

GLOBAL GOALS: YOUTH AND SPORT

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Abstract. The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals, which will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with a historic pledge to end poverty. Everywhere. Permanently. The concept of the SDGs was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universally applicable goals that balances the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic. The Global Goals replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which in September 2000 rallied the world around a common 15-year agenda to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly but treatable disease, and expanding educational opportunities to all children, among other development imperatives. Today there are more than one billion youth in the world. In the developing world, half of the population is below the age of 21 and most of them face extreme poverty in this context the UN General Council declared 12 August as International Youth Day on 17 December 1999 so that the “World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond” that was prepared to combat these problems and to make communities more conscious of these problems can be convened every year on a specific date. Youth who come together every year since 2000 in the context of these delegations discuss social, economic, cultural issues and issues related to human development and publish declarations. The sport sector, which gathers millions of people, practitioners, and professionals from all ages across the five continents, has contributed significantly to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is looking forward to accelerating its efforts in within the post-2015 Development Agenda. In this study Global Goals or Sustainable Development Goals and the Millennium Development Goals will be assessed in terms of youth and sports activities.

Keywords: *Youth, Sport, Global Goals, Millennium*

Introduction

The term globalisation itself has been poorly defined, often meaning different things to different people. In particular it is often unclear whether people are dealing with globalisation in all its forms or whether they are referring to economic or political or cultural or all three aspects of it. Globalisation is the process by which interaction between humans, and the effect of that interaction, occurs across global distances with increasing regularity, intensity and speed. Much of the debate about globalisation gives the impression that the process is relatively new and yet most analysts tend to agree that globalisation has in fact been underway for centuries. Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. The process of globalisation has been ongoing throughout human history but the rate of progress and effects of certain actions have accelerated and decreased the process at various periods in its development. Critics of globalisation insist that the process and development of global sport has neither been created completely, nor has it produced a world that may be defined by rampant free markets or passive nation-states. Some have suggested that although the global era may not have been completely created, it has come to an end as the more local, fundamental and international forces such as the United Nations or religious fundamentalist groups increasingly assert their influence in the early part of the twenty-first century. Trends towards greater global sporting interaction have, in fact, ebbed and flowed quite radically as they have developed alongside the rise of local, national and continental interaction and power [2].

Modern sport is bound up in a global network of interdependency chains that are marked by global flows and uneven power relations. The global flows that pattern world sport have several dimensions. These include: the international movement of people such as tourists, migrants, exiles and guest workers; the technology dimension is created by the flow between countries of the machinery and equipment produced by corporations and government agencies; the economic dimension centres on the rapid flow of money and its equivalents around the world; the media dimension entails the flow of images and information between countries that is produced and distributed by newspapers, magazines, radio, film, television, video, satellite, cable and the world wide web; and finally, the ideological dimension is linked to the flow of values centrally associated with state or counterstate ideologies and movements. All five dimensions can be detected in late twentieth century sports development. Thus the global migration of sports personnel has been a pronounced

feature of recent decades. This appears likely to continue in the future. The flow across the globe of goods, equipment and 'landscapes' such as sports complexes and golf courses has developed into a multi-billion dollar business in recent years and represents a transnational development in the sports sphere. Regarding economic issues, clearly the flow of finance in the global sports arena has come to centre not only on the international trade in personnel, prize money and endorsements, but on the marketing of sport along specific lines. The transformation of sports such as American football, basketball, golf and soccer into global sports is part of this process [4].

In many ways, globalization has been beneficial for sport. Among the evidence, I note the spread of sports throughout the world: the diversity in athletes' origins participating in many of the professional leagues around the world (e.g., the Ladies Professional Golf Association, the Association of Tennis Professionals, the Women's Tennis Association, the NBA, and the English Premier League). Also noteworthy is the increasing number of countries participating in international sport events. For example, Azerbaijan, Kenya, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay, and Venezuela participated in their first Olympic Winter Games in 1998 in Nagano, Japan. In addition, an increasing number of athletes are participating in a diverse range of sports often crossing some gender and religious lines and climate barriers [1].

Today, 1.7 billion people more than one-fourth of the world's six billion people are between the ages of 10 and 24, making this group of young people the largest ever to be entering adulthood and the largest underrepresented segment of the world's population.

Globally, the situation of young people today is characterized by extreme disparities in terms of economic, technological, social and cultural resources, which vary enormously across regions, countries, localities and population groups. Eighty-six percent of 10-to-24-year-olds live in less developed countries. And despite rapid urbanization, the majority of youth still live in rural areas, primarily in developing countries. Young men outnumber young women (525 million versus 500 million), and 57 million young men and 96 million young women remain illiterate. In addition to inadequate education, youth face increasing insecurity in the labor market. Sixty-six million young people throughout the world are unemployed; nearly 40% of global unemployment. Hundreds of millions more work fewer hours than they would like, while still others work long hours with little gain and no social protection [16].

Today there are more than one billion youth in the world. In the developing world, half of the population is below the age of 21 and most of them face extreme poverty. In this context the UN General Council declared 12 August as International Youth Day on 17 December 1999 so that the "World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond" that was prepared to combat these problems and to make communities more conscious of these problems can be convened every year on a specific date. Youth who come together every year since 2000 in the context of these delegations discuss social, economic, cultural issues and issues related to human development and publish declarations [11].

The sport sector, which gathers millions of people, practitioners, and professionals from all ages across the five continents, has contributed significantly to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is looking forward to accelerating its efforts in within the post-2015 Development Agenda [3].

In this study of Global Goals or Sustainable Development Goals and the Millennium Development Goals will be assessed in terms of youth and sports activities

Development global goals

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries, including 147 heads of State and Government, in September 2000 [7] and from further agreement by member states at the 2005 World Summit [17].

The goals and targets are interrelated and should be seen as a whole. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries "to create an environment - at the national and global levels alike - which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty".

The Global Goals replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which in September 2000 rallied the world around a common 15-year agenda to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly but treatable disease, and expanding educational opportunities to all children, among other development imperatives

The 2030 Agenda comprises 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals, which will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with a historic pledge to end poverty. Everywhere. Permanently. The concept of the SDGs was born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universally applicable

goals that balances the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social, and economic [13].

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000-2015)

The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs), which in September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The Declaration committed nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and set out a series of eight time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

2000 rallied the world around a common 15-year agenda to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly but treatable disease, and expanding educational opportunities to all children, among other development imperatives [14].

Millennium Development Goals ;

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Graphic no 1 Millennium Development Goals



[The MDGs drove progress](#) in several important areas: Income poverty, Access to improved sources of water, Primary school enrollment, Child mortality.

The final MDG Report found that the 15-year effort has produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history:

- Since 1990, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half.
- The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half.
- The primary school enrolment rate in the developing regions has reached 91 percent, and many more girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago.
- Remarkable gains have also been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.
- The under-five mortality rate has declined by more than half, and maternal mortality is down 45 percent worldwide.
- The target of halving the proportion of people who lack access to improved sources of water was also met.

The concerted efforts of national governments, the international community, civil society and the private sector have helped expand hope and opportunity for people around the world.

Yet the job is unfinished for millions of people we need to go the last mile on ending hunger, achieving full gender equality, improving health services and getting every child into school. Now we must shift the world onto a sustainable path [12].

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015-2030)

The global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals, will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with a historic pledge on 25 September 2015, to end poverty. Everywhere. Permanently.

At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals(MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all.

The new SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. The Sustainable Development Goals will now finish the job of the MDGs, and ensure that no one is left behind [9].

Graphic no 2 Millennium Development Goals



Table no 1 The 17 proposed Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Source : <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda>

All 17 Sustainable Development Goals are connected to UNDP's Strategic Plan focus areas: sustainable development, democratic governance and peacebuilding, and climate and disaster resilience. Having an integrated approach to supporting progress across the multiple goals is crucial to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, and UNDP is uniquely placed to support that process. UNDP supports countries in three different ways, through the MAPS approach: mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support.

- Providing support to governments to reflect the new global agenda in national development plans and policies. This work is already underway in many countries at national request;
- Supporting countries to accelerate progress on SDG targets. In this, we will make use of our extensive experience over the past five years with the MDG Acceleration Framework; and
- Making the UN's policy expertise on sustainable development and governance available to governments at all stages of implementation.

Collectively, all partners can support communication of the new agenda, strengthening partnerships for implementation, and filling in the gaps in available data for monitoring and review. As Co-Chair of the UNDG Sustainable Development Working Group, UNDP will lead the preparation of Guidelines for National SDG Reports which are relevant and appropriate for the countries [13].

Global goals for youth and sports

In July 2002, the Secretary-General of the United Nations convened an Inter-Agency Task Force to review activities involving sport within the United Nations system. The aim of the Task Force was to promote the more systematic and coherent use of sport in development and peace activities, particularly at the community level, and to generate greater support for such activities among Governments and sport-related organizations. The Task Force was also asked to establish an inventory of existing sport-for-development programmes, identify instructive examples and encourage the United Nations system to incorporate sport into its activities and work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). With these aims in mind, the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace was formed, bringing together agencies with significant experience using sport in their work, including ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNDP, UNV, UNEP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC and UNAIDS. The Task Force was co-chaired by Mr. Adolf Ogi, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace, and Ms. Carol Bellamy, Executive Director of UNICEF. Secretariat support was provided by the non-governmental organization (NGO) Right To Play (formerly Olympic Aid). Members of the Task Force were designated by the heads of the participating United Nations organizations [8].

Sport for development and peace looks beyond the formation of elite athletes and refers rather to the intentional use of sport, physical activity and play as a tool to reach development and peace objectives, this includes the MDG's. The definition of sport for the purpose of SDPIWG work leans on the UN Inter-Agency Task-Force on Sport for Development and Peace 2003 definition of sport for development, as: "*all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction, such as play, recreation, organized or competitive sport, and indigenous sports and games.*" [15].

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Youth and Sports

The sport sector, which gathers millions of people, practitioners, and professionals from all ages across the five continents, has contributed significantly to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is looking forward to accelerating its efforts in within the post-2015 Development Agenda. The International Olympic Committee recognises that this Agenda is a historical opportunity to ensure that sport and physical activity are integrated as a meaningful and cost-effective tool to achieve the sustainable development goals. Founded on evidence-based research¹, the IOC, on behalf of the Olympic and sport movement, is globally advocating for the use of sport to: promote health and the prevention of non-communicable diseases; achieve quality education through values-based learning; promote gender equality, including the empowerment of girls and women; promote sustainable cities and human settlements; contribute to peaceful and non-violent societies; and develop human capital and human potential [3].

Sport was recognised as a viable and practical tool to assist in the achievement of the MDGs. While sport did not have the capacity to tackle solely the MDGs, it proved to be very effective when part of a broad, holistic approach to addressing the MDGs. National Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) provided the guiding framework for low-income countries in their efforts to attain the MDGs. A number of countries (including Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, and Uganda) integrated sport into their PRSPs. Sport offers a cost-effective tool to meet many development and peace challenges, and help achieve the MDGs [5].

Table no2 Contribution Of Sport To The Millennium Development Goals

<p>1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participants, volunteers and coaches acquire transferable life skills which increase their employability -Vulnerable individuals are connected to community services and supports through sport-based outreach programs -Sport programs and sport equipment production provide jobs and skills development -Sport can help prevent diseases that impede people from working and impose health care costs on individuals and communities -Sport can help reduce stigma and increase self-esteem, self-confidence and social skills, leading to increased employability 	<p>2. Achieve universal primary education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -School sport programs motivate children to enroll in and attend school and can help improve academic achievement -Sport-based community education programs provide alternative education opportunities for children who cannot attend school -Sport can help erode stigma preventing children with disabilities from attending school
<p>3. Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport helps improve female physical and mental health and offers opportunities for social interaction and friendship -Sport participation leads to increased self-esteem, self confidence, and enhanced sense of control over one's body -Girls and women access leadership opportunities and experience -Sport can cause positive shifts in gender norms that afford girls and women greater safety and control over their lives -Women and girls with disabilities are empowered by sport-based opportunities to acquire health information, skills, social networks, and leadership experience 	<p>4-Reduce child mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport can be used to educate and deliver health information to young mothers, resulting in healthier children -Increased physical fitness improves children's resistance to some diseases -Sport can help reduce the rate of higher-risk adolescent pregnancies -Sport-based vaccination and prevention campaigns help reduce child deaths and disability from measles, malaria and polio -Inclusive sport programs help lower the likelihood of infanticide by promoting greater acceptance of children with disabilities
<p>5. Improve maternal health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport for health programs offer girls and women greater access to reproductive health information and services -Increased fitness levels help speed post-natal recovery 	<p>6. Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport programs can be used to reduce stigma and increase social and economic integration of people living with HIV and AIDS -Sport programs are associated with lower rates of health risk behaviour that contributes to HIV infection -Programs providing HIV prevention education and empowerment can further reduce HIV infection rates -Sport can be used to increase measles, polio and other vaccination rates -Involvement of celebrity athletes and use of mass sport events can increase reach and impact of malaria, tuberculosis and other education and prevention campaigns
<p>7. Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport-based public education campaigns can raise awareness of importance of environmental protection and sustainability -Sport-based social mobilization initiatives can enhance participation in community action to improve local environment 	<p>8. Develop a global partnership for development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sport for Development and Peace efforts catalyze global partnerships and increase networking among governments, donors, NGOs and sport organizations worldwide

Source: <http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/sport/sportand>

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Youth and Sports

After fifteen years of progress in the unprecedented Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the world turned its attention to the successor Sustainable Development Goals in a period of transition to the newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nations, undertook a thorough consultation process with all spheres of society and agreed on the following 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be pursued in the next 15 years. With the overarching aspiration of getting people and planet closer together and leave no one behind, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a unique opportunity to inspire global action for development worldwide, including the field of Sport for Development and Peace.

Sport has proven to be a cost-effective and flexible tool in promoting peace and development objectives. Since the inception of the MDGs in 2000, sport has played a vital role in enhancing each of the eight goals, a fact which has been recognized in numerous Resolutions of the General Assembly. In the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sport's role for social progress is further acknowledged:

"Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the

contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives."

Driven by this milestone recognition and based on the past success of Sport for Development and Peace activities and programmes across multiple sectors, sport will continue to advance global development assisting in the work towards, and the realization of, the SDGs. The United Nations envisages sport to do so as an important and powerful tool with the potential to tackle challenges entailed in each of the 17 SDGs [5].

The enormous potential of sport, its global reach, its universal language, its impact on communities in general, and young people in particular, is a fact and is increasingly recognised around the world. The possibility to play and enjoy recreation and sport in a safe and healthy environment is a human right embedded in numerous international instruments such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRDP) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The fundamental role of Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace was re-emphasised in UN Resolution A/69/L.5 adopted by Member States on 16 October 2014. The resolution "encourages Member States to give sport due consideration in the context of the post-2015 development agenda" [3].

Table no 3 Contribution Of Sport To Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	CONTRIBUTION OF SPORT
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Sport can be used as a means to teach and practice transferable social, employment and life skills that can lead to well-being, economic participation, productivity and resilience.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	Sport programmes associated to nutrition and agriculture can be a suitable complement for food programmes tackling hunger and education on this subject. Beneficiaries can be taught about and encouraged to engage in sustainable food production and balanced diets.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages	Physical activity and sport are key components of active lifestyles and mental well-being; they can contribute to prevent risks such as non-communicable diseases, as well as serve as a tool for education on sexual, reproductive and other health issues.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Physical education and sport activities can enhance enrolment in formal education systems, school attendance and academic performance among school-aged population. Sport-based programmes can also offer a platform for learning opportunities beyond primary and secondary schooling, and for the acquisition of skills transferable to the workplace and to social life.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender equality and changes in norms and attitudes towards it can be promoted in sport contexts, where sport-based initiatives and programmes have the potential to equip women and girls with knowledge and skills that allow them to progress in society.
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Sport can be an effective educational platform for disseminating messages on water sanitation requirements and management. Sport-based programmes can target improvements in water availability by associating its activities and intended outcomes with this subject.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Sport programmes and activities can support initiatives aiming at the development of energy provision systems and access to them, being used as forums for discussion and promotion of energy efficiency.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	Production, labour market and vocational training in the sport industry and business offer opportunities for employability enhancement and employment, including those for vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities. In this framework, sport motivates mobilisation of the wider community and growth of economic activities associated with sports.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation	Resilience and industrialisation needs can benefit from sport-based initiatives that aim at development goals in this context, such as post-disaster reconstruction of facilities for sport and leisure. Sport has been recognised and effectively used as an innovative means to promote development and peace complementing other conventional tools in development efforts.
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Development of and through sport in developing countries can contribute to reduce the gap between them and more developed countries. The popularity and positive attitude towards sport make it a suitable tool for tackling inequality in areas and population that are difficult to reach.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Inclusion in and through sport is one of the main targets of Sport for Development and Peace. Accessible sport facilities and services contribute to the advancement of this goal and can provide examples of good practice for other kinds of settlements to adopt inclusive and resilient approaches.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	The incorporation of sustainable standards in the production and provision of sport products can contribute to the wider sustainable approach of consumption and production patterns in other industries. Messages and campaigns with this purpose can be disseminated through sport products, services and events.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (taking note of agreements made by the UNFCCC forum)	Sport activities, programmes and events, in particular mega sport events that entail tourism, can incorporate elements aiming at raising awareness and knowledge of environmental sustainability as well as promote and implement positive responses to climate challenges. It can also facilitate the post-disaster recovery process by instilling a sense of identity and belonging among victims.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	The connection of certain sporting activities to oceans and seas, such as water sports, can be utilised to advocate for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources within sports and beyond.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss	Sport offers a platform for educating and advocating for the preservation of terrestrial ecosystems. Outdoor sport can incorporate safeguards, activities and messages promoting the sustainable and environmentally respectful use of terrestrial resources.
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Sport can help to rebuild post-conflict societies, reunite divided communities, and recover from war-related trauma. In such processes, sport programmes and sporting events can reach out socially excluded groups providing them with scenarios for interaction and serving as a communication platform for the promotion of mutual understanding, reconciliation, unity, and a culture of peace.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development	Sport serves as an effective vehicle for translating targeted development objectives into reality and achieving tangible progress towards them. During such action implementation and beyond, the world of sport, from the grassroots to the professional level, from the private to the public sector, can provide powerful networks of partners and stakeholders of a diverse nature with a common commitment to the use of sport for sustainable development.

Source : <http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/home/sport/sportandsdgs>

Table no 4 The Contribution Of Sport To The Sdgs And The Post-2015 Development Agenda The IOC Position

<p>SPORT'S CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity is the third pillar of NCDs primary and secondary prevention, with recognised impact on cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer, hypertension, obesity, depression and osteoporosis Member States of the World Health Organization (WHO) have committed to reduce physical inactivity by 10% by 2025 In China, India, the U.K., the U.S., Russia and Brazil alone, the cost of physical inactivity is estimated to have been more than US\$ 218 billion in 2008 and is projected to reach US\$ 302 billion in direct costs by 2030 If prevalence of obesity continues to grow on its current trajectory, almost half of the world's adult population is projected to be overweight or obese by 2030 	<p>Goal 3-Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>3.4 by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Evidence-based research demonstrates that sport and physical activity can positively contribute to numerous health issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport produces beneficial effects on mental health, enhances self-esteem, helps to manage stress and anxiety, and alleviates depression. Sport offers multiple avenues to address health challenges and promotes good health for girls and women. It can provide an important venue to share critical health information and education and a safe and neutral space where women can discuss sexual and reproductive health issues and strategies to address them. Sport can be a valuable informational and educational platform for health and development messages targeted to youth and adults alike. Sport can be an effective way to reach out to people, especially youth, and to encourage healthy lifestyle behaviours that will help to protect them against HIV and other diseases. Sport can help reduce health-care costs and increase productivity, key issues in emerging economies.
<p>SPORT'S CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION</p> <p>At the 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport "MINEPS V" organised by UNESCO and the German Government in Berlin in May 2013, Member States together with organisations and practitioners of education and sport recognised and agreed that: – quality physical education in school and in all other</p>	<p>Goal 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>4.1 by 2030, ensure that all</p>	<p>Evidence-based research demonstrates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical education, sport and learning activities in a playful format motivate children to enroll in school and promote school attendance as they are enjoyable and frequently not accessible outside the school environment. Sport and play activities can help improve learning performance and academic achievement.

<p>educational institutions is the most effective means of providing all children and youth with the skills, attitudes, values, knowledge and understanding for lifelong participation in society; – an inclusive environment free of violence, sexual harassment, racism and other forms of discrimination is fundamental to quality physical education and sport; – traditional sports and games, as part of intangible heritage and as an expression of the cultural diversity of societies, offer opportunities for increased participation in and through sport and as such must be encouraged; – quality and inclusive physical education classes must be included, preferentially on a daily basis, as a mandatory part of primary and secondary education and that sport and physical activity at school, and in all other educational institutions, must play an integral role in the daily routine of children and youth; – cooperation must be strengthened between governments, sport organisations, schools and all other educational institutions to improve the conditions for physical education and sport at school, including sports facilities and equipment, as well as qualified teachers and coaches; and – the important role of inclusive extracurricular school sport in early development and educating children and youth must be further reinforced.</p>	<p>girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. 4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education, and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport fosters mental health and development in young people. • Sport and physical education programmes can promote a broad spectrum of life skills and values that build on individual capacity such as team-building, communication, decision-making, problem-solving, sense of community, self-esteem, personal responsibility, empathy, moral development, resilience, and improved inclination for educational achievement. • Sport is a powerful vehicle to teach children and youth positive attitudes, values and moral strength. •
<p>SPORT FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND GIRLS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT : Access to sport is considered as an essential element in attaining rights and freedoms set out in several international human rights documents including the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Beijing Platform for Action referred to sport and physical education as a mechanism to achieve three main objectives: • to develop non-discriminatory education and training; • to strengthen preventive programmes that promote women’s health; and • to eliminate discrimination against girls in education, skills development and training.</p>	<p>Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 5.1 by 2030, end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. 5.5 by 2030, ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>	<p>There is evidence that sport can help to enhance girls’ and women’s health and well-being, foster self-esteem and empowerment, facilitate social inclusion and integration, challenge gender norms, and provide opportunities for leadership and achievement. In particular, it can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve physical and mental health; • create opportunities for social interaction and friendship; • increase girls’ and women’s self-confidence, and provide them with a sense of control over their bodies and their lives, encouraging them to delay sexual activity and reducing levels of teen pregnancy; • provide incentives and support for girls to enroll in school, enhance school attendance and academic performance; • help girls and women acquire transferable life-skills leading to increased employability; • empower girls and women with disabilities to acquire health information, skills, social networks, and leadership experience; and • help develop skills in management, negotiation and decision-making that empower women and girls to become leaders in the workplace, in the home and in all areas of community life; a survey of executive women found that 80% played sports in their youth; 69 % said sport contributed to their professional success.
<p>SPORT’S CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN SETTLEMENTS It is known that cities which invest in public sport and play areas, and related physical activities and sport programmes, can</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • save money on health care and transport services; • protect young people from unhealthy and dangerous behaviors such as alcohol and illicit substances abuse, unprotected sexual activity, smoking, delinquency and violence; • reduce crimes; • reduce violence against women and girls; • have more productive citizens and workers; • have less pollution and better access to green spaces; • expand social networks; and • enhance neighborhood revitalisation, social cohesion and community identity. 	<p>Goal 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Increasing levels of physical activity and sport in the population demands a population-based, multi-sectoral and culturally relevant approach. For instance, policies that impact the mode of transport people use or that increase public space for recreational activities have the potential to increase sport and physical activity levels in the population and consequently provide significant health and social benefits. This is relevant in all types of countries and, in particular, in the low and middle-income groups. As such, it is important to consider: • ensuring that sport and physical activity are accessible and safe when elaborating or reviewing urban and town planning and environmental policies at national and local level, especially for women and girls; • providing local play facilities for children; • facilitating active transport to work (e.g. cycling and walking) and other sport and physical activity strategies for the working population; and • ensuring that school policies support the provision of opportunities and programmes for quality physical education and sport and have the necessary safe and appropriate spaces and facilities to this end.</p>
<p>SPORT AS A TOOL TO PREVENT CONFLICT AND BUILD PEACE: Sport is being successfully used to promote social inclusion, provide respite in periods of conflict, build trust and establish bridges between groups in conflict, contribute to peace in post-conflict situations, and promote a culture of peace. Of course, sport alone cannot prevent conflict or build peace. However, it can contribute to building relationships across social, economic and cultural divides and creating a sense of shared identity and fellowship among groups that might otherwise be inclined to view each other with distrust and hostility.</p>	<p>Goal 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 16.1 by 2030, significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rate everywhere.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport can serve as a tool to advance demobilisation and disarmament efforts and to support the often difficult reintegration of ex-combatants, particularly former child combatants, into their communities. • Regular sport activities can also help to address war-related trauma and promote healing by providing safe spaces for activities that enable victims of war to regain a sense of security and normalcy. • Through universal reach and popularity, sport offers an important means of reaching out to and engaging socially excluded groups. • The global appeal of elite sport makes it an ideal and extremely powerful mass communication platform that can be used to promote a culture of peace. Celebrity athletes, in particular, can be extremely influential as role models and spokespeople for peace and serve, at times, as intermediaries between hostile nations, creating openings for dialogue
<p>GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THE SPORT SECTOR AS AN IMPORTANT PLAYER IN COMMUNITIES : The sport sector is a powerful and active member of civil society and can, as such, be a meaningful partner to reach out to maximise the achievements of the SDGs.</p>	<p>Goal 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across five continents, sport brings together millions of people from all ages, and youth in particular, to practice sport and physical activities every day. • Sport gathers millions of people through organisations, clubs, associations, business companies and events which contribute to the economic and social development of communities around the world. • Sport uses its convening power to rally communities, engage youth, reach out to the most difficult and vulnerable groups, and create shared interests.

Source: http://assets.sportanddev.org/downloads/sport_contribution_to_post_2015_agenda_eng_feb.pdf

Conclusions

The sport sector is a powerful and active member of civil society and can, as such, be a meaningful partner to reach out to maximise the achievements of the SDGs. Across five continents, sport brings together millions of people from all ages, and youth in particular, to practice sport and physical activities every day. Sport gathers millions of people through organisations, clubs, associations, business companies and events which contribute to the economic and social development of communities around the world. Sport uses its convening power to rally communities, engage youth, reach out to the most difficult and vulnerable groups, and create shared interests.

As can be seen, young people are integral to addressing the issues of extreme poverty and hunger. They can assist with rural development, combating corruption and developing social and environmental entrepreneurship. In order to utilize this potential, young people should be fully engaged in processes such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Processes and other rural and urban development initiatives [18].

Sport is a catalyst for economic development. Individually, each of the various sectors of the sports economy can create activity, jobs and wealth. When several are combined together into a single strategy, it is possible to achieve additional economic gains because of the synergies that result. The local economic potential of sport is further enhanced when supported by national ‘sport for all’ strategies.

There is, therefore, a crucial need for United Nations agencies, Governments and concerned stake holders to integrate sport and physical activity into policies and programmes across a range of sectors, including health, education, and economic and social development. By promoting sport in a strategic, systematic and coherent way, the potential of sport as a tool for development and peace can be realized. When sport is used as an instrument for development and peace it must be implemented in a way that is equity-driven and culturally relevant. Sports programmes must be based upon the “sport for all” model, ensuring that all groups are given the opportunity to participate, particularly those who gain additional benefits such as women, persons with disabilities and young people. Sports programmes must also be designed explicitly to draw out the core skills and values that can be learned through sport. When the positive aspects of sport are maximized, it is a powerful and cost-effective way of supporting a range of development and peace objectives. The time is ripe for the United Nations system to realize the full potential of sport as a viable and practical tool for development and peace [8].

The sport sector is undeniably a key partner in the planning and implementation of the next global development agenda. It shall continue to be recognised as an important contributor to a better and more peaceful world, in close partnership with governments and other members of civil society [3].

According to The Magglingen Declaration from February 18 2003 “All this can be achieved by making sport an important part of national and international development work. Therefore, we call upon governments, United Nations agencies, sports federations, the sports goods industry, media, businesses, NGOs and ordinary people, to contribute to sport for development” [6].

There are several nations, both in developing and developed countries that have a long history and culture committed to sustainable human development. One such example related to sport and development is the Republic of Turkey’s Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day, held every year on 19 May. In recognition of these efforts, this study aims to present worldwide examples on topics relating to sport for healthy youth development, sustainability and peace.

The work of the United Nations Office intends to illustrate key experiences, achievements and challenges, which relate to on Sport for Development and Peace with Millennium Development Goals 2015. We should also contribute to for sport development Sustainable Development Goals in 2030.

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