacity development platforms with ASEAN Dialogue Partners and external stakeholders for sports professionals, sports medicine practitioners and scientists and physical education (PE) teachers</p> <p>Programme 3.4: Sharing of knowledge on and development of sports policy/ regulation and sports management</p> <p>Programme 4.3: Implementation of initiatives on sports tourism and sports industry</p>		

**JOINT STATEMENT OF
ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING ON SPORTS
ON CEMENTING STRONG FOUNDATION FOR ASEAN ATHLETES
AT THE SOUTHEAST ASIAN GAMES**

The ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports;

HAVING gathered virtually on 28 October 2021, for the Sixth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (6th AMMS) hosted by Singapore;

GUIDED by the Chairman's Statement of the 37th ASEAN Summit expressing ASEAN Leaders' anticipation towards more strategic cooperation among ASEAN Member States to strengthen the role of sports in ASEAN Community building;

RECALLING the commitment of Ministers responsible for Sports in the Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN in 2013 to raise the level of our athletes' performance in regional and international competitions, and enhance ASEAN's achievements in competitive sports;

RECOGNISING the importance of a collective ASEAN effort in meeting this endeavor and in better supporting our athletes on their sporting journeys at regional and international sporting platforms; and

FURTHER RECOGNISING the importance of establishing a strong foundation at the Southeast Asian (SEA) Games to smoothen the progression of our ASEAN athletes in the lead up to the Asian Games and Olympic Games; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to elevate the quality of the SEA Games as a competitive sporting platform and progressive pathway en route to achieving even higher sporting success and excellence;

DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT WE:

SUPPORT the inclusion of more Asian and Olympic Games Sports in each edition of the SEA Games with the eventual aim of aligning the SEA Games sports selection closely with that of the Asian Games and Olympic Games;

ENDEAVOUR to work with the SEA Games Federation Council, National Olympic Councils (NOCs) and relevant stakeholders, including ASEAN governmental and non-governmental organisations towards the facilitation of this Joint Statement;

ANNEX 5:

Joint Statement of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports on Cementing Strong Foundation for ASEAN Athletes

STRIVE to establish a strong foundation for our ASEAN athletes at the SEA Games, in the lead up to the Asian Games and Olympic Games and better support their sporting journeys towards excellence;

REMAIN COMMITTED to the platform of SEA Games as a demonstration of sporting excellence in ASEAN, and in building relationships and facilitating people-to-people exchanges amongst ASEAN Member States; and

TASK the ASEAN Senior Officials Meeting on Sports (SOMS) to work with the respective National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and relevant stakeholders in exploring avenues to achieve the objective of aligning the SEA Games sport selection as closely as possible with that of the Asian Games and Olympic Games.

ADOPTED on the Twenty-Eighth Day of October in the year Two Thousand and Twenty One in a single original copy in the English language.

ASEAN DECLARATION ON LEVERAGING THE ROLE OF SPORTS IN ASEAN COMMUNITY-BUILDING AND ACHIEVING THE SDGs

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as “ASEAN”) namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, met at the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh on 11 November 2022;

COGNISANT of the opportunities to align with the Kazan Action Plan as a foundation of the global framework for leveraging sport for development and peace and a tool for aligning international and national policy in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sports with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

RECALLING our commitment in the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 to build upon and deepen the integration process to realise a rules-based, people-oriented, people-centered ASEAN Community, where our people enjoy high quality of life and the benefits of community building, reinforcing our sense of togetherness and common identity;

REAFFIRMING the importance of strengthening cooperation in various fronts towards a dynamic and harmonious community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture, and heritage with the strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community;

NOTING the commitment of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports in the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN to promote community-based, non-discriminatory, affordable, accessible programmes, sports and physical activities for all facilities and the 2021 Joint Statement of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports on Cementing Strong Foundation for ASEAN Athletes at the Southeast Asian Games;

ACKNOWLEDGING the socio-economic value of sports in improving physical and mental health and well-being, as well as the importance of leveraging the role of sports in ASEAN Community-Building and achieving the SDGs through collaboration with various stakeholders;

RECOGNISE that sports can foster a sense of solidarity, and develop integrity, leadership and life skills among the youth of ASEAN, which are essential for ASEAN Community-building;

WELCOME the Post-2020 Vision of ASEAN Sports Cooperation and priorities of the ASEAN Work Plan on Sports in strengthening cooperation towards an active ASEAN Community,

where sports serve an essential means in advancing socio-cultural development and promoting peace;

DO HERE BY AGREE TO:

- 1. STRENGTHEN** cooperation in sports to promote greater inclusion of and a healthier lifestyle amongst the ASEAN peoples so as to realise our objectives of cultivating a stronger appreciation of the ASEAN identity and culture, and thereby contribute to ASEAN Community building;
- 2. STRENGTHEN** good governance and mechanisms to promote greater sports integrity and enhance the resilience of the sports sector;
- 3. SUPPORT** the growth of high performance sports through advancing stronger cooperation in sports science and capacity building as we work towards realising the potential of our athletes at international sports arenas as a means of nurturing ASEAN pride;
- 4. EXPLORE** innovation to enhance the contribution of sports to ASEAN Community-building as well as the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, through inclusion and empowerment of societies through sports;
- 5. STRENGTHEN** research and capacity building on the contribution of sports to national and regional socio-economic development and to the ASEAN Community-building to support evidence-based policy making and results-based management in the sports sector;
- 6. STRENGTHEN** collaboration with relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies in promoting sports participation and physical activities across different age groups as an additional step towards a healthier and more active ASEAN Community;
- 7. PROMOTE** inclusive access to sports and recreation to increase participation among the local communities, including women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups by setting up more sports and recreation zones across ASEAN Member States with the engagement of local authorities and strengthen multistakeholder partnership for sports infrastructure development;
- 8. EXPLORE** the potential of sports to create employment opportunities for the youths of ASEAN such as through professional exchange, training, and other skills development programmes; and

- 9. TASK** the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS), with the support of the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Sports (SOMS), and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies to:
- a. DEVELOP** a strategic plan of action to implement the Declaration;
 - b. ESTABLISH** a committee to monitor the implementation of declaration;
 - c. EXPLORE** innovative financing resources to mobilise sector-wide strategic plan on sports including through the strengthening of cooperation with ASEAN Dialogue Partners;
 - d. STRENGTHEN** collaboration with research centers to undertake national and regional research and capacity building on sports to inform regional policy formulation and programme development;
 - e. COLLABORATE** with UNESCO, where applicable, to implement and participate in relevant programmes and platforms for experience and data sharing at the regional level; and
 - f. STRENGTHEN** collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat in its capacity as the lead organisation in measuring the contribution of sports to sustainable development using the Sports and SDGs indicators, and other relevant regional entities.

ADOPTED in Phnom Penh, on this Eleventh Day of November in the year Two Thousand Twenty Two in a single original copy, in the English language.

ASEAN DECLARATION ON FOSTERING ASEAN IDENTITY THROUGH THE SAFEGUARDING OF TRADITIONAL SPORTS AND GAMES (TSG) IN THE MODERN WORLD

WE, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (hereinafter referred to as “ASEAN”) namely, Brunei Darussalam, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Malaysia, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, met at the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh on 11 November 2022;

ACKNOWLEDGE Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) as vehicles for cultural heritage promotion and dissemination, intercultural dialogue, as well as social inclusion and cohesion;

REAFFIRMING the importance of cooperation towards an ASEAN Community that is aware and proud of its identity, culture, and heritage with strengthened ability to innovate and proactively contribute to the global community;

RECOGNISING the contribution of TSG – as a shared heritage and tool to promote positive principles and values – to ASEAN Community-building, the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, and other relevant global development frameworks that are in line with the Kazan Action Plan;

RECALLING the Narrative of ASEAN Identity adopted at the 37th ASEAN Summit and our commitment in the ASEAN Leaders’ Statement on the ASEAN Cultural Year 2019 to promote appreciation for ASEAN culture, respect for diversity and a greater sense of ASEAN identity by showcasing ASEAN culture in global framework;

REITERATING our commitment at the 19th ASEAN Summit to enhance cooperation in sports and sports-related activities to promote healthier lifestyles among the citizens of ASEAN Member States and strengthen people-to-people exchange in the ASEAN Community-building;

ACKNOWLEDGING the role of youth as practitioners and inheritors of TSG as Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the value of TSG as a means for skills building among the youth to enhance positive socio-cultural and economic outcomes towards fostering a dynamic ASEAN Identity;

NOTING the commitment of the 2013 Vientiane Declaration on Sports Cooperation in ASEAN to sustain the contribution of the ASEAN sports industry in enhancing the socio-

ANNEX 7:

ASEAN Declaration on Fostering ASEAN Identity through the Safeguarding of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) in the Modern World

economic development of ASEAN and the Post-2020 Vision Statement of ASEAN Sports Cooperation to strengthen cooperation towards an active ASEAN Community where sports serve an essential means in advancing socio-cultural development and promoting peace;

WELCOMING the priority of the ASEAN sports cooperation in promoting ASEAN Awareness and Culture through regional sports exchange programmes and major sports events;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significance of safeguarding and promoting TSG in the modern world to foster ASEAN Identity and celebrate cultural diversity towards a dynamic ASEAN Community;

MINDFUL of the increasingly digitalised and technology-enabled ASEAN Community, which presents opportunities to increase our outreach in promoting the richness of TSG culture across the region;

DO HEREBY AGREE TO:

- 1. PRESERVE** and **PROMOTE** ASEAN TSG at local, national, and regional levels;
- 2. SUPPORT** the role of relevant national committees, sectoral bodies, and the potential of establishing a regional committee to work on the preservation and promotion of TSG;
- 3. DELIBERATE** and **CONSIDER** the inclusion of more ASEAN TSG in major ASEAN sporting events;
- 4. LEVERAGE** TSG as a tool to promote sports industry in the region including in and through sports and cultural festivals;
- 5. CONSIDER** the innovative use of information and communications technology in the preservation and promotion of ASEAN TSG, including the engagement of ASEAN youth, media, volunteers, private sectors, and other stakeholders to support ASEAN TSG and enhancing awareness on its role in ASEAN Community-building;
- 6. TASK** the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Sports (AMMS), with the support of the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Sports (SOMS), and other relevant ASEAN Sectoral Ministerial Bodies to preserve and promote TSG at local, national, and regional levels to meet the ASEAN Motto: *One Vision, One Identity, One Community* by:
 - a. Developing a strategic plan of action to safeguard TSG across ASEAN Member States, as well as guidelines, tools and mechanisms to encourage multi-stakeholder participation and guide ASEAN Member States in the preservation and promotion of TSG;

- b. Promoting knowledge on TSG in ASEAN to guide national and regional policies on preserving and promoting TSG through collaboration with key partners, such as think tanks on conducting research and regional studies;
- c. Mobilising more resources to enhance awareness and understanding on the contribution of TSG to ASEAN Community-building;
- d. Encouraging and undertaking more dialogues with relevant stakeholders on the possibility of including more ASEAN TSG in major ASEAN sporting events and festivals;
- e. Organising workshops, dialogues, and youth engagement activities to promote awareness on ASEAN TSG in ASEAN Community-building and advocate for the preservation and promotion of ASEAN TSG at national and regional levels;
- f. Promoting the role of TSG in fostering peace, intercultural dialogue, and social cohesion as well as exchanges at community and national levels and encourage youth-led TSG activities to promote our shared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in different settings and communities; and
- g. Exploring the possibility of incorporating ASEAN TSG into ASEAN Member States' school curriculum.

ADOPTED in Phnom Penh, on this Eleventh Day of November in the year Two Thousand Twenty Two in a single original copy, in the English language.

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