



THE GENESIS OF WSA



Who is WSA?

- The **World Sports Alliance (WSA)** is an **Intergovernmental Organization (IGO)** in support of the **United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** born from a multi-stakeholder partnership initiative launched at the 2006 High-Level Segment of United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva.
- The vision of the **WSA** is to use the medium of sport and education to significantly contribute towards achieving the **MDGs** towards building a just, humane and equitable society.
- The mission of the **WSA** is to use sport as a catalyst to design and implement programs for at-risk youth, to facilitate the achievement of the **MDGs** through an integrated approach.





His Majesty
King Mohammed VI
King of Morocco



2006 High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council Palais des Nations, Geneva



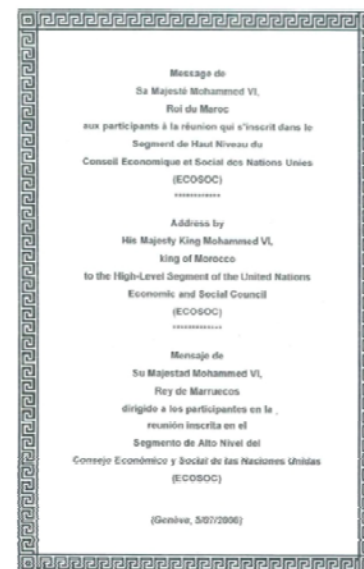
(L-R) Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation; H.E. Ms. Zoulika Nasri, First Advisor to the King of Morocco; H.E. Amb. Alain Lemieux, President, XL Generation Foundation.



(L-R) H.E. Ms. Zoulika Nasri, First Advisor to the King of Morocco; Amb. Ali Hachani, President ECOSOC; H.E. Amb. Alain Lemieux, President, XL Generation Foundation.



(L-R) H.E. Ms. Zoulika Nasri, First Advisor to the King of Morocco; Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA; H.E. Amb. Alain Lemieux, President XL Generation Foundation.



The WSA Mandate

- UN Resolution 58/5 encourages Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives with the aim of supporting sport-based development projects targeted at the achievement of the **MDGs**.
- Towards this effort, the **WSA** put together its concept and presented it at the 2006 ECOSOC High Level Segment. A Declaration was adopted, which urged the creation of the World Sports Alliance (**WSA**).



What are the MDGs?

- The **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. The **MDGs** are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration.
 - Adopted by 189 nations
 - Signed by 147 heads of state and governments
- The 8 **MDGs** break down into 18 quantifiable targets that are measured and monitored by 48 indicators.





Association Internationale des
Conseils Economiques et sociaux
et Institutions similaires



MDGs Education and Training through Sport Pedagogical and Didactic Tools Workshop United Nations Headquarters, New York (Sept. 10-13, 2006)



(L-R) Pamini Ram, Renato Bahia, Ruth Engo-Tjega, H.E. Alain Lemieux, Sarah Beth Lardie, Pierre Trudel, Thomas Meszaros, Judith Cunningham, Karel J van Deventer, Ben Camus, (upper row) Ricardo Cordeiro, Francois Lorient, Dr. Gilles Klein, Wade Gilbert, Yoshioka Tatsuya.



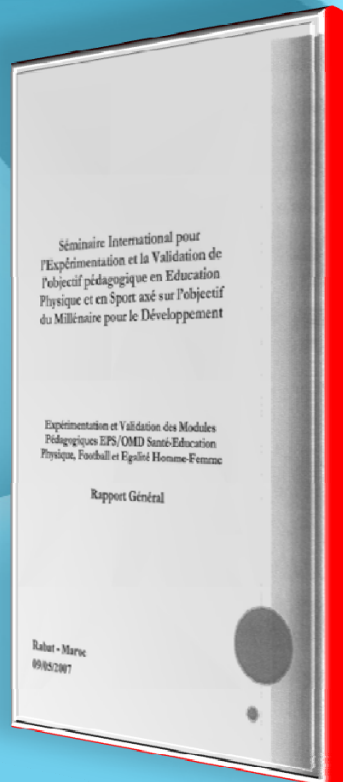
The World Sports Alliance (WSA) was invited to sponsor and participate on this Workshop in partnership with UN NGO-IRENE at the NGO Section, DESA, in New York under the coordination of François Lorient from AIFOMD with the participation of about 15 specialists, from Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and North America.



Workshop in
Progress
The Church Center
United Nations



(L-R) Thomas Meszaros, Karel J van Deventer, Pierre Trudel, Dr. Gilles Klein, Wade Gilbert, H.E. Alain Lemieux, Robson Mello, Sonya Lemieux, Hanifa Mezoui, Alex Piovezahn, Yoshioka Tatsuya, Ruth Engo-Tjega, Renato Bahia, Ricardo Cordeiro.



Report of the International Seminar of MDG's Experimentation In Rabat, Morocco May 2007

International Seminar – Rabat – Morocco – May 2007



(L-R) Mr. Nicolas Frizon de Lamotte, H.E. Alain Lemieux, H.E. El Habib El Malki, Minister of National Education for the Kingdom of Morocco



Mrs. Zoulikha Nasri, First Advisor to H.M. King Mohammed VI, Member of the Board of Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity.



(L-R) Mr. Raphael Hadas Lebel, Mrs. Hanifa Mezoui, H.E. Cheiffou Amadou, President of the Economic, Social and Cultural Council, Republic of Niger, Mr. Nicolas Frizon de Lamotte.



(L-R) Closing Panel - Mr. Frantz G. Verret, UN NGO IRENE, Caribbean Coordinator, Mr. Gilles Klein, Seminar Coordinator, Europe and African Experts, H.E. Alain Lemieux, H.E. Minister El Malki, Mrs. Zoulikha Nasri, H.E. Minister Seydou, Mrs. Saida Agrebi



World Sports Alliance becomes an Intergovernmental Organization, Rabat, Morocco (May 7, 2007)

The World Sports Alliance proudly announces its new status as an Intergovernmental Organization (IGO) with the agreement being signed by its first three Member States on the 7 May 2007, in Rabat, Morocco.



The Rabat Declaration
WSAIGO's
Constitutive Act



(L-R) H.E. El Habib El Malki, Kingdom of Morocco, H.E. Alain Lemieux, World Sports Alliance, H.E. Abdoul Ramane Seydou, Republic of Niger, Amb. Francis Lorenzo, representing H.E. Felipe Payano, Dominican Republic



Mrs. Zoulikha Nasri,
signing on behalf of
Mohammed V
Foundation for
Solidarity



(L-R) Mrs. Zoulikha Nasri, Board Member, Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity, H.E. El Habib El Malki, and H.E. Alain Lemieux



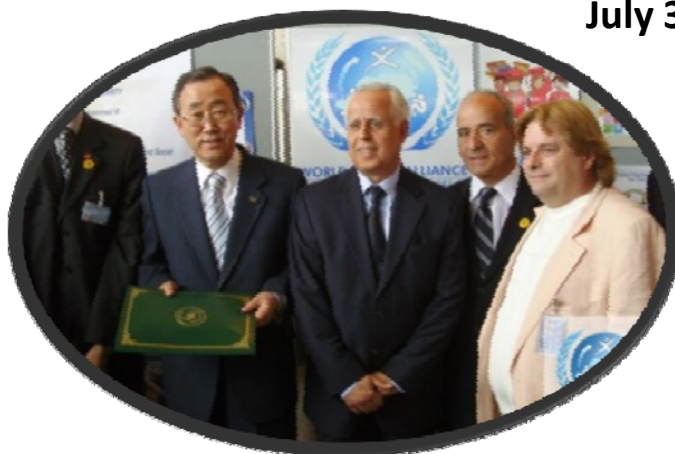
(L-R) H.E. Alain Lemieux, Mr. Olivier Latulippe, Mrs. Hanifa Mezoui, Mr. Tawfik Triqui



Official Results Presentation

of the
WSA SPET MDG's
Experimentation Seminar
By
Moroccan's Authority
To
ECOSOC-HML Segment

High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council – Palais des Nations, Geneva – Ministerial Luncheon and AMR Innovation Fair, July 3, 2007



(L-R) Mr. Mohammed El Batal, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Loulichki, Mr. Benmoussa Azeddine and H.E. Alain Lemieux



Lunch Meeting on Education and Training for the MDGs, Palais des Nations, Geneva, July 3, 2007



Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of United Nations and H.E. Alain Lemieux, President of World Sports Alliance - AMR Innovation Fair, Palais des Nations, Geneva, July 2007



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et Institutions similaires

10th International Meeting of AICESIS in Beijing, China, June 19, 2007

On June 19, 2007 in Beijing, China, the AICESIS had its 10th International Meeting. On the occasion, *H.E. Alain Lemieux, President of WSA* and *Mrs. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of the UN NGO Section, DESA* were invited to speak about **the results of the first experimentation of modules of SPET/MDGs** in Rabat, Morocco in the previous month of May. The conclusion of the discussions was that each of the countries shall benefit from having one *National Center of Excellence to train its own trainers*.



H.E. Alain LEMIEUX,
President of World Sports Alliance.



Mrs. Hanifa MEZOUÏ,
Chief of the UN NGO Section, DESA



Mr. Wang Zhongyu,
President of
AICESIS

addressing the
audience at the
10th International
Meeting of AICESIS
in Beijing, China,
June 19, 2007



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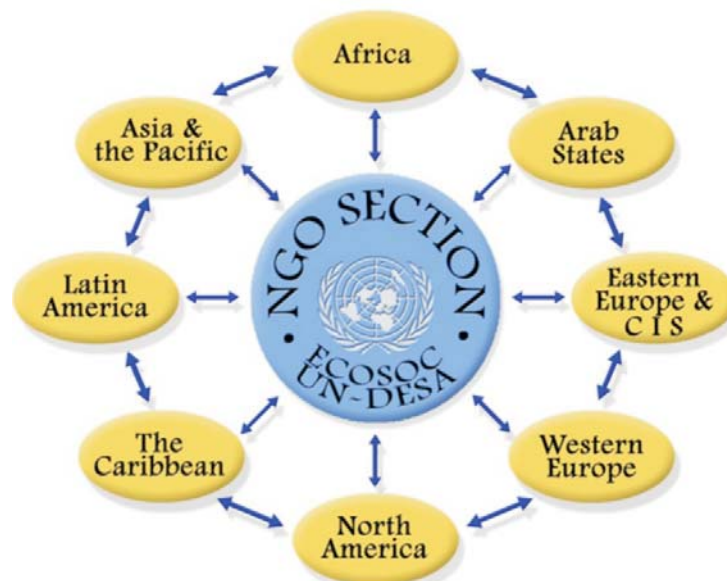


WORLD SPORTS ALLIANCE

Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation

2006 High-Level Segment, ECOSOC

“Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development”



XLGeneration
Foundation



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Congratulatory Message



I am pleased to receive the Draft Outcome Report of the High-Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting on '**Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation**'.

I would like to congratulate you and your team on the success of the meeting at the 2006 High Level Segment of Economic and Social Council of the United Nations!

We, at UNFIP are very appreciative of the NGO Section, DESA and this initiative supported by ECOSOC. I would also take this opportunity to applaud the various partnerships launched under the UN-NGO-IRENE umbrella. The initiatives that support the outcomes of the General Assembly Resolutions are always highly appreciated above all when it is a civil society initiative. My kudos to you for your initiative in bringing the civil society to participate and get involved in the UN processes. It is through initiatives like these that we see the response of the civil society as they support the mandate of GA and other bodies by facilitating partnerships that can help us achieve and honour the mandate.

In January 2004, the Executive Office of the Secretary-General asked the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) to assume new responsibilities on Sport for Development and Peace. Since then, UNFIP has been working towards promoting sport related partnerships at the field level.

Specifically, UNFIP's role involves providing support to the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, by facilitating the development of sports-related strategic partnerships at the field level, collaborating with the international sport community and sports-related organizations and providing guidance on sport related project partnerships while working closely together with UN New York Office of Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP).

UNFIP is encouraging foundations, the private sector, civil society and governments to get involved in the promotion and use of sport in programmes to achieve development and peace. As new and exciting topics are thought of and projects commissioned, I look forward to the continued practical outputs of the "World Sports Alliance" to propel the development goals of United Nations even further!

Congratulations once again to everyone involved for your dedication and hard work.

Amir Dossal, Executive Director,
UNFIP

Preface



Ali Hachani,
President of ECOSOC
Co-Chair Group of Friends, Sports of
Development and Peace

The year 1996 was the International Year of Poverty Eradication, it was then established that Economic growth and human development exhibit a great degree of interdependence. The central message of Human the Development Report 1996 was that “there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development, but when these links are forged with policy and determination, they can be mutually reinforcing and economic growth will effectively and rapidly improve human development.”

We knew it then and we know it now. Among various components that together ensure economic growth, the 2005 World Summit places the goals of full employment and decent work as priorities into the United Nations development agenda. Against this backdrop, ECOSOC decided to devote its 2006 High-Level Segment to employment and hence the theme “Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development.”

While discussing the issue of generating full and productive employment, one of major instrument that is being recognized is the medium of sport. Sport significantly strengthens the economy and society. It develops skills that individuals can use to become more productive at work; and it builds social cohesion and generates economic capital, keys to development and prosperity. But more importantly here, sport has an important role to play in employment generation.

This report of the Ministerial Luncheon on “Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation” as part of the 2006 High-Level Segment of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is a compilation of the proceedings, statements, theme paper, and the draft declaration adopted at the end of the high-level roundtable dialogue. It also presents recommendations to form “World Sports Alliance”, a new civil society initiative to be promoted under the umbrella of UN-NGO-IRENE.

Introduction



Sincerely,
Hanifa Mezoui, Chief
NGO Section, DESA

NGO Section Department of Economic and Social Affairs is proud to present this report of the Ministerial Luncheon on “Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation” held on 5 July from 1-3 PM in Salon Lausanne in Geneva, as part of the 2006 High-Level Segment of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Capitalizing on the momentum generated by the World Cup, the lunch meeting was hosted by United Nations Non Governmental Organizations Informal Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) of the NGO Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It was co-sponsored by Give Them a Hand and XL Generation Foundation.

I would like to bring reference to the theme paper (refer page 10) and the Report of the Secretary General A/59/268 that encourages partnership initiatives, which uses sport as an effective medium to promote development and peace.

“In its resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003, the General Assembly encouraged Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives and development projects compatible with the education provided at all levels of schooling to help achieve the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration; encouraged the United Nations to develop strategic partnerships with the range of stakeholders involved in sport, including sports organizations, sports associations and the private sector, to assist in the implementation of sport for development programmes. Pursuant to resolution 58/5, the Secretary-General urged Governments to give serious consideration to how sport could be more systematically included in plans to improve people's lives, especially those of children living in poverty, disease or conflict.”

This is a detailed report of the proceedings at the luncheon, which received valuable contributions from several eminent speakers, who addressed the issue of effectively using the medium of Sport for local economic growth and employment generation. The report also covers a brief on a documentary film, which was presented on behalf of the Office of Sports for Development and Peace.

I thank you for your support to various partnerships launched by the UN-NGO-IRENE and will be pleased to see this unique partnership in the arena of sport grow and develop.

The report includes the valuable contributions of the His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco, conveyed by His Special Envoy Mrs. Zoulika Nasri. His Majesty is also the President of Mohammed V Foundation, (an NGO in Consultative status with ECOSOC), which supported the “World Sports Alliance” as an outcome of the meeting, in light of the mandate of the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

Executive Summary

The High-Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting was successfully held on the 5 July 2006 from 1:00 PM to 3:00 PM in United Nations, Geneva. The meeting was well attended by around 57 participants including member-states and senior UN officials, NGOs, sports organizations and other members from civil society, representatives from the private sector, and eminent sports personalities.

The lunch meeting was hosted by United Nations Non Governmental Organizations Informal Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) of the NGO Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It was co-sponsored by Give Them a Hand Foundation and XL Generation Foundation.

The meeting discussed issues relating to "Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation." The Lunch Meeting received valuable contributions from several eminent speakers, who addressed the issue of effectively using the medium of sport for local economic growth and employment generation. A film on the issue under concern was presented on behalf of the Office of Sports for Development and Peace.

The meeting concluded with a recommendation/declaration being adopted by the participants which aimed at empowering the various stakeholders in their efforts to use the medium of sport to create a favorable environment in support of the 2006 High Level Segment of the ECOSOC on the theme; "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development." The declaration also urged the creation of the "World Sports Alliance"- a multi-stakeholder partnership in support of the Millennium Development Goals.

The forum was moderated by Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give Them a Hand Foundation, who underlined the important contribution of NGOs in partnership with governments and the United Nations towards the achievement of the MDGs. Ms. Hanifa Mezoui delivering the Introductory Remarks spoke on the evolving role of ECOSOC and how this Round table would provide an opportunity, engaging stakeholders from various sectors to identify effective approaches towards using sports as an effective means for economic development and job creation.

Attending the Lunch meeting in her capacity as the Official Representative of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the King of Morocco, H.E. Ms. Zoulika Nasri, Counsellor to the King of Morocco read the address of H.E. the King of Morocco to the High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council.

Closing Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Ali Hachani summed up the deliberations and discussions at the Roundtables. He underlined that such a meeting provided a valuable opportunity for members of the Council to engage with representatives of all the major stakeholders. Expressing his recognition to all participants for the success of the meeting, he observed that it had been a rich and constructive dialogue.

Other notable participants were Amb. Anwarul K. Chowdhury, UN Under-Secretary General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; Mr. Amir Dossal, Executive Director, UNFIP; Ambassador Walther Lichem, Ambassador/Member of the Board, People's Decade for Human Rights Education; Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, UN Division for the Advancement of Women; Mr. Jean Robert Moret, Advisor to the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the UN; Mr. Ado Vaher, Director, UN Affairs and External Relations, UNICEF; Mr. David Winiger, Special Assistant to the Special Advisor to the Secretary General on Sport for Development and Peace.

Jose Roberto Silva Jr. and Lucimar Ferreira "Lucio", well known Brazilian Soccer players from the current World Cup team, and Mr. Marcelo Gonçalves Costa Lopes, Ex-Brazilian Soccer Player, participated as part of Brazilian Foundation of America, an organization recommendation for the ECOSOC consultative status, strongly supported the World Sports Alliance for using the medium of sport to promote development.

Theme Paper

Sport as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation

The United Nations General Assembly, in November 2003, proclaimed 2005 as the International Year of Sports and Physical Education (IYSPE) with the aim to encourage governments, sport-related organizations and athletes to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

IYSPE recognizes sports as a catalyst for economic development. Individually, each of the various sectors of the sports economy can create activity, jobs and wealth. When several of these are combined together into a coordinated strategy, it is possible to achieve additional economic gains because of the synergies that result.

A study on behalf of Sport England by Cambridge Econometrics suggested that in 2000 an estimated 400,000 people were employed in England in jobs that are directly related to sport. Of the 400,000 jobs identified in this study, over 157,000 were within the Commercial Sport (CS) sector, of which more than 48,000 were within spectator sports. Almost 33,000 were estimated to be employed in sport-related manufacturing of which 25,000 were reported to be within motor sport engineering. Some 170,000 people were employed in 2000 in the Commercial Non-Sport sector, which includes higher-education establishments as well as betting and gaming, construction employment associated with sports investment and jobs in the other suppliers to the CS sector.

Some 37,500 people were in sport-related employment in the local authority sector during 2000 and a further 38,000 in the Voluntary sector, which includes both non-profit making sports clubs often run by amateurs as well as the increasing number of community facilities that are run as trusts and where any profits made are directed back into the facilities.

The panel will discuss the local economic potential of sport as it relates to job creation and ways and means to secure the political will that is essential to ensure that sport and physical education are incorporated into country development and international cooperation policies and agendas.

“Sport and physical education contribute to economic and social growth, improve public health, and bring different communities together. Access to and participation in sport and physical education provide an opportunity to experience social and moral inclusion for populations otherwise marginalized by social, cultural or religious barriers caused by gender, disability, or other forms of discrimination”.

-IYSPE Document

Working in this spirit, WSA would like to work on issues of health and education with a focus on developing the Human Capital so that they can participate more meaningfully in the process of economic development.

The event will look forward to creating strategic sport-based partnerships that would work on a common framework for coordination and knowledge sharing.

Declaration

Declaration adopted by the participants at the High Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting on Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation at the 2006 High Level Segment of ECOSOC

We the co-organizers and participants at the High-Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting on Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation at the 2006 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC:

Conscious

of the growing evidence that Sport and physical education contribute to economic and social growth, improve public health, and bring different communities together, access to and participation in sport and physical education provide an opportunity to experience social and moral inclusion for populations otherwise marginalized by social, cultural or religious barriers caused by gender, disability, or other forms of discrimination.

Convinced

that Sports have great potential for bringing people together, fostering unity, tolerance, understanding, and goodwill among people, which are essential ingredients in the promotion of the culture of peace throughout the world;discrimination;

Recalling

that Sports has great potential for bringing people together, fostering unity, tolerance, understanding, and goodwill among people, which are essential ingredients in the promotion of the culture of peace throughout the world;discrimination;

Also Recalling

the General Assembly resolution 58/5, which “invites Governments, the United Nations, its funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and sport-related institutions to strengthen cooperation and partnership between all actors, including family, school, clubs/leagues, local communities, sports associations and decision makers as well as the public and private sectors, in order to ensure complementarities and to make sport and physical education available to everyone”

Recalling

the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/268) (A/60/217); General Assembly resolution 59/10, 60/1; 60/8 and 60/9 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 and E/2005/L.35;

Reaffirming

its faith in the decision to proclaim 2005 as the International Year for Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE), which recognizes sports as a catalyst for economic development where individually, each of the various sectors of the sports economy can create activity, jobs and wealth, and when combined together into a coordinated strategy, makes it possible to achieve additional economic gains because of the synergies that result.

Recognizing

that Sports based industries can become the engine of growth and greater employment, and that their diffusion should be accessible to all countries, particularly the most vulnerable countries.

Recognizing

the importance of creating sports based partnerships, under the umbrella of the United Nations and its various agencies, as integral part of sustainable development initiatives.

Emphasizing

the need for sport and physical education to be included as a tool to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the broader aims of development and peace.

The High-Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting on Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation at the 2006 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC:

Aknowledges

that the gender segmentation of the labour market creates an additional challenge for women in the economy, restricting opportunities for them in sectors traditionally dominated by men, and calls upon Governments and all other stakeholders, where appropriate, to make further efforts to address the gender wage gaps and gender segmentation of the labour market and to improve the conditions and security of women's employment in all sectors of the economy.

Urges

the creation of a World Sports Alliance, which uses the medium of Sport to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society.

Appreciates

the support of United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace and the NGO Section, DESA, United Nations in the launch of World Sports Alliance.

Also Appreciates

the initiative of Give Them a Hand and XL Generation Foundation in joining hands to launch the WSA initiative.

Encourages all stakeholders to support the partnership recommended by the High-Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting on Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation at the 2006 High Level Segment of ECOSOC.

Invites sports based organizations active in the field of international development assistance to devote a significant percentage of their development assistance to projects that promote, develop and implement sustainable programmes aimed at community development in each country/region in need with the support of the local government, agencies and NGOs.

Conscious of the importance that sport-based development programmes address a real community need.

Encourages sports firms to donate/sell at very low costs their products and services in order to facilitate access to professional sporting and other sport based industries in the developing countries, particularly low-income countries.

Cautions the development of sports projects that are seen as exploiting young people, especially by over-branding sport projects.

Encourages sports projects, which are built around coaching and sport leadership, offering participants training, qualifications and experience.

Encourages the manufacturing of equipment and event organization within a country to help create a market for additional goods, services and skills from the local population.

Calls upon companies and NGOs to bring resources, dynamism and innovation to sports programmes being undertaken globally.

Highlights the role of Sport for business engagement in development.

Urges World Sports Alliance to develop and promote strategies to mainstream a gender perspective in the design and implementation of its programme policies, including in budgetary policies and processes at all levels, and in the monitoring and evaluation of related programmes of action.

Interactive Discussion

Introductory Remarks by Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section DESA



Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section DESA in her introductory remarks spoke about the evolving role of ECOSOC as the 'development parliament' of the world, a term proposed by Mr. Mark Mallock Brown. Talking about the Round table, she said that being held as part of the High-Level Segment, it will provide a valuable opportunity, engaging stakeholders from various sectors to identify effective approaches towards using Sport as an effective means for economic development and job creation.

Mentioning the theme of the HLS, she commented that the 2005 World Summit firmly brought back the issue of employment back to the development agenda. She continued that in tackling this theme over the past few months and especially during the past few days, conscious attempts have been made to look at various sectors and all possible dimensions and one of them happens to be the medium of sports. She then elaborated on how sport can contribute to economic development by creating additional sources of income such as the manufacture of sporting goods, the development of sport-related services, infrastructures or sports events.

Speaking about the challenges, the greatest one she mentioned would be to determine how such economic potential can be harnessed so that the benefits may be felt by both developed and developing countries.

She then briefly spoke about the role of the UN NGO Informal Regional Network which has largely been in facilitating the civil society participation by providing a platform to actively contribute to the work of the United Nations and support it in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, while mentioning the various partnerships which were forged with the support of UN-NGO-IRENE.



She acknowledged the efforts of Give Them a Hand Foundation and XL Generation Foundation, for having joined hands to launch this initiative. Calling it a great privilege and opportunity for the UN-NGO-IRENE to be able to work as an enabler in strengthening civil society and in supporting the mandate of the Office for 'Sports for development and peace' and through such partnerships the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

Before closing, she conveyed her salutations to Her Excellency Ms. Zoulika Nasri, the special envoy of the King of Morocco, President of ECOSOC, Under-Secretary General, Amb. Chowdhary, Executive Director UNFIP and other Ambassadors.

She closed her statement by wishing everyone a very fruitful discussion and by welcoming all the stakeholders to participate in the efforts to addressing these concerns while taking effective steps towards using the medium of Sport to promote peace and development.

Message from His Majesty King of Morocco



Extending his warmest thanks to all those who have contributed to organizing this meeting, which falls within the framework of the United Nations ECOSOC High-Level Segment, the King extended his congratulations to the Secretary General of the United Nations for his endeavors to ensure the success of this important meeting, and for giving Morocco an opportunity to participate in a promising and concrete initiative.

The message reiterated the Kingdom of Morocco's consistent support to UN agencies for all actions designed to promote peace and development and underscored the full backing of the country for the lofty objective chosen by the sponsors of this initiative.

Speaking about the luncheon on "Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation" the message conveyed that it gave Morocco a chance to engage in an in-depth reflection on the overall objective of job creation and hence calls for the need to pool efforts in order to achieve this goal on a sustainable basis.

The message reaffirmed the faith of the Kingdom of Morocco in the need for joint efforts in this field, which is shown by the relentless action it has been undertaking in this regard, with the direct involvement of the nation's resources, the civil society, with the support of the production sector. The message also acknowledged the effective partnerships developed by United Nations Organizations at various levels and the efforts taken to streamline them.



H.E. Mrs. Nasri, on behalf of the King, pledged the support of the Kingdom of Morocco for this project, which she continued is consistent with Morocco's determined action in this field. Making pertinent remarks on the action of the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity, an institution which has special consultative status with ECOSOC, she spoke about Morocco's endeavours in this connection, emphasizing on youth integration as one of the Foundation's constant concerns. She also mentioned the National Initiative for Human Development, which was launched by H.E. King Mohammed IV over a year ago. The initiative brings together and synchronizes programmed sectoral actions such as those involving youth and sports. Referring to it as a major public initiative for the promotion of social development, she mentioned that it seeks to achieve harmonious, equitable development in Morocco, and to lay the foundations for a vibrant economy and for a society based on solidarity and democracy.

Talking about Sport as a basic element of development, she mentioned the several activities related to sports which have been recently held in Morocco, including the Second Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit and the Special Olympics Middle-East/North African Programs, which seeks to promote Sport for the handicapped. Morocco, she said therefore welcomes the proposal tabled by the Give Them a Hand Partnership Initiative Foundation and the XL Generation Foundation to launch the “World Sports Alliance” program, which is designed to give Sport a pivotal role in the education of children and teenagers around the world and to contribute, by the same token, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Before closing, H.E. Mrs. Nasri conveyed her wishes for the success of the meeting and once again underlined the King's keen interest in the World Sport Alliance and that Morocco looks forward to discussing the modalities of implementation of this commendable initiative within the framework of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Mr. Pier Paolo Celeste, Board Member, Italian National Insurance Institute for Employment Injuries (INAIL)

Mr. Pier Paolo Celeste introduced himself as Board Member of Italian National Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL). The Italian Constitution, he mentioned guarantees to all citizens the right to healthy conditions at their workplace as well as the right to all means adequate to life exigencies in case of personal damage due to an accident at work or an occupational disease. INAIL manages this compulsory insurance.

Speaking about Sport, he said “...the fact that sport contributes to a healthy lifestyle, become very clear when we assign a monetary value to it.” Giving in some numbers, he said “...the compensation battle costs yearly 4% of the world GDP (\$1250 billion) only in terms of injuries, diseases and deaths, and this my friends, is without including the health costs of every country. So it goes without saying that a sportive person is less exposed to risks during his/her working life.”

Then speaking about employment generation and decent work, he spoke of the International Labour Organization which has among its foremost issues, the Safety and Health at Work and the Environment; One of the major components of the decent work agenda is reducing risks at work and providing social protection.

INAIL, he continued, pursues several objectives: the reduction of accidents at work, the insurance of workers involved in risky activities, the re-integration in the labour market, and in social life of work accident victims.

With a view to contributing to the reduction of accidents, he mentioned INAIL has also implemented a number of important tools to continually monitor employment and accident trends. It provides small and medium size enterprises with training and advice in the field of prevention, and funds companies that decide to invest in the improvement of safety. An organization, which has among its foremost issues, the Safety and Health at Work and the Environment. One of the major components of the decent work agenda is reducing risks at work and providing social protection.

Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation



Mr. Gordon Tapper introduced himself as a proud UN Staff member and informed all present that he was there as the President of Give Them a Hand Foundation. He also spoke briefly about the Foundation, which he said was born at the “UN Cafeteria.” This informal community based partnership

initiative, he continued, grew to become a foundation, which brings together Member States, NGOs, Private Sector, Artists and UN staff towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and stands to promote the humanitarian causes of the United Nations. It was endorsed at the 2005 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC.

Speaking about the areas of concern for GTAH, he mentioned the various humanitarian missions that the organization has undertaken before and since then. He also spoke about a fundraising concert “Sounds of New Orleans” which was organized recently and supported by the Permanent Mission of Italy to United Nations and by Ambassador Marcello Spatafora, Permanent Representative, Mission of Italy to the UN on a personal level. He informed that this concert was organized as a follow-up to the humanitarian mission to help rehabilitate the victims of natural disasters including New Orleans.

Talking about the focus of the organization, he said that it is to develop the Human Capital and to enable the community especially in rural areas to lead an active and more meaningful life, thereby allowing them to participate in the process of economic development. He then mentioned that creating a prosperous local economy requires a number of different elements to be in place and Sport can contribute towards strengthening the economy and workforce development in many different ways. Giving an example of the impact of the Commonwealth Games held in Manchester in 2002, he said that an evaluation revealed that 6,500 jobs were created; 300,000 additional visitors were attracted to Manchester; £670 million of additional inward investment for Manchester was generated; a 150 acre derelict site was regenerated and 72,000m² of employment floor space was created; approximately 250 companies have realized an additional increase of £22 million in their turnover, as a result of trade development and supply chain initiatives linked to the Games; new transport links were put in place; and new neighborhood facilities and outreach sports programmes were provided. This he said in a small way makes us believe in the power of Sport, and in the fact that Sport can contribute to the development of an economy thereby creating employment opportunities.

And this belief, he said is what led GTAH Foundation to join hands with XL Generation Foundation to launch World Sports Alliance at this lunch meeting here today. He then gave the floor to Mr. Alain Lemieux, President of XL Generation to elaborate more about the Alliance and what it strives to achieve.

Mr. Alain Lemieux, President, XL Generation Foundation



Mr. Alain Lemieux introduced himself as President, XL Generation Foundation; he expressed his pleasure for being privileged to be speaking at the United Nations. He opened his statement by establishing his strong faith in the power of Sport, which he said was based on a true story. In September 2003, he continued, XL Generation had made a donation of turf worth \$1 million to the Dunfermline Athletic FC. The fact that it was artificial turf and would not get destroyed, gave the club, a good reason to open the ground to the community. Working with the support of Carnegie Foundation and the Local Police Department, DAFC developed a project which he informed has today evolved into a program called the Twilight Football Initiative.

The initiative was undertaken in a suburb neighbourhood with low profile youth crimes. The programme, he continued, was meant for the community children to encourage them to learn soccer and stay away from the street and because free transportation was provided to all the children to and from stadium, it served as an incentive for them to come to practice. Another interesting point he noted about the program was that the professionals at the stadium or the coach would take turns to volunteer their time to train the children.

A few months later he received a warm thank you video which showed how successful the program was and also that the police records showed a visible decrease in the juvenile crime rate, the success of which was attributed to the program.

This program he said proved to be an inspiration for XL Generation Foundation and reinforced the belief that sports have a great potential for bringing people together and fosters development, this led them to start a program for the underprivileged children.

Explaining his involvement with the United Nations, he said that when they learned about the call from the Secretary General about involving the sports based companies and use sports as a tool to promote development and peace, XL Generation Foundation sought the support and guidance of United Nations in implementing this program.

Expressing his gratitude to all present, he thanked him for having given him the honour to introduce the concept of the World Sports Alliance to the eminent audience at the High-level Segment of ECOSOC. Following the presentation explaining the World Sports Alliance, he sought everyone's support in using Sport as an effective means to help achieve the MDGs.



This was followed by a video presentation on the concept of World Sports Alliance and its Sports Education Empowerment Programme (See Appendix).

Thanking everyone for their presence, Mr. Lemieux thanked everyone and informed that he would be available for any further clarifications. Urging all the stakeholders to actively support the initiative, he invited Mr. Stephane Planque, Representative of Zinedine Zidane and Mr. Marcelo Gonçalves Costa Lopes, Brazilian Soccer Player to express their support for the initiative.

Mr. Marcelo Gonçalves Costa Lopes, Brazilian Soccer Player



Mr. Marcelo Gonçalves, an ex-player of the winning Brazilian Soccer team of the 1994 World Cup, speaking at the occasion conveyed his faith in the spirit of Sport and the effect it can have on young minds. Extending his support to the event and to the cause of World Sports Alliance, he said that it is important to have such institutions which not only encourage children to participate in an engaging activity but through the medium of sports, arts, and culture try to bridge the social gaps. Before closing he extended his full support to the initiative and informed that he would be looking forward to support its implementation especially in Brazil.

Mr. Larbi Bencheikh, Secretary General, Royal Moroccan Soccer Federation

Mr. Larbi Bencheikh, speaking at the occasion, strongly supported the King's statement and spoke highly of the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity, which is an NGO in Consultative status with ECOSOC and works towards fulfilling the goals of the United Nations. He also mentioned about the various programmes which have been implemented with youth as its focus and appreciated the efforts undertaken by the Foundation in building various centres which are being used by many associations, NGOs and local stakeholders to promote youth integration through vocational training, sports and culture.

He also spoke about the recent inauguration of the National Youth Training Centre, built within the complex of the National Football Centre, which has been entirely dedicated to nurturing Morocco's future football champions, through the FIFA Goal programme, presided over by Mohamed Bin Hammam.



Closing remarks by H.E. Ali Hachani, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations and President of the Economic and Social Council and Co-Chair, Group of Friends for Office of Sports for Development and Peace



H.E. Amb. Hachani began by expressing his recognition to all participants for the success of the meeting and said that it had been a rich and constructive dialogue. He then briefly spoke on how the United Nations recognized the importance of Sport as an instrument for promoting peace, especially as it disregards both geographical borders and social classes. He also made a reference to the various resolutions passed by the United Nations in-order to facilitate the exploitation of the beneficial effects of sport for development to their full extent.

Then talking about the importance of employment as a route out of poverty, he mentioned the series of studies being undertaken by ILO to examine the linkages between economic growth, employment and poverty. The main purpose of these studies, he continued, is to contribute to the development of strategies and identification of policies that could be used to engender higher rates of economic growth and employment generation, thus achieving a faster reduction in poverty. He also mentioned that the ILO is collaborating with SIDA and UNDP in implementing various programmes.

He then spoke about the various Round tables that have been hosted during the past two days; all of which centered on finding novel ways to support economic growth through job creation. He mentioned that various innovative approaches and new ideas to advance the development agenda have been put forward and Sport as a tool certainly has great potential to accelerate development.

He conveyed his support and encouragement for the productive dialogue and for the World Sports Alliance which is a promising new initiative. He also commended the well documented magazine, which he said puts forth the concept of the programme very well and serves as a tool to help spread the word about the initiative.

Talking about the Sports Education Empowerment Programme (SEEP) introduced by World Sports Alliance, he said that one of the interesting points which he noted about this initiative was its gender sensitivity, especially the various means by which it seeks to promote gender equality and empower women. Another feature of the program which, he said interested him was its thrust on Community Building through Service-Learning. While it aims at empowering children through education and preparing them for a better future, it does so through the mechanisms of community building.

Elaborating more on the concept, he said that it makes an effort to ensure the involvement of community in which the program is being implemented, which, he said is a key factor to success. Before closing he also put in a word of caution that many good concepts fail in implementation because they fail to secure the much needed participation from the society where the programme is being implemented. Before closing, He complimented that the issue as discussed by the members of the meeting today showed greater engagement and promise of implementation and that as President of ECOSOC and Co-Chair of the Group of Friends for the Office for Sports for Development and Peace, he would very much like to welcome the initiative and look forward to many such initiatives working its way towards achieving the MDGs.

Responses on the Draft Declaration



Ambassador Walther Lichem, People's Decade for Human Rights Education

Ambassador Lichem, came up with three particular references in the draft declaration. In the first paragraph, the word Social to be replaced by Societal, in paragraph seven the word tolerance to be replaced by Societal Cohesion and in paragraph fourteen, the word stakeholders to be replaced by partners.

Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women

While discussing the Draft Declaration, Ms. Rachel Mayanja, Special Advisor of the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, expressed her concern over the need for a possible inclusion of a clause on gender equality in the declaration to be adopted at the end of the Round table. She stressed on the need for ensuring the participation of women as equal partners with men in all aspects of human endeavour.



**Ms. Saida Agrebi,
President of Tunisian Mothers
Association and Coordinator of
the Informal Regional NGO
Network for Africa (UN-NGO IRENE/
Africa)**

Responding to an intervention made by Ms. Mayanja, Ms. Agrebi responded that there have been various developments towards inclusion of women in the sector of organized sporting events. She informed the Round table about the upcoming Women's Soccer team in Tunisia, which has being actively supported by their organization.

Speaking at the occasion, she also gave a brief of the 'Tunisian Mothers Association' which she informed, is composed of elected members at central, regional, and international levels. The association conducts operational researches and studies on mothers' conditions, children and the family, and organizes national, regional and international seminars, meetings, workshops and forums. The Association deals with a myriad of social, cultural, health, environment, and development projects.



WORLD SPORTS ALLIANCE
**PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE IN SUPPORT OF
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

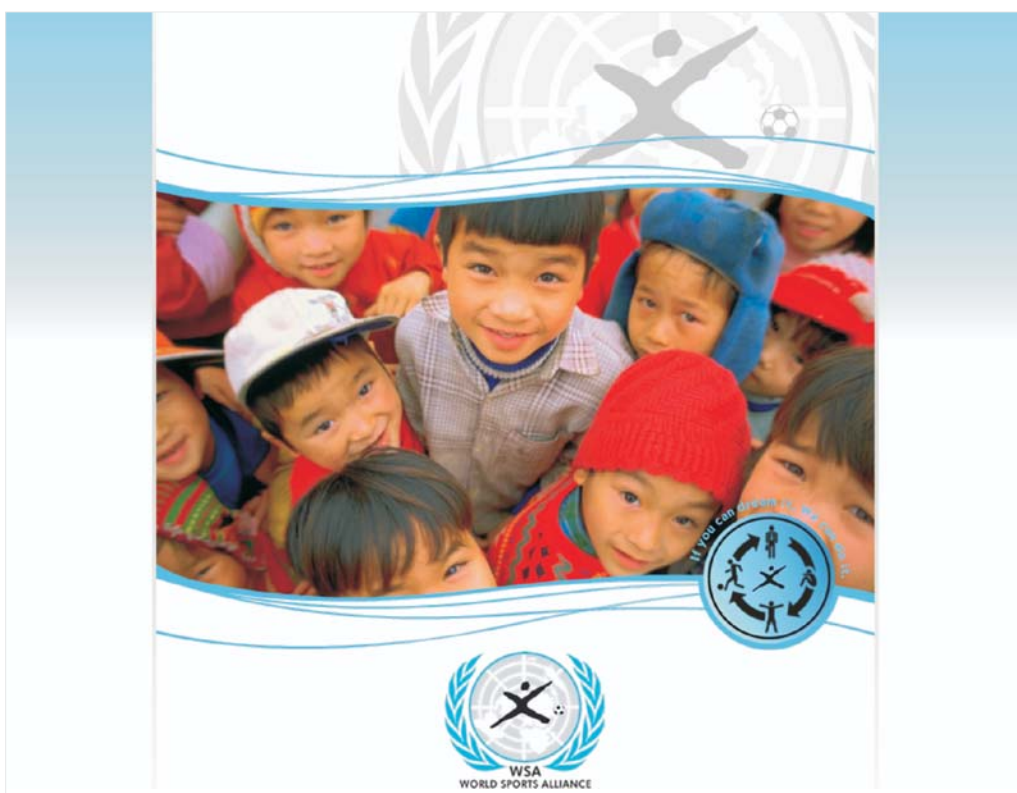
Presentation on World Sports Alliance



High Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting

**Sports as a Means to Support
Local Economic Development and Job Creation**

An Introduction to World Sports Alliance



**Presentation by Mr. Alain Lemieux,
President, XL Generation Foundation**

United Nations, Geneva 5 July 2006, 1.00 PM to 3.00



In November 2003, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 58/5 entitled “Sport as a means to promote Education, Health, Development and Peace”, where it recognized the power of Sport to contribute to human and healthy childhood development.

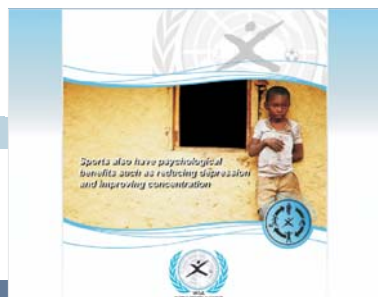
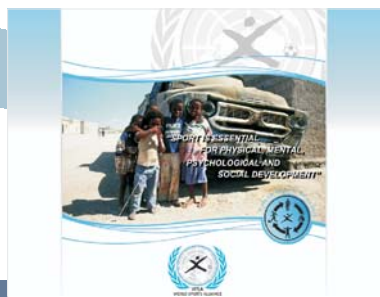
We proudly introduce the World Sports Alliance, a partnership initiative in support of the Millennium Development Goals.



Through a new sports education programme created by XL Generation Foundation with the support of the United Nations, its objective is to turn the passion of sports into a model of education and social inclusion for the under-privileged children.

By forming World Sports Alliance, “XL Generation Foundation” and “Give Them a Hand Foundation” will facilitate multi-stakeholder participation towards promoting not-for-profit activities, projects and programmes that aim at community development through the medium of sports.





The vision for “World Sports Alliance” (WSA) is to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

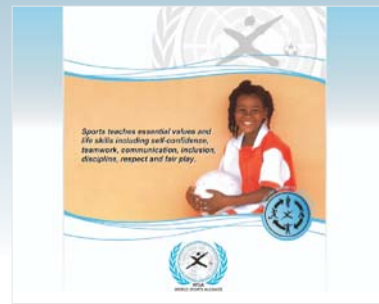
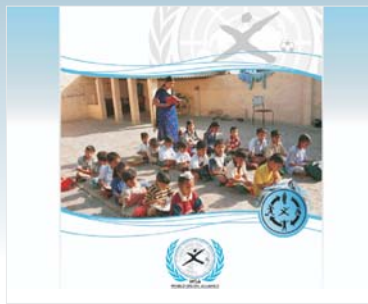
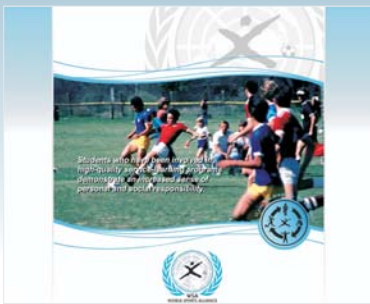


The first programme being developed by WSA is called Sports Education Empowerment Programme (SEEP). It will include organized indoor and outdoor sports as well as educational computer games that will accelerate the learning and development of computer skills that will empower the children to face the new requirements of the century for jobs.

Students who have been involved in high-quality service-learning programs demonstrate an increased sense of personal and social responsibility and are less likely to engage in “risk” behaviors. SEEP intends to evolve this Service-Learning Partnership which brings together the school's needs and resources within the community to enhance the effectiveness of each other.



-Less likely to engage in “risk” behaviors-



The WSA Sports and Education Centers, which shall be built or renovated for the purpose of carrying out the SEEP, will seek opportunities for civic engagement within the community, through which the student can acquire civic understanding and career-related skills. This inclusion would provide meaningful service experiences set in a “real-life” context and meeting real community needs, as well as opportunities for students to interact with adults and be acknowledged as positive, contributing members to the society.

This program will seek specific opportunities by encouraging stay home mothers, community youth and other local people to volunteer their time and skills to SEEP to coach sports activities and teach classes to the children at the center.





Other programmes will be developed focused on other issues such as health and employment generation, and the same facilities will be used by all other programs.



We from the World Sports Alliance believe that every child should be able to run around and spend their time in a safe and healthy environment with teachers specialized in physical education and community members and parents trained as educators to provide children a sense of protection, acceptance and care.

Address delivered by H.E. King Mohammed VI, Kingdom of Morocco

Address delivered by H.E. King Mohammed VI, Kingdom of Morocco



**Praise be to God
His Kith and Kin**

Peace and blessings be upon the Prophet.

**Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates
Ladies and Gentleman**

I should like, first, to extend my warmest thanks to all those who have contributed to organizing this meeting, which falls within the framework of the United Nations ECOSOC High-Level Segment. I would like to congratulate the Secretary General of the United Nations in particular for his endeavours to ensure the success of this important meeting, and for giving us an opportunity to participate in a promising, concrete initiative, which is in tune not only with the noble mission enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, but also with social goals, especially those that have been defined since the Millennium Summit, and which seek to foster peace, solidarity and prosperity for all.

I therefore wish to reiterate the Kingdom of Morocco's consistent support to UN agencies for all actions designed to promote peace and development. I should also like to underscore the full backing of my country for the lofty objective chosen by the sponsors of this initiative.

The topic selected, namely "Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation" gives us a chance to engage in an in-depth reflection on the overall objective of job creating; hence the need for all of us to pool efforts in order to achieve this goal on a sustainable basis.

This is indeed a commendable initiative which brings together the public and the private sectors, regardless of organization methods and objectives. The actors concerned should do their utmost to promote steady, efficient use of sports to generate more jobs, and make sport a tool for achieving sustainable development, in our societies and the world at large.

The kingdom of Morocco believes firmly in the need for joint efforts in this field. This is shown by the relentless action it has been undertaking in this regard, with the direct involvement of the nation's resources, namely state authorities especially decentralized administrative services and civil society, with the support of the production sector. Effective partnerships at various levels, be they regional, international, inter-state or other have also been developed, and have been effectively streamlined by the United Nations Organization.

The development of sport in Morocco and the accomplishments made deserve to be underlined; they are and indication of what we can do, through joints action, to achieve the desired synergy and competitiveness.

You may count on the support of the Kingdom of Morocco for this project, which is consistent with my country's determined action in this field. I hope this meeting will be an opportunity for us to share experiences, especially as it targets the economic objective of generating employment on the one hand, and the social goal of achieving integration and promoting social justice, on the other.

These social goals are, indeed, legitimate, ambitious and lofty. I do hope they will be accomplished, for the benefit of the Moroccan people in general, especially its youth, impoverished segments of the population, and those who are in precarious situations.

The action of the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity, an institution which has special consultative status with ECOSOC, illustrates the country's endeavours in this connection. Youth integration is one of the Foundation's constant concerns. The various centres it has built and equipped are used by many associations, NGOs and local stakeholders in a bid to promote youth integration through vocational training and close proximity actions. Sports, leisure and culture form the backbone of the Foundation's action in this regard.

It would be hard to involve institutions like the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity which are well-suited to support major programs of action and, above all, to mobilize the social actors concerned in a concerted manner, without a coherent social policy, based on solidarity, to which all stakeholders give their active support, both locally and nationwide.

The National Initiative for Human Development, which I launched over a year ago, brings together and synchronizes programmed sectorial actions such as those involving youth and sports. This is a major public initiative for the promotion of social development which seeks to give a fresh start to sustainable development, in which the human element is the central part.

Sectorial social policies, like the ones we seek to implement through specific projects, are inevitably related to other sectorial public policies. It is the complementary character of these policies that helps achieve the desired social mobilization, and makes it possible to muster the material resources required, given that development is of a global nature.

However, pertinent it may be, a sectorial vision cannot exist on its own, neither in terms of underlying philosophy, nor as regards targeted objectives. Such a vision needs a coherent, global approach and must be defined in light of citizens' basic needs in order to help ensure suitable housing, an efficient education system, good healthcare and a decent income.

It is with this in mind that I have worked untiringly to achieve harmonious, equitable development in my country, and to lay the foundations for a vibrant economy and for a society based on solidarity and democracy.

As part of a global vision, I have always viewed sport as a basic element of development and taken special interest in actions carried out in this field at national, regional and international levels, not only by public authorities, but also by other stakeholders, especially NGOs. Several activities related to this area have recently been held in Morocco, including the Second Pan-African Youth Leadership Summit and the Special Olympics Middle-East/North African Programs, which seeks to promote sport for the handicapped.

I have always believed in the underlying ethics of sports activities. Sport has a crucial impact not only on the physical abilities of individuals but also on the promotion of open-minded attitudes. It fosters team spirit, openness to others and healthy competition. Sport is also a means for achieving the social integration of young people, since it prevents deviant behaviour and cultivates healthy leisure habits, in addition to having a positive impact on children and youths' academic performance.

Sport has also a direct bearing on employment via the development of infrastructure, the human resources needed for training and the creation of facilities for the creation of sport-related articles. Sport also contributes to resource development and to the promotion of know-how. Thanks to a follow-through effect, sport plays a significant role in the economic development of nations.

The all important training-employment equation in sports, which is designed to foster job creation, deserves greater attention in our education systems. As with other professions, careers in sports should be strongly encouraged at an early age.

To develop sport successfully participation and proximity action should be fostered at all social levels. The instructions I have given the Mohammed V Foundation for Solidarity fall precisely within this perspective. The Foundation has set out to implement an ambitious program for the construction of sport facilities in neighborhoods and in the community centers this institution has set up throughout the Kingdom.

Morocco therefore welcomes the proposal tabled by the Give them a Hand Partnership Initiative Foundation and the XL Generation Foundation to launch the "World Sports Alliance" program, which is designed to give sport a pivotal role in the education of children and teenagers around the world and to contribute, by the same token, to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

I wish you every success and would like, once again, to underline the keen interest I take in the projected World Sport Alliance. Morocco looks forward to discussing the implementation modalities of this commendable initiative within the framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Thank you.

**Address delivered by
Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA**

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Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA



NGO Section, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

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Introductory Remarks Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section DESA

Today, as we gather here to discuss the local economic potential of sport as it relates to job creation as part of this year's high-level segment theme

“Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development”.

Today, as we gather here to discuss the local economic potential of sport as it relates to job creation as part of this year's high-level segment theme

Excellencies,
Distinguished Representatives,
Ambassadors,
Distinguished Authorities,
Members of the Civil Society,
Our Special Guests,
Ladies and Gentleman,

On behalf of the NGO Section, DESA, I would like to welcome our many participants who are representing - Member States, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; sports based organizations and the private sector.

As we look at ECOSOC carving a new role of the 'development parliament' as proposed by Mr. Mark Mallock Brown, this Round table will provide a valuable opportunity, engaging stakeholders from various sectors to identify effective approaches towards using sports as an effective means for economic development and job creation.

The 2005 World Summit firmly brought back the issue of employment back to the development agenda. In tackling this theme over the past few months and especially during the past few days we have been trying to look at various sectors and all possible dimensions and one of them happens to be the medium of sports. Yes indeed, Sport can contribute to economic development by creating additional sources of income such as the manufacture of sporting goods, the development of sport-related services, infrastructures or sports events.

Sport has grown to constitute a considerable sector of the economies of most industrialized countries. The challenge today is to determine how such economic potential can be harnessed so that the benefits may be felt by both developed and developing countries. We see this economic potential in play as we watch the world cup.

The role of the UN NGO Informal Regional Network has largely been in facilitating the civil society participation by providing a platform to actively contribute to the work of the United Nations and support it in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

It is towards this goal that the UN-NGO-IRENE trust fund was established and has in the past few years been successful in bringing together several multi-stakeholder partnerships relating to varied issues.

1.Paperless Committee

2.One Dollar for Development

3.AICESIS

And therefore it gives me immense pleasure to present before you yet another promising partnership initiative "The World Sports Alliance". I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Give them a Hand Foundation and XL Generation Foundation, for having joined hands to launch this initiative. It is indeed a great privilege and opportunity for the UN-NGO-IRENE to be able to work as an enabler in strengthening civil society and in supporting the mandate of the Office for 'Sports for development and peace' and through such partnerships the realization of the Millennium development goals.

We are honoured to have amongst us today -Her Excellency Ms. Zoulika Nasri, the special envoy of the King of Morocco, President of ECOSOC, Under-Secretary General, Amb. Chowdhary, Mr. Amir Dossal, Executive Director UNFIP and other distinguished representatives of member-states and Excellencies.

With their blessings and support we look forward to having a very fruitful discussion and welcome all the stakeholders to participate in our efforts so that together we can look forward to addressing these concerns while taking effective steps towards using the medium of sports to promote peace and development.

Requesting. Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation to deliver our welcome address, I would like to present a brief movie on Sports for development and peace offered generously by the Office for Sports for development and peace.

I thank you all.

Brief of the Movie on Sport for Development and Peace Presented on behalf of the Office of Sport for Development and Peace, Geneva

Brief of the Movie on Sport for Development and Peace Presented on behalf of the Office of Sport for Development and Peace, Geneva



The movie opens with introduction to the Resolution 58/5, which was put together and adopted in November 2003, by the United Nations wanting to use sports as a mean to promote Development and Peace.

It encouraged Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives with the aim of supporting sport-based development projects targeted at the achievement of the MDGs.

It then has excerpts from an interview with Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary General, United Nations, "Sport is important for personal development and growth. When young people learn to play together they learn discipline, they learn to play by the rules....A community that plays together, Stays together! Take a game like football-soccer, you learn to play with others, you play as a team, you co-ordinate with others, and these are lessons you can take with you throughout life. If you take the situation in refugee camps, these people, who are depressed, if they get the chance to play together, focus on a game, laugh together, it will uplift their spirits. I think sports and sports men have capacities to raise awareness and bring people together".

The movie then walks the audience through many different initiatives throughout the world, where volunteers strive to implement the resolution on sport in some of the most dramatic situations. It also talks about many communities who have put up matches like Palestine-Israel or Mutu-Tutsi, and conveys the message loud and clear that every game was a success for communication, fun and peace. It also features the action set by lots of organizations in refugee camps for instance.

The movies rolls over a series of interviews.

A young female trainer, Jaleh Saboktakin is interviewed about the role of sports in her community. She works with children who have either lost their friends, there relatives. These children go to a recreation center where they play and make new friends. "Playing improves their mental health", Jaleh points out. "In this place they will learn things about life and how they can overcome sorrows and help each other." All in all Jaleh thinks that sports provide very good social work.

Liliah is a little girl who lives in a refugee camp. When interviewed on sports and how it has affected her, she says, "Sport helps me a lot, Basketball makes me healthier and I have fun playing it at least that's what I believe. I don't know what the future holds for me but I think that I need to be ready for anything, for any situation. That's why I'm always trying my best to become a good basketball player and to be an educated person for my future".

It then talks about other groups that are located in war zones which are still active or under re-construction because conflicts have moved elsewhere. An interview with Abdul Bihuragu, refugee psychologist reveals that in these regions, there are children who talk about war every time you talk to them. They play war games, with make believe guns, pretending to be soldiers as they witnessed them. Mr. Bihuragu says, "But by introducing communication games, group games, little by little, the same children begin to forget about the war, guns and soldiers. After a while the children get to know each other and other games to play, "more peaceful games, and games about living together, that's the change of behaviour I have seen here thanks to sports. When communication breaks down between communities, sometimes the one place they can meet is one a football field".

Luciano Cadoni, a sports trainer argues that even if one person does not know another, it would take a football match several minutes to enable both people to communicate to one another and slowly get to know each other, "We may not know each other, but if we play a soccer match, our relation will be different after having played for an hour. We learn to communicate with each other, we are all talking, so it's a way to have different relations with others and communicate".

Another sports trainer, Hecko Ripper, also believes in and has witnessed the greatness of sports. He states that sports are a good example of how actions can bring people together. For Hecko Ripper, sports unit people and brings together people from different communities, tribes, countries and/or religion.

**Address delivered by
Mr. Gordon Tapper, President,
Give them a Hand Foundation**

Address delivered by Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation



Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation

I am Gordon Tapper, a UN Staff member and a very proud one too, But today I am here as President Give them a hand Foundation which is an informal community based partnership initiative, that brings together Member States, NGOs, Private Sector, Artists and UN staff towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and stands to promote the humanitarian causes of the United Nations. It was endorsed at the 2005 High level Segment of ECOSOC.

We have undertaken several humanitarian missions before and since then. We also recently organized a fundraising concert for “Sounds of New Orleans” on Tuesday, 11 April 2006 at ECOSOC Chambers, The United Nations. It was a jazz concert sponsored and supported by the Permanent Mission of Italy to United Nations and by Ambassador Marcello Spatafora, Permanent Representative, Mission of Italy to the UN on a personal level. This concert was organized as a follow-up to the humanitarian mission to help rehabilitate the victims of natural disasters including New Orleans.

The focus of the organization is developing the Human Capital. Through its humanitarian missions or training programs, GTAH strives to enable the community especially in rural areas to lead an active and more meaningful life, thereby allowing

them to participate in the process of economic development. Creating a prosperous local economy requires a number of different elements to be in place and we agree that sport has an important contribution to make.

Sport can contribute towards strengthening the economy and workforce development in many different ways by providing direct employment and contributing to economic output through sports businesses, and services; acting as a catalyst for investment and regeneration through sporting events; assisting in developing a positive image and improving the infrastructure base of an area as a place to live, work and visit; improving the skills and qualifications of the workforce, both for employment in the sport and cultural sector and in other industries.

Sport also has a role in strengthening communities and in improving the natural and built environment, which also contribute to economic vitality.

Though we all agree on the fact that sports can contribute to the local economic growth, I would like to quote a few figures just to give you an idea of large the impact can be. The figures have been borrowed from Executive Summary, The XVII Commonwealth Games Pre-Volunteer Programme, published in Dec 2002.

An evaluation of the impact identified that as a result of the Commonwealth Games held in Manchester in 2002 revealed that 6,500 jobs were created; 300,000 additional visitors were attracted to Manchester; £670 million of additional inward investment for Manchester was generated; a 150 acre derelict site was regenerated and 72,000m² of employment floor space was created; approximately 250 companies have realized an additional increase of £22 million in their turnover, as a result of trade development and supply chain initiatives linked to the Games; new transport links were put in place; and new neighborhood facilities and outreach sports programmes were provided.¹

Yes we believe in the power of sports, and in the fact that sports can contribute to the development of an economy thereby creating employment opportunities. And this belief of ours has led to join hands with XL Generation to launch World Sports Alliance at this lunch meeting here today. Mr. Alain Lemieux, President of XL Generation, would be talking more about the Alliance and what it strives to achieve.

As we look forward to implementing the programme, we seek your support and cooperation as we look forward to using sports as a tool for achieving the MDGs.

¹ The XVII Commonwealth Games Pre-Volunteer Programme, Executive Summary, Dec 2002

**Address delivered by
Mr. Alain Lemieux, President,
XL Generation Foundation**

**Address delivered by
Mr. Alain Lemieux, President,
XL Generation Foundation**



**Mr. Alain Lemieux,
President, XL Generation Foundation**

Excellencies, Distinguished Representatives from the United Nations, Ambassadors, Distinguished Authorities, Members of the Civil Society, Our Special Guests, Ladies and Gentleman,

I am Alain Lemieux from the XL Generation Foundation. I am honored and humbled to have the privilege of being here with you today at the United Nations in Geneva.

The fact that we are here today and not in Germany or at home watching the World Cup is evident enough that we believe SPORTS can be used as a tool to achieve the MDGs. My belief is based on a true story.

In September 2003, XL Generation made a donation of turf worth \$1 million to the Dunfermline Athletic FC. Because it was artificial turf and would not get destroyed, they thought of opening the ground to the community. They developed a project with the support of Carnegie Foundation and the Local Police Department.

I believe today they have evolved the program and call it the Twilight Football Initiative. The concept though remains the same. It was an initiative undertaken in a suburb neighborhood with low profile youth crimes. The programme was meant for the community children to encourage them to learn soccer and stay away from the street.

Free to and fro stadium transportation was provided to all the children as an incentive for them to come to the practice. The professionals at the stadium or the coach would take turns to volunteer their time to train the children.

A few months later I received a warm thank you video telling us how successful the program was, and that the police records showed a visible decrease in the juvenile crime rate. Today the program exists in a much formalized form and we have herefrom the DAFC to support us as we launch an initiative which was partly inspired by their program.

XL Generation Foundation and I in my personal capacity always wanted to do more than making occasional donations. We are convinced that sports have great potential for bringing people and fostering development and wanted to start a program for the underprivileged children. So when United Nations came up with idea of involving the sports based companies in using sports as a tool to promote development and peace, we thought of seeking the support and guidance of United Nations in implementing this program.

Today it is a very proud moment for me and my team as we introduce the World Sports Alliance to this eminent audience at the High-level Segment of ECOSOC and with your support we hope to use sports as an effective means to help achieve the MDGs.

Video

Thank you for your kind attention. Me and my office will make ourselves available for any further clarifications. Before closing I would once again like to urge all the stakeholders to actively support our initiative.

Thank you.

**Address delivered by
Mr. Pier Paolo Celeste, Board Member,
Italian National Insurance Institute for Employment
Injuries (INAIL)**

**Address delivered by
Mr. Pier Paolo Celeste, Board Member,
Italian National Insurance Institute for Employment
Injuries (INAIL)**



**Mr. Paolo Celeste,
Board Member,
Italian National Insurance Institute for
Employment Injuries**

My name is Pier Paolo, I am representing (INAIL) Italian National Workers Compensation Authority. The Italian Constitution guarantees to all citizens the right to healthy conditions at their workplace as well as the right to all means adequate to life exigencies in case of personal damage due to an accident at work or an occupational disease. INAIL manages this compulsory insurance.

The fact that sport contributes to a healthy lifestyle, becomes very clear when we assign a monetary value to it. So let me throw some figures in here. The compensation battle costs yearly 4% of the world GDP (1250 billion \$) only in terms of injuries, diseases and deaths and this my friend's, is without including the health costs of every country.

So who better than INAIL to tell you that a sportive person is less exposed to risks during his/her working life. A healthy lifestyle is thus lowers the risk factor of the person. This is about sport, but in general when we talk about employment generation and decent work, the International Labour Organization has among its foremost issues, the Safety and Health at Work and the Environment. One of the major components of the decent work agenda is reducing risks at work and providing social protection.

INAIL - The Workers Compensation Authority - pursues several objectives: the reduction of accidents at work, the insurance of workers involved in risky activities; the re-integration in the labour market and in social life of work
a c c i d e n t v i c t i m s .

This type of insurance, compulsory for all employers hiring workers in activities which the law defines as risky, protects workers from any kind of damage resulting from work related accidents and occupational diseases freeing employers from any civil liability.

The safeguard of workers is now more than ever an integrated protection system-as a result also of recent innovative provisions of law-ranging from prevention on the workplace to health and economic benefits, medical treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration in the social and working life of victims of physical damage consequent to a work related accident or professional disease.

With a view to contributing to the reduction of accidents, INAIL has also implemented a number of important tools to continually monitor employment and accident trends, it provides small and medium size enterprises with training and advice in the field of prevention and funds companies that decide to invest in the improvement of safety.

This is our contribution to guarantee social protection in workplace. And yes we do agree that sport can in-fact help reduce the risk factor and promote healthy living patterns.

**Address delivered by
H.E. Amb. Ali Hachani, President of ECOSOC and
Co-Chair of Group of Friends for the Office for
Sports for Development and Peace**

**Address delivered by
H.E. Amb. Ali Hachani, President of ECOSOC and
Co-Chair of Group of Friends for the Office for
Sports for Development and Peace**

**Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the
United Nations**



**Office of the
President**

**Closing remarks by
H.E. Ali Hachani,
President of the ECOSOC**

Votre Majesté le Roi du Maroc Mohammed VI, Distingués Représentants d'Etats Membres, Honorables invités, Distingués représentants d'Organisations Non-Gouvernementales, d'Institutions Académiques et du Secteur Privé.

Je voudrais tout d'abord exprimer ma reconnaissance à tous les participants pour le succès de notre assemblée. J'ai eu le sentiment que notre dialogue a été riche et constructif. Les Nations Unies reconnaissent l'importance du sport dans la promotion de la paix, celui-ci faisant abstraction des frontières et des classes sociales. Cette discipline prône également l'intégration sociale et le développement économique dans des contextes géographiques, culturels et politiques très différents. Au-delà de la bonne santé qu'il permet de conserver, le sport, par les valeurs éducatives qu'il véhicule et son réseau international, peut contribuer à la construction d'une société plus saine, plus prospère et plus pacifique. Ainsi, afin d'encourager les effets positifs du sport sur le développement, les Nations Unies ont adopté la résolution 58/5 en Novembre 2003.

Au vu de l'importance de l'emploi dans la lutte contre la pauvreté, l'Organisation Internationale du Travail entreprend une série d'études ayant pour but de mettre en relation la croissance économique, l'emploi et la pauvreté. L'objectif principal de ces études est de contribuer au développement de stratégies et d'identifier des politiques qui pourraient accroître le taux de croissance économique et la création d'emplois. L'Organisation Internationale du Travail collabore avec SIDA et le PNUD dans l'implémentation de divers programmes.

Durant ces deux derniers jours, des Tables Rondes ont été organisées qui avaient pour objectif de trouver de nouvelles solutions pour favoriser la croissance économique à travers la création d'emplois. Des approches innovantes et de nouvelles idées ont été proposées pour le développement de l'agenda. Le sport est un outil à fort potentiel pour favoriser le développement.

A ce stade, il est difficile de résumer tout ce dont nous avons discuté, mais un rapport complet sera préparé prochainement. Je voudrais donc exprimer mon soutien à ce dialogue productif et encourager l'initiative prometteuse qu'est la World Sport Alliance.

Je voudrais chaudement vous recommander la lecture de la documentation qui a été remise à l'ensemble d'entre vous. Le magazine met en valeur le concept du programme et constitue un bon outil pour médiatiser cette initiative. En parcourant la copie qui m'a été remise plus tôt, j'ai remarqué la volonté de promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'encouragement des droits de la femme.

Parmi les autres aspects du programme qui m'ont intéressés, j'ai noté la volonté de renforcer le réseau communautaire grâce aux « Service-Learning ». Ce sont justement ces mécanismes de « Community Building », parce que ceux-ci prônent l'éducation, qui permettent l'épanouissement des enfants et leur assurent un avenir meilleur. J'ai trouvé ce concept intéressant dans la mesure où il utilise les modèles de développement de base pour garantir l'engagement de la communauté dans laquelle le programme est mis en place. En effet, c'est seulement en impliquant la société civile dans les programmes de développement et en permettant à celle-ci de se les approprier, que nous pourrions assurer la viabilité de ces programmes.

Plusieurs bonnes initiatives échouent au stade de leur implémentation à cause du manque de participation de la société cible du programme. L'implémentation est donc une problématique majeure et une priorité pour nous. Ce thème, tel que nous en avons débattu aujourd'hui, a mis en valeur la force d'engagement et les promesses d'implémentation. En tant que président du Conseil Economique et Social, et Coprésident de l'organisation « Group of Friends for Office for Sports for Development and Peace », j'accueille cette initiative à bras ouverts et encourage de pareilles initiatives à participer à la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

La Déclaration adoptée à la fin de notre assemblée d'aujourd'hui ne fait pas que rappeler et réaffirmer notre foi en les vertus du Sport, mais elle nous permet aussi de nous engager à utiliser le pouvoir des Sports, pour accomplir des objectifs de développement humains plus ambitieux.

Dans le cadre du mandat de l'ONU, cette Session renouvelle notre attachement à cet engagement pour atteindre le développement, la paix et la sécurité par les moyens des Sports.

Je voudrais demander aux organisateurs de cet événement de faciliter l'introduction de ces recommandations dans la déclaration ministérielle du Conseil Economique et Social.

Dans le même état d'esprit, nous aimerions conclure cette assemblée en vous invitant à mettre en pratique les recommandations proposées aujourd'hui, en espérant que

nous réussirons à utiliser le moyen qu'est le sport pour atteindre les fins que sont la réduction des clivages culturels et ethniques, la création d'emplois et d'entreprises, la promotion de la tolérance, la non discrimination, le renforcement de l'intégration sociale, et la défense de modes de vie sains.

**Programme for the Ministerial Round
Table Lunch Meeting hosted by
NGO Section, DESA
on 5 July 2006, at the United Nations, Geneva**

**Programme for the Ministerial Round
Table Lunch Meeting hosted by
NGO Section, DESA
on 5 July 2006, at the United Nations, Geneva**



High Level Ministerial Lunch Meeting

Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation

5 July 2006, at the United Nations, Geneva

Salon Lausanne, United Nations, Geneva

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Introductory Remarks: Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section DESA
- Movie on Sports for Development and Peace

Welcome Address: Mr. Gordon Tapper, President, Give them a Hand Foundation

Keynote Speech: His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, Officially
Represented by Her Excellency Ms. Zoulika Nasri, Counselor to the King of Morocco.

Introducing World Sports Alliance: Mr. Alain Lemieux, President, XL Generation
Foundation

Sport and Social Protection in Workplace: Mr. Peir Paolo Celeste, Board
Member, Italian National Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL)

Interactive Discussion

Closing Remarks: H.E. Ali Hachani, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the
United Nations and President of the Economic and Social Council.

**Programme for the 2006
High Level Segment of ECOSOC in Geneva**

Programme for the 2006 High Level Segment of ECOSOC in Geneva

PROGRAMME OF THE 2006 ECOSOC HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

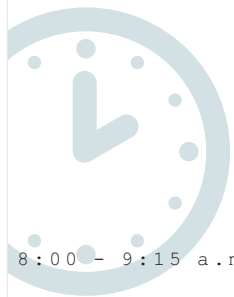
“Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development”

GENEVA, 3-5 JULY 2006

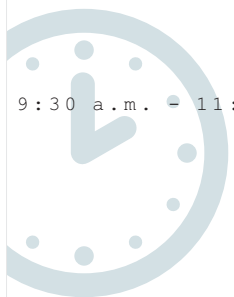
Monday 3 July a.m. Session

9:30 - 9:45 a.m.	<p>Opening of the High-Level Segment (SALLE XIX)</p> <p>Opening address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Ali Hachani, President of ECOSOC <p>Address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark Malloch Brown, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations
9:45 - 11:00 a.m.	<p>Keynote addresses on the theme “Working out of Poverty”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Shaukat Aziz, Prime Minister of Pakistan • H.E. Mr. Jens Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Norway • H.E. Mr. Chadli Laroussi, Minister of Labour and Youth Employment, Tunisia • Mr. Juan Somavía, Director General of ILO
11:00 - 1:00 p.m. 	<p>High-Level Policy Dialogue on current developments in the world economy and international economic cooperation</p> <p>Policy Dialogue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations (moderator) • Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD • Ms. Valentine Rugwabiza, Deputy Director-General of the World Trade Organization • Mr. Francois Bourguignon, Chief Economist and Senior Vice-President, World Bank • Mr. Reinhard Munzberg, Special Representative to the United Nations, International Monetary Fund <p>Interactive dialogue with the Members of the ECOSOC</p>
1:15 - 2:45 p.m.	<p>Official Lunch of the President by invitation only Delegates Dining Room - 8th Floor Building A</p>

Monday 3 July p.m. Session¹

 <p>8:00 - 9:15 a.m.</p> <p>8:00 - 9:15 a.m.</p> <p>8:00 - 9:15 a.m.</p>	<p>Ministerial roundtable breakfasts (by invitation only)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Decent Work and International Development Cooperation" hosted by ILO (ILO Headquarters, 11th Floor Reception Area) 2. "Youth Employment for the LDCs", hosted by UNIDO (Palais des Nations, Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor, A Building Lausanne Room 2) 3. "Fighting Urban Poverty: Enhancing the Productive Capacity of the Urban Poor", hosted by UN-HABITAT (Palais des Nations, Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor, A Building Geneva Room) 4. "Migrant workers remittances in Africa and the LDCs: a new development finance?" hosted by UN-OHRLS/OSAA (Palais des Nations, Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor, A Building Lausanne Room 1) <p>General debate on the theme of the High-Level Segment (SALLE XIX)</p> <p>General debate continued on the theme of the High Level Segment (SALLE XIX)</p>
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Wednesday 5 July a.m./p.m. Sessions

 <p>8:00 - 9:15 a.m.</p> <p>9:30 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.</p> <p>11:30 - 1:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Ministerial roundtable breakfasts (by invitation only), hosted by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Employment creation and poverty reduction: The role of ICTs" hosted by ILO and DESA (ILO Headquarters, 11th Floor Reception Area) 2. "Expanding decent rural work opportunities: What role can secure land rights play?" hosted by the International Land Coalition (Palais des Nations, Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor, A Building Lausanne Room 2) 3. "Gender Dimensions of Labour Migration" hosted by the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women/DESA, IOM and UNFPA (Palais des Nations, Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor, A Building Lausanne Room 1) <p>Simultaneous roundtables on the theme of the High-level Segment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating decent work opportunities with productivity growth 2. Meeting the challenge of employment creation in Africa and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) 3. Globalization and labour migration 4. Innovation at work: national strategies to achieve gender equality in employment <p>General debate continued on the theme of the High-Level Segment</p>
<p>3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.</p> <p>3:15 - 6:00 p.m.</p> <p>6:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Keynote address by H.E. Mr. Alpha Oumar Konare, Chair of the African Union and former President of Mali</p> <p>General debate continued on the theme of the High-Level Segment</p> <p>Adoption of the Ministerial Declaration</p>

¹ See Annex 1

Annex 1

Side Events

Monday 3 July 2006 Informal Ministerial Roundtables in connection with the follow-up of the Outcome Document of the 2005 World Summit (para. 155)

3:00 5:00 p.m. Informal Ministerial Roundtable on Annual Ministerial Reviews²

5:00 7:00 p.m. Informal Ministerial Roundtable on the Development Cooperation³ Forum

Tuesday 4 July 2006

12:00 1:00 p.m. "Promoting decent work in an era of globalization", Co-organized by the European Commission in cooperation with the Finnish Presidency of the European Union (**SALLE XXVI**)

2:30 4:30 p.m. Dialogue with the Secretary General's High Level Panel on Coherence (**SALLE XIX**)

Wednesday 5 July 2006

1:00 3:00 p.m. Interactive Dialogue Luncheon on Employment and Decent Work with NGOs in partnership with NGO Liaison Office, Geneva; NGO Section, DESA and CONGO. The discussion will be based on the results of the 2-day NGO Forum on 29 and 20 June 2006 (Attendance by invitation only). Location to be confirmed at a later date.

The NGO Section DESA/ Division for ECOSOC Support and Coordination is organizing a Ministerial Round Table luncheon meeting on "Sports as a Means to Support Local Economic Development and Job Creation" as part of this year's High-Level Segment of the Economic and Social Council, which will be held on 5 July from 1-3 PM. The event is being co-sponsored by 'Give them a Hand Foundation'. Delegates Dining Room, 8th Floor Building A, Salon Lausanne (by invitation only)

Other Events

Monday 3 July 2006

6:30 8:30 p.m. Reception hosted by the ILO at ILO Headquarters

Tuesday 4 July 2006

6:30 9:00 p.m. Reception hosted by the Government of Switzerland

² See Annex 2

³ See Annex 3

General Assembly Panel (SALLE XX)

Tuesday 4 July 2006

4:30 6:30 p.m. General Assembly Panel on International Migration and Development chaired by H.E. Ambassador Ali Hachani in his capacity as Vice President of the Sixtieth Session of the General Assembly and President of ECOSOC, arranged in accordance with para 18 of General Assembly Resolution 60/227 on International Migration and Development.

Annex 2

Informal Ministerial Roundtable

Annual Ministerial Review

Monday, 3 July 2006, 3:00-5:00 p.m.

SALLE XVIII

Presidency of the Economic and Social Council, Tunisia (Chair)

Mr. José Antonio Ocampo, USG for Economic and Social Affairs (Moderator)

Panelists

H.E. Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister of Finance and Economy, Cambodia

H.E. Mr. Mekonnen Manyazewal, State Minister for Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia

H.E. Ms. Mia A. Mottley, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs and Development, Barbados

Mr. Bruce Jenks, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships, UNDP

Mr. Richard Manning, Chair, OECD/DAC

Dr. Ian Goldin, Vice President, World Bank

Mr. Kim Hak-Su, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP

Format:

The Chair will open the roundtable with brief remarks (3 minutes) followed by an introduction by the moderator (3-5 minutes). The moderator's intention is to focus in particular on the national AMR reviews to make best use of minister's presence and to seek their guidance on what kind of contributions they are expecting from the AMR. Panelists are not expected to deliver prepared statements, but to participate in an interactive dialogue. Written statements can however be submitted to ecosocinfo@un.org for posting onto the ECOSOC website. In his speakers' list the moderator will give preference to ministers and high-level officials.

Other participants

Opportunities will be created for other roundtable participants to engage in the discussion. The moderator will summarize the issues raised during the discussion (5-7 minutes) and the chair will close the roundtable.

Annex 3

Informal Ministerial Roundtable
The Biennial Development Cooperation Forum
SALLE XVIII
Monday, 3 July 2006, 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.

Presidency of the Economic and Social Council, Tunisia (Chair)
Mr. Richard Manning, Chair, OECD/DAC (Moderator)

Panelists

H.E. Ms. Suhair Al-Ali, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Jordan
H.E. Ms. Yolanda Mayora de Gavidia, Minister of Economy, El Salvador
H.E. Ambassador Walter Fust, Director-General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Mr. Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary General, UNDESA
Mr. Bruce Jenks, Assistant Secretary General and Director, Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships, UNDP

Lead Discussant: Ms. Annika Söder, State Secretary for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Format

The Chair will open the Roundtable with brief remarks (3-5 minutes), followed by an introduction by the Moderator (3-5 minutes). Panelists will be informed that they are not expected to deliver prepared statements, but to participate in an interactive dialogue. Opportunities will also be created for other participants in the meeting to make brief contributions. At the end of the Roundtable, the Moderator will sum-up the main findings and conclusions (5 minutes), followed by closing remarks by the Chair (3-5 minutes).

Other participants

Besides ECOSOC members, an invitation to participate in the Roundtable will be extended to a wide range of stakeholders, such as observer delegations, international financial institutions, UN funds, programmes and specialized agencies, regional development banks, UNDG, civil society and other relevant organizations.

Annex 4

DRAFT ROUNDTABLE PROPOSALS FOR THE HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT

Roundtable 1: Creating decent work opportunities with productivity growth

This roundtable could address some of the challenges of employment creation and productivity growth such as the incorporation of the goal of full employment and decent work in poverty reduction strategies, the effects of global competitive pressure on labour market policies, achieving the right mix of strategies that would promote employment in dynamically growing sectors while building capacity in the informal economy and small and micro-enterprises. It could address ways and means of incorporating the goals of decent work into development cooperation activities of donor countries.

Chair: To be confirmed

Moderator: Mr. Jose Luis Machinea, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America

Organizers: ILO, DESA, UNIDO

Panellists: H.E. Mr. Membathisi Mdladlana, Minister of Labour of South Africa; H.E. Mr. **Aart-Jan de Geus**, Minister for Social Affairs and Employment, the Netherlands; H.E.

Ambassador Walter Fust, Director General for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; **Mr. Marc Blondel**, Former General Secretary of Force Ouvriere, France;

Mr. Daniel Funes de Rioja, Vice-Chair of the ILO Governing Body and President of the Argentinian Employers Federation

Roundtable 2: Meeting the challenges of employment creation in Africa and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

This roundtable could address the key issues facing Africa and LDCs and could be considered a follow-up to the Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa in Ouagadougou of September 2004, a way to further examine the recommendations made by the ECA's 2005 Economic Report on Africa and a contribution to the mid-term review of the Brussels Programme of Action for the LDCs.

Chair: H.E. Mr. Seydou Bouda, Minister of Economy and Development, Burkina Faso

Co-Moderators: Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, Under-Secretary-General of OSAA and Mr. **Anwarul Chowdhury**, USG for OHRLLS

Organizers: ECA, ESCAP, OSAA, OHRLLS, ILO

Panellists: H.E. Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister of Finance and the Economy, Cambodia; **H.E. Ms. Aisha Abdel Hadi**, Chair of the African Union Labour and Social Affairs Commission and Minister of Manpower and Immigration of Egypt; **Mr. Abdoulie Janneh**, Executive Secretary of ECA; **Mr. Kim Hak-Su**, Executive Secretary of ESCAP; **Mr. Alhaji Bamanga Tukur**, President of the African Business Roundtable and Chairperson of the Business Group of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Roundtable 3: Globalization and Labour Migration

This roundtable could build on the roundtable of on Labour Migration held during the Informal Preparatory Meeting of 5 April 2006 and could be an input to the statement of the President of ECOSOC at the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development of the General Assembly in September 2006.

Chair: H.E. Mr. Athauda Seneviratne, Minister of Labour Relations and Foreign Employment, Sri Lanka

Co-Moderators: Mr. Juan Somavía, Director General of ILO and Mr. **Brunson McKinley**, Director General of IOM

Organizers: ILO, IOM, UN-HABITAT, UNCTAD, DESA, UNFPA, UNODC

Panellists: H.E. Mr. Murat Basesgioglu, Minister of Employment and Social Security of Turkey; **Mr. Supachai Panitchpakdi**, Secretary General of UNCTAD; **Ms. Anna Tibaijuka**, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT; **Mr. Vladimír Špidla**, European Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunity; **Ms. Sharan Burrow**, Member of the Global Commission on International Migration

Roundtable 4: Innovation at work: national strategies to achieve gender equality in employment

This roundtable could be considered as a follow-up to the roundtable on held on 5 April on “Promoting Productive Employment and Decent Work for Women and Young People”. It will seek to present lessons learned and good practices that could be applied to other countries.

Chair: Ms. Nicole Ameline, Special Ambassador for social and gender issues in international relations and Former Minister for Gender of France

Co-Moderators: Ms. Rachael Mayanja, Assistant Secretary General, Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and Ms. Mari Simonen, Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA

Organizers: DESA, UNIFEM, UNFPA, ILO

Panellists: Ms. Anne Kathrine Slungård, Marketing Director, Entra Realestate and Chair, Statoil Board of Elections of Norway; Ms. Shanti Chadha, Managing Director, Nepal Woman Crafts; Ms. Barbara Byers, Executive Vice-President Canadian Labour Congress and Member of ILO Governing Body; Ms. Awa Wade, Deputy General Secretary, National Union of Educators, Senegal

List of Participants

List of Participants

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
1	Agrebi	Saida	Regional Coordinator UN-NGO-IRENE (Africa) and president of ATM	Africa (UN-NGO- IRENE/Africa)
2	Alves	Mitsuo	Senior Account Officer	Bearbull
3	Antun	Mireli Barreto	Intern	Brazilian Foundation of America
4	Aquaro	Vincenzo	CEO, FORMIT Servizi	Fondazione FORMIT
5	Asensio	Fabrice	Consultant, XL Generation Foundation	XL Generation Foundation
6	Asnake	Wondwosen K.	Programme Officer	UN Environment Programme
7	Ben Yahia	Kaisse	Director of communication and development	Fondation Mohamed V pour la solidarite
8	Bencheikh	Larbi	Secretary General	Royal Moroccan Football Federation
9	Benmoussa	Azzedine	Membre du conseil d Administration	Fondation Mohamed V pour la solidarite
10	Celeste	Perpaolo	Board Member	Italian Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL)

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
11	Chowdhury	Mr. Anwarul K.	UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States	UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
12	Coburn	Meredith	Representative	International Labour Office
13	Courteau	Daniel	Senior Legal Advisor	XL Generation Foundation
14	Dally	Mr. Marcellin	Programme Specialist	UNESCO
15	Di Cola	Dr. Giovanni	ILO University Programme Coordinator on Sports and Development	ILO University
16	Dossal	Amir	Executive Director	UNFIP
17	Durufle	Bertrand	General Secretary	AICESIS
18	Ferreira	Lucimar	Brazilian Soccer Player	
19	Fiddaman	Andrew	Director, Youth Business International	International Business Leaders Forum
20	Fraga	Joseph	Strategic Development	XL Generation Foundation

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
21	Hachani	Ali	President ECOSOC, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to United Nations and Co-Chair Group of Friends, Office of Sports for Development and Peace	United Nations
22	Jin-Hee	Cyrus Lee	CEO	APW, Inc
23	Kadri	Omar	Counsellor	Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the UN
24	Khan	Dr. Asad M.	Counsellor	Mission of Pakistan to the UN
25	Krebs	Daniel	Business Development Director	Soccerex
26	Latulippe	Oliver		XL Generation Foundation
27	Lemieux	Alain	President	XL Generation Foundation
28	Lichem	Ambassador Walther	Ambassador/Member of the Board	People's Decade for Human Rights Education
29	Lopes	Marcelo Gonçalves Costa	Brazilian National Player	Brazilian Foundation of America

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
30	Lopez	Nicola	Europe Procter and Gamble	Associate General Counsel, Procter and Gamble International operations SA
31	Lorenzo	H.E. Ambassador Francis	Deputy Permanent Representative	Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations
32	Loriot	Francois	International Legal Advisor	Association Internationale de Formation en Objectifs du millenaire des nations unies pour le developpement
33	Loulichki	Mohammed	Ambassador	Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco
34	Macdonald	Frazer	Policy Advisor	Joint International Unit, the Department of Work and Pensions and the Department of education and Skills
35	Malhotra	Ajai	Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the U.N	Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations
36	Marques De Faria	Virgilio	Ambassador, Director of International Organisations	Republic of Angola, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
37	Martins	Ambassador Ismael A Gaspar	Permanent Representative	Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations
38	Masuku	Themba N.	Director, Liaison office with the U.N in Geneva	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
39	Mayanja	Rachel	Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women	UN Division for the Advancement of Women
40	Mello	Robson	Brazilian Foundation of America	Brazilian Foundation of America
41	Mezoui	Hanifa	Chief, NGO Section DESA	United Nations
42	Miller	Richard T.	US Representative to ECOSOC	ECOSOC
43	Moore	Alyssa	Board Member	American Montessori Society
44	Moret	Jean Robert	Adviser to the permanent mission of Switzerland	Permanent Mission to the UN of Switzerland
45	Nasri	Zoulika	Counselor to the King of Morocco	Kingdom of Morocco
46	Ndiaye	Ndioro	Deputy Director General	International Organization for Migration

#	Last Name	First Name	Position	Organization
47	Neeser	Renata	Legal Counsel	XL Generation Foundation
48	Palmerola	Xavi	Sales and Marketing Director	Market Sport
49	Pievic	Marc	Foundation OSTAD	Elahi
50	Planque	Stephane	Representative Zinedine Zidane	
51	Ram	Padmini	UN Representative	Fondazione FORMIT
52	Silva Jr.	Jose Roberto	Brazilian Soccer Player	
53	Sur	Meena	United Nations Staff	DC-1, 1484
54	Tapper	Gordon	President	Give them a Hand Foundation
55	Vaher	Mr. Ado	Director, UN Affairs and External Relations	UNICEF
56	Vermeil	Guy	Partner	Lenz & Staehelin
57	Winiger	David	Special Assistant to the Special Adviser to the Secretary General on Sport for development and Peace	Sport for development and Peace



The vision for "World Sports Alliance" (WSA) is to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society.



If you can dream it, We can do it.



WSA
WORLD SPORTS ALLIANCE
PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE IN SUPPORT OF
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Concept Note

WORLD SPORTS ALLIANCE



Football is a global language. It can bridge social, cultural and religious divides. It enhances personal development and growth, teaches us teamwork and fair play, builds self-esteem and opens doors to new opportunities. This, in turn, can contribute to the well-being of whole communities and countries. That is why the United Nations is using football as a tool in our work to reach the Millennium Development Goals - the set of powerful, people-centered objectives adopted by all countries as a blueprint for building a better world in the 21st century. And it is why the United Nations is turning to football in our efforts to heal the emotional wounds of war among young people in refugee camps, and in countries recovering from armed conflict. At the World Summit last year, all the world's Governments declared that "sports can foster peace and development, and can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding"... as billions of people worldwide focus on the FIFA World Cup, we appeal to players and fans everywhere to support us in our mission. Let us harness the

New York, June 6 2006 - Joint message by Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations and Joseph Blatter, President of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, welcoming the opening of the FIFA World Cup





Introduction

The Vision

The vision for “World Sports Alliance” (WSA) is to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society.

The Stakeholders

WSA is a multi-stakeholder partnership initiative being presented by XL Generation Foundation with the support of 'Give them a Hand' Foundation at the 2006 High-Level Segment of ECOSOC in Geneva .

The UN General Assembly Resolution 58/5, *“invites Governments, the United Nations, its funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and sport-related institutions to strengthen cooperation and partnership between all actors, including family, school, clubs/leagues, local communities, sports associations and decision makers as well as the public and private sectors, in order to ensure complementarities and to make sport and physical education available to everyone”*.

XLGeneration Foundation is a not-for-profit foundation set up to bring sustainable help to communities in need by promoting charitable activities, projects and programmes that aim to attain community development through sports and educational activities of the youth.

'Give them a Hand' Foundation is a partnership initiative which brings together Member States, NGOs, Private Sector, Artists and the United Nations staff towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and promoting the humanitarian causes of United Nations.

The proposal seeks to develop the programme with the involvement and support of various UN Offices, Funds and Programmes, member states and civil society.

The Aims and Objectives

By forming World Sports Alliance, “XL Generation Foundation” and “Give them a Hand Foundation” will facilitate multi-stakeholder participation towards promoting not-for-profit activities, projects and programmes that aim at community development through the medium of sports, arts and culture.

“It is expected that the sport-related private sector (sporting goods manufacturing industry) and international sports federations grow more interested in human development and peace building issues. This can be achieved through the development of private public partnerships with United Nations system organizations and an increased sharing of information at all levels”.

IYSPE Concept Document

Additionally, in line with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 58/5 and the United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 WSA resolves to help achieve the MDGs through the following objectives:

1. Promote sports and physical education for all as a medium for furthering the development programmes and policies, as well as the spirit of achievement and cultural bridging to establish collective values;
2. Ensure that sports and physical education are included as a tool to contribute towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and the broader aims of development and peace;
3. Promote a culture of peace, social and gender equality by promoting sports and physical education-based opportunities for solidarity and cooperation;
4. Promote, develop and implement sustainable programmes aimed at community development in each country/region in need with the support of the local government, agencies and NGOs.





The Dynamics of Using Sports as a

A paper presented by Augustine Yao Dzathor summarizes the dynamics of Sports, “The human race is the only species that is known to have deliberately or accidentally invented sports as part of culture rather than nature. It is not really known when humankind started to invent sports. The most famous association and religious sports, the Olympic games date as far back as 776BC though it might have been in existence long before then”.

Sports have great potential for bringing people together, fostering unity, understanding, tolerance and love among people, which are essential ingredients in the promotion of peace. The developmental impact of sports cannot be questioned. Some of the most popular organized sports festivals and tournaments have become major industries generating employment and creating growth opportunities. These sporting activities have rippling positive effects on human advancement. All manner of sports have been successfully used, and continue to be used to bring individuals and groups from different races, social classes, religious creeds, nationalities and ethnic backgrounds together to interact at tournaments or sports festivals, to get them acquainted with each other in order to promote peace, love and harmony.

Socialization at sports festivals or during tournaments make the participants become more understanding, empathetic and tolerant of other people's views and interests. The eventual impact on society is that people learn to peacefully co-exist and resolve their differences more amicably rather than through violent or militant means.

Team sports by their very nature require a lot of cooperation and collaboration among individual members of a team in order to be effective. Thus athletes in a team sports need to communicate effectively with each other and understand each other to achieve good results. This necessity creates *esprit de corps* among members of a team.

Sports also enable athletes, particularly the youthful ones effervescing with energy to find vents for their violent energies and emotions that could prove detrimental to society if allowed to go undirected towards productive avenues. Sports also provide entertainment and vicarious experience to spectators and these serve as escape from everyday routine and drudgery. The rules and regulations that govern most sports disciplines and games stress fair competition and abhor cheating, particularly the use of performance enhancing drugs.

This requirement helps to develop more disciplined sports-persons and engender the sense of equity in the youth that are the heartbeat of sports in society. sports and physical education play an important role at the individual, community, national and global levels. For the individual, sports enhances one's personal abilities, general health and self-knowledge. On the national level, sports and physical education contribute to economic and social growth, improve public health, and bring different communities together. On the global level, if used consistently, sports and physical education can have a long-lasting positive impact on development, public health, peace and the environment.



Tool to Promote Peace and Development

Access to and participation in sports and physical education provide an opportunity to experience social and moral inclusion for populations otherwise marginalized by social, cultural or religious barriers due to gender, disability or other discriminations. Through sport and physical education, individuals can experience equality, freedom and a dignifying means for empowerment. The control over one's body experienced while practicing sport is particularly valuable for girls and women, for people with a disability, for those living in conflict areas and for people recovering from trauma.

The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is incorporating the power and potential of sports and recreation into its programmes in developing countries. Sport is one way for UNICEF to defend the right of every child to a healthy start in life; the right of every girl and boy to be educated; and the right of every adolescent to have ample opportunity to develop into caring and involved citizens. UNICEF views sports and recreation not only as a means to achieve the organization's core objectives but also as bona fide goals that ensure every child's right to play (Article 31, Convention on the Rights of the Child).

The United Nations General Assembly, in November 2003, proclaimed 2005 as the International Year of Sports and Physical Education (IYSPE) with the aim to encourage governments, sport-related organizations and athletes to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

IYSPE recognizes sports as 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.

A study on behalf of Sport England by Cambridge Econometrics suggested that in 2000 an estimated 400,000 people were employed in England in jobs that are directly related to sport. Of the 400,000 jobs identified in this study, over 157,000 were within the Commercial Sport sector, of which more than 48,000 were within spectator sports. Almost 33,000 were estimated to be employed in sport-related manufacturing of which 25,000 were reported to be within motor sport engineering. Some 170,000 people were employed in 2000 in the Commercial Non-Sport sector, which includes higher-education establishments as well as betting and gaming, construction employment associated with sports investment and jobs in the other suppliers to the Commercial Sport sector.

Some 37,500 people were in sport-related employment in the local authority sector during 2000 and a further 38,000 in the Voluntary sector, which includes both non-profit making sports clubs often run by amateurs as well as the increasing number of community facilities that are run as trusts and where any profits made are directed back into the facilities.





Sports and the Millennium Development Goals

Resolution 58/5 encourages Governments, international sports bodies and sport-related organizations to elaborate and implement partnership initiatives with the aim of supporting sport-based development projects targeted at the achievement of the MDGs. WSA will work towards using sports as an effective tool for achieving each of the 8 MDGs, as enumerated in the IYSPE document.

Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Providing development opportunities will help fight poverty. The sports industry, as well as the organization of large sports events, creates opportunities for employment. Sport provides life skills essential for a productive life in society.

Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education

Sport and physical education are an essential element of quality education. They promote positive values and skills which have a quick but lasting impact on young people. Sports activities and physical education generally make school more attractive and improve attendance.

Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Increasing access for women and girls to physical education and sport helps them build confidence and a stronger social integration. Involving girls into sport activities alongside with boys can help overcome prejudice that often contribute to social vulnerability of women and girls in a given society.

Goal 4 & 5 Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health

Sport can be an effective means to provide women with a healthy lifestyle as well as to convey important messages as these goals are often related to empowerment of women and access to education.

Goal 6 Combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases

Sport can help reach out to otherwise difficult to reach populations and provide positive role-models delivering prevention messages. Sport, through its inclusiveness and mostly informal structure, can effectively assist in overcoming prejudice, stigma and discrimination by favouring improved social integration.

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Sport is ideal to raise awareness about the need to preserve the environment. The interdependency between the regular practice of outdoor sports and the protection of the environment are obvious for all to realize.

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Sport offers endless opportunities for innovative partnerships for development and can be used as a tool to build and foster partnerships between developed and developing nations to work towards achieving the millennium development goals. Goal 8 acknowledges that in order for poor countries to achieve the first 7 goals, it is absolutely critical that rich countries deliver on their end of the bargain with more and more effective aid, sustainable debt relief and fairer trade rules for poor countries - well in advance of 2015.

WSA will develop and implement programmes in line with the guidelines described above. Each of the WSA programmes will be so designed to help achieve a specific set of MDGs. Its first programme is centered on education while promoting gender equality and empowering women. The other programmes to be developed in due course will focus specifically on issues of health and employment generation.

WSA taking the recommendation from the 2006 High-level Segment of ECOSOC in Geneva will concentrate on developing other initiatives



Mandate Support

The WSA will work in accordance with the mandate set out in the General Assembly resolution 58/5, the report of the Secretary-General (A/59/268) (A/60/217); General Assembly resolution 59/10 and 60/1; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 and E/2005/L.35.

In November 2003 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 58/5 entitled “Sport as a means to promote Education, Health, Development and Peace”, where it recognized the power of sport to contribute to human and healthy childhood development, and proclaimed the year 2005 as the International Year of Sports and Physical Education. The potential of sports to effectively convey messages and influence behaviour has been increasingly recognized in the recent years. The United Nations are committed to mainstream sports in their programmes and policies. Some governments have taken the first steps to introducing sport in their development and foreign assistance policies.

The International Year of sports and Physical Education aims to facilitate better knowledge-sharing among different key stakeholders, to raise general awareness, as well as creating the right conditions for the implementation of more sport-based human development programmes and projects.

The resolution also calls on governments to make full use of the potential of sport for national development and international cooperation:





WSA at a Glance

World Sports Alliance is a multi-stakeholder partnership which will begin its working with the construction of the WSA Centers. The construction of each center will be undertaken as a specific project. Once the project is completed, these centers will serve as a facility for all the WSA programmes to be implemented in that community.

The Alliance will identify and develop several programmes towards using sports as an instrument in achieving the MDGs. The first programme being developed by WSA is called Sports Education Empowerment Programme (SEEP). The set of programmes implemented in each center may vary depending on the local needs and conditions. Again, the programmes developed by WSA, though sharing the same concept may differ in implementation to suit the needs of the local community.

There may be instances of center specific programmes being developed and implemented to fill the needs as identified by the community that will not be replicated in other centers as it may not be applicable.

The programmes at the center will be implemented based purely on the established need of the community. WSA will start its programme implementation with SEEP and will undertake other programmes in due course.

World Sports Alliance

PROGRAMME X	PROGRAMME X	PROGRAMME X	PROGRAMME X
PROGRAMME Y	PROGRAMME Y	PROGRAMME Y	PROGRAMME S
PROGRAMME Z	PROGRAMME M	PROGRAMME Z	PROGRAMME Z
WSA Center 1	WSA Center 2	WSA Center 3	WSA Center 4



The Sports for Education and Empowerment Programme

Introduction

World Sports Alliance has the vision to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The Sports Education Empowerment Programme (SEEP) is the first programme to be developed and implemented by WSA.

Background

One of the expected results as described in the concept document of IYSPE 2005 is that Sport is recognized as an integral part of quality education;

“Though an essential component of quality education and an integral part of lifelong learning, physical education is continuously losing ground in formal education systems. The neglect of physical education reduces the quality of learning, with negative future impacts on public health and health budgets. Given that rates of physical activity tend to decrease from adolescence, it is imperative that young people gain an appreciation of sport at school in order to ensure lifelong active and healthy living.”

The Sports Education Empowerment Programme revolves around two concepts

1. Empowering through Education
2. Community Building through Service-Learning

Empowering through Sports Education - WSA believes that sports play a key role in improving self-esteem, increasing life options, and achieving financial stability for at-risk youth. Education provides children with the tools needed to help themselves emerge from poverty-stricken backgrounds. It also believes art has the power to build confidence, inspire hope and transform lives. Artistic expression is used to raise awareness of community issues.

The programme operates as an after-school activities programme for ages 7-14 at the center, which includes basic subject knowledge like Mathematics, Science, Geography, History, English and other organized indoor and outdoor sports, chess tournaments and other community-building games. The programme being developed is complementary to the curriculum and will be taken up after school for the holistic development of the child.

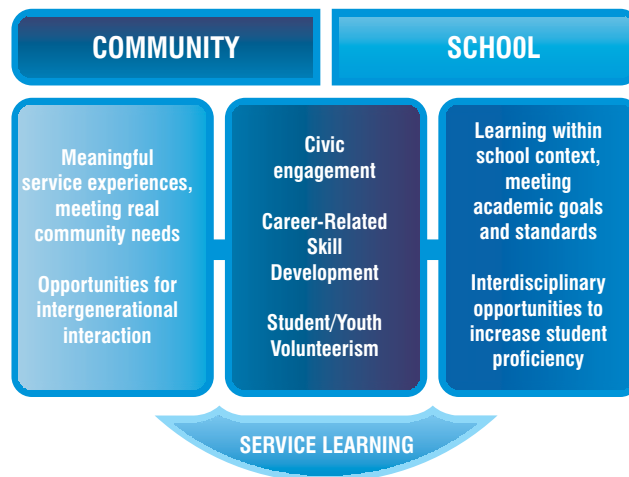
The children and youths learn valuable teamwork skills while receiving much-needed physical activity and mental stimulation through active participation with their peers. Elementary and middle school age-group children gain a sense of accomplishment through projects and sports activities that challenge them mentally and physically. The programme encourages children and youth of different age-groups to work together towards a shared goal, giving the older participants a sense of responsibility as the younger ones grow and mature. In addition, girls receive a rare opportunity to participate in co-ed sports, gaining self-esteem and confidence. Such a programme is unusual in the community and extremely valuable because it places equal emphasis on the sports education of girls and boys.

Community Building through Service-Learning - Susan A. Abravanel in her research paper on Building Community through Service-Learning explains the symbiotic relationship between meaningful service to the community and rich, academic learning which is implicit in the term, service-learning. The research shows benefits to school and community alike.

Students who have been involved in high-quality service-learning programmes demonstrate an increased sense of personal and social responsibility and are less likely to engage in “risk” behaviors. At the same time, these students show gains in motivation to learn, resulting in higher attendance rates and increased academic performance. Service-learning has a positive effect on interpersonal development, helping students learn to trust and be trusted by others, and contributing to their performance as part of a team. Students see themselves as positive contributors to their community, feeling they can “make a difference.”



The following diagram illustrates the service-learning partnership



Research shows that students engaged in service-learning, for example:

- ⦿ *Showed an increase in their level of awareness of community needs*
- ⦿ *Were more likely to develop bonds with a greater number of adults*
- ⦿ *Developed positive work orientation attitudes and skills*
- ⦿ *Were more likely to be engaged in a community organization and to vote 15 years after their service-learning experiences than those who did not participate in the program.*

Community organizations and agencies have long recognized the value of involving volunteers in their service activities to meet community needs. One outcome of the activity is community service. Volunteers gain a sense of contribution and pride in their efforts and a greater understanding of the community need they have met. Working side-by-side with other volunteers, they share in assuming civic responsibility for the task at hand.

SEEP intends to evolve this Service-Learning Partnership

The service-learning relationship brings together the school's needs and resources within the community to enhance the effectiveness of each other.

The WSA Centers, which shall be built or renovated for the purpose of carrying out the SEEP, will seek opportunities for civic engagement within the community, through which the student can acquire civic understanding and career-related skills. This inclusion would provide meaningful service experiences set in a “real-life” context and meeting real community needs, as well as opportunities for students to interact with adults and be acknowledged as positive, contributing members to the society.

Stay home mothers, community youth and other local people would be encouraged to volunteer their time and skills to SEEP to coach sports activities and teach classes to the children at the center. Health workers will also be encouraged to take initiative in providing essential information on the health risks in their community and teach them how to protect themselves thus making a difference with underprivileged children.

The local people who wish to become community volunteers will be trained/provided required orientation as per their interest to coach / teach a particular sport / subject at the center.



SEEP- An Egalitarian Programme

The vision for WSA is to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society. Towards fulfilling this vision, WSA through SEEP is making an effort towards building an egalitarian society.

Sport has great potential for bringing people together, fostering unity, understanding, tolerance and love among people. Drawing from these essential ingredients, the WSA Centers will be open to all children between the ages of 7-14. The centers will not be exclusively for either the poor or the rich but will promote values of a classless society.

The centers will provide an opportunity to experience social and moral inclusion for children so that they grow up to believe in the concept of an equitable society. All forms of marginalization - social, cultural or religious, caused by gender, disability, or other forms of discrimination will be strongly discouraged. The center will especially encourage children from underprivileged communities to take part in the activities at the center.

In communities with high crime rate, these centers will help keep children at risk off the streets. Youth coming from these communities often have pent-up aggressive emotions, which if not directed towards productive avenues could prove detrimental to society. These centers will enable the youth to find creative vents for their violent energies.

Aims and Objectives

1. SEEP aims to provide complementary education through sports by creating WSA Centers to support and empower disadvantaged children through sports, arts, and culture which will promote their future self-sufficiency.
2. It also aims to improve pupils' performance in terms of General Knowledge and Sports Education by providing access to quality complementary education in the poor areas.
3. SEEP aims to actively involve the community and the local government in a large-scale effort to attain integration.



SEEP and the MDGs

WSA through SEEP will facilitate in the achievement of the following Millennium Development Goals:

1. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education - The IYSPE document describes sport and physical education as essential elements of quality education. SEEP through its after-school package of sports and game based education software will not only make school more attractive thereby improving attendance but will make sports part of their routine. Additionally, the educational software will assist in accelerated learning and development of computer skills that will empower these children to face this new century's job requirements.

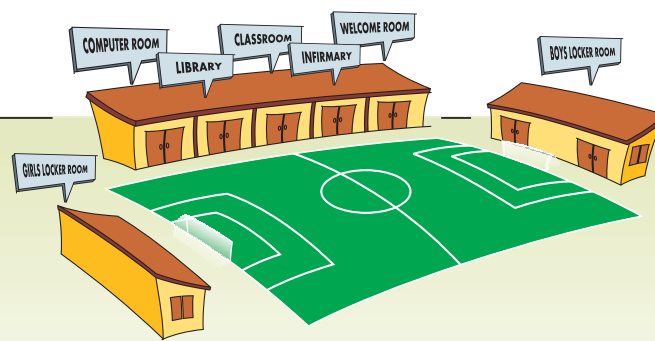
2. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women - SEEP has taken elements from the Brighton Declaration and the Windhoek Call for Action both of which together conceptualize the international measures to promote women's participation in *sports*. The programme demonstrates an understanding of the gendered nature of *sports* and will promote gender equality through:

- a. planning, design and management of sports facilities to meet the needs of girls including exclusive changing rooms, women-only spaces and childcare;
- b. ensure equal level of access to and control over the resources of the center to both girls and boys;
- c. avoid reinforcing inequalities and crude stereotyping of games meant for boys/girls;
- d. promote mixed gender games and activities to encourage cooperation, equality and respect between the sexes;
- e. have men and women coaches;
- f. include women as decision-makers in the sports management at the center;

3. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development - Goal 8 acknowledges the need for the developed countries to effectively aid the developing nations for them to be able to achieve the MDGs. WSA, with the support of United Nations, not-for-profit organizations, its private sector partners and prominent sports figures will work to secure the interest of the developed countries to effectively aid and support WSA for the underprivileged countries as a means to reduce economical and social strains that fuel and foment on the youth hatred, often ventilated through violence and despair.



The Project Components



World Sports Alliance through SEEP will:

1. Provide adequate facilities to carry out the Programme. Renovate or build sports centers in the required area (WSA Centers)
2. Renovate or build classrooms and computer rooms inside the WSA Centers for after-school sessions
3. Incorporate sports as a physical activity and an educational tool
4. Integrate government and non-government assistance
5. Utilize local community to coach, instruct, assist and support the Programme
6. Include all children, ages 7 to 14, of the area, without discrimination of gender, race, creed or disability
7. Promote individual self-esteem, group interaction and skills development.

The Project Areas

Though the concept is the same, the programme is being implemented in various countries according to the plan of action developed in line with the country's specific requirements.

1. In Honduras, the project will be implemented with the Department of Education and will focus on building infrastructural capabilities and providing improved sports educational facilities.
2. In Morocco, with the support of H.E. the King Mohamed VI, the Mohamed V Solidarity Foundation, the Ministry of Youth and Education, National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), and the Football Federation. WSA will implement its first WSA Center at El Kamra in Rabat.
3. In Spain, in the city of Barcelona, WSA will renovate a center in La Bascula and have its first SEEP implemented by September 2006.

Other governments have also showed interest in WSA concept and assessment studies will soon start for implementing SEEP in Marseille, France, Dominican Republic, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and City of New York.

Sustainability

The WSA team will seek the support of local and foreign governments and businesses as partners to help launch and support the WSA Centers. This public/private sector component aimed to secure the programme's sustainability beyond WSA funding.

The project is designed around the concept of Community building wherein parents and other young members participate in the programme as volunteers. This will not only develop strong community bonds but also to ensure satisfactory ownership by the community in the management of the programme. It is also being perceived as a program for continuing education where the children of today grow to take responsibility and participate tomorrow as community volunteers.





The Way Ahead

Sports Education Empowerment Programme (SEEP) is the first step in the Community Development Initiatives undertaken by WSA.

WSA aims at making a tangible impact on identified social issues by working in active partnership with the Government, the National Soccer Federations, local Institutions, NGOs, the local businesses and other related sections of the society.

WSA believes that values inculcated through sports are a vital element in the development and progress of an individual.

The programmes, initiatives and efforts of the WSA will revolve around creating effective and scalable models that use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society.

WSA will work with governments and will engage sports associations, local institutions and civil society to,

1. ensure every child the right and opportunity to sports, recreation and play by creating centers of excellence;
2. work towards increasing the role of sports in achieving the Millennium Development Goals;
3. focus on developing the Human Capital so that they can participate more meaningfully in the process of economic development;
4. use sports as a means to support local economic development by creating and exploiting opportunities within the sports and sports based industries towards job creation and employment generation;
5. develop viable models as a step towards securing the political will that is essential to ensure that sports and physical education are incorporated into country development and international cooperation policies and agendas.

Finally, WSA will proactively work towards creating strategic sport-based partnerships that would work on a common framework for





UN Reports and Mandate

1. **A/59/268-Report of the Secretary-General-Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education**
2. **A/59/268/Add.1-Report of the Secretary-General-Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education**
3. **A/59/268-Rapport du Secrétaire general-Le sport au service de la paix et du développement : Année internationale du sport et de l'éducation physique**
4. **A/59/268/Add.1-Rapport du Secrétaire general-Le sport au service de la paix et du développement: Année internationale du sport et de l'éducation physique**
5. **A/60/217- Report of the Secretary-General-Sport for peace and development: International Year of Sport and Physical Education**
6. **A/60/217-Le sport au service de la paix et du développement : Année internationale du sport et de l'éducation physique Rapport du Secrétaire général**
7. **A/RES/58/5-Resolution adopted by the General Assembly-Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace**
8. **A/RES/58/6-Resolution adopted by the General Assembly-Building a peaceful and**





Frequently Asked Questions

Please find below the answers to questions concerning the WSA Centers and the educational programme (Sports Education Empowerment Program), which World Sports Alliance (“WSA”) would like to implement in certain underdeveloped countries and regions in furtherance of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

1) Is sport incorporated into the curriculum at the WSA Centers, or is it used just as a mechanism to draw children/teens towards supplemental educational opportunities at the centers?

World Sports Alliance has the vision to use the medium of sports to significantly contribute towards promoting development and peace as a foundation to a just, humane and equitable society and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The *Sports Education Empowerment Programme* (SEEP) is the first programme to be developed and implemented by WSA.

The programme operates as an *after-school activities programme* for ages 7 to 14 at the centre, which includes organized indoor and outdoor sports as well as educational computer games. The pedagogic tool will help improve the applied knowledge of Mathematics, Science, Geography, History, Languages etc.

The programme that has been developed is complementary to the curriculum and will be taken up after school for the holistic development of the child. But one of the main intentions of developing this programme has also been to make learning more interesting and thereby reduce drop-out rates.

2) Is the programme at the WSA Center complimentary to the curriculum being provided by local schools?

The WSA sport centers are being developed to serve as a facility for all the WSA programmes. SEEP is one of the programmes of WSA, which seeks to provide creative opportunities for children in an effort towards making learning interesting. The programme will seek opportunities for civic engagement within the community by encouraging stay home mothers, community youth and other local people to volunteer their time and skills to SEEP to coach sports activities and teach classes to the children at the center.

Students who have been involved in high-quality service-learning programmes demonstrate an increased sense of personal and social responsibility and are less likely to engage in “risk” behaviors. At the same time, these students show gains in motivation to learn, resulting in higher attendance rates and increased academic performance. SEEP has been developed with the sole intention to operate as an after-school programme and will by no means be established to compete or be a replacement to the national school systems established in the concerned country/region.

3) Would the WSA centers in effect replace public schools?

No, the programme will not replace the public schools systems. The programme shall complement children's education in an after-school format and will include organized indoor and outdoor sports as well as educational computer games which will help in accelerated learning.

4) How is the Software implemented?

WSA is in consultation with various organization and software companies which are developing Educational Softwares specifically for children between the ages 7-14. The Softwares implemented at the centers will be licensed products bought from legitimate sources.

5) How is “Sport for Peace” integrated into this initiative?

WSA is conscious of the great potential of sports in bringing people together, fostering unity, understanding, tolerance and love among people. Drawing from these essential ingredients, in communities with high crime rate, these centers will help keep children-at-risk off the streets. Youth coming from these communities often have pent-up aggressive emotions, which if not directed towards productive avenues could prove detrimental to society. These centers will enable the youths to find creative vents for their violent energies.

All forms of marginalization - social, cultural or religious, caused by gender, disability, or other forms of discrimination will be strongly discouraged.

6) Is gender inclusion an important pillar of WSAcenters?

Yes, gender inclusion is an important pillar of WSA centers. SEEP has taken elements from the Brighton Declaration and the Windhoek Call for Action both of which together conceptualize the international measures to promote women's participation in sport. The programme demonstrates an understanding of the gendered nature of sport and will promote gender equality through:

- A. planning, design and management of sports facilities to meet the needs of girls including exclusive changing rooms, women-only spaces and childcare;
- B. ensure equal level of access to and control over the resources of the center to both girls and boys,
- C. avoid reinforcing inequalities and crude stereotyping of games meant for boys/girls
- D. promote mixed gender games and activities to encourage cooperation, equality and respect between the sexes;
- E. have men and women coaches;
- F. include women as decision-makers in the sports management at the center;

7) What sports will be available for the youth?

WSA is looking forward to having organized indoor and outdoor sports as well as educational computer games. The programme will start with Soccer and some indoor games like Chess and others gradually; new sports will be implemented taking into consideration the country's preferences and the educational programme in place.

8) How will the WSAcenters be funded - activities and recruitment?

WSA along with the local government will seek the support of major international organizations/institutions and will help raise funds for the centers along with its partners, the private sector, the local communities, through several local and international events and sponsorship. The funds raised from these activities will specially be earmarked for the programme.

9) Who will staff these centers (local educators, international volunteers)?

The programme will be implemented in partnership with a local organization/institution which will be responsible for the day-to-day working of the center. However SEEP has been built on very strong lines of Community Building and seeks the involvement of stay home mothers, community youth and other local people who would be encouraged to volunteer their time and skills to coach sports activities and teach classes to the children at the center.

10) Are the local communities engaged in the development, success, and sustainability of these centers?

As mentioned earlier The Sports Education Empowerment Programme revolves round two concepts:

1. Empowering through Education
2. Community Building through Service-Learning

SEEP intends to evolve the *Service-Learning Partnership* and hence will seek opportunities for civic engagement within the community. The project is designed around the concept of Community building wherein parents and other young members participate in the program as volunteers. This will not only develop strong community bonds but will also ensure satisfactory ownership by the community in the management of the programme. It is also being perceived as a programme for continuing education where the children of today grow to take responsibility and participate tomorrow as community volunteers.

Additionally, the WSA team will seek the support of member-states and major civil-society stakeholders including the private sector towards building the north-south and south-south cooperation towards supporting the WSA Centers. This public-private sector component aimed to secure the programme's sustainability beyond WSA funding.

11) Is the ultimate goal crime reduction?

SEEP has the specific objectives of :

1. Providing complementary education through sports by creating WSA Centers to support and empower disadvantaged children through sports, arts, and culture which will promote their future self-sufficiency.
2. Improve pupils' performance in terms of General Knowledge and Sports Education by providing access to quality complementary education in the poor areas.
3. Actively involve the community and the local government in a large-scale effort towards building the Community.

Through these objectives, SEEP will make an effort towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in particular- Goal 2 (Achieve universal primary education) Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women) and Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development).



Though crime reduction is not the ultimate goal for the programme, it does intend to promote peace. The programme strongly believes that in communities with high crime rate, these centers will help keep children-at-risk off the streets and give a creative vent to their violent energies.

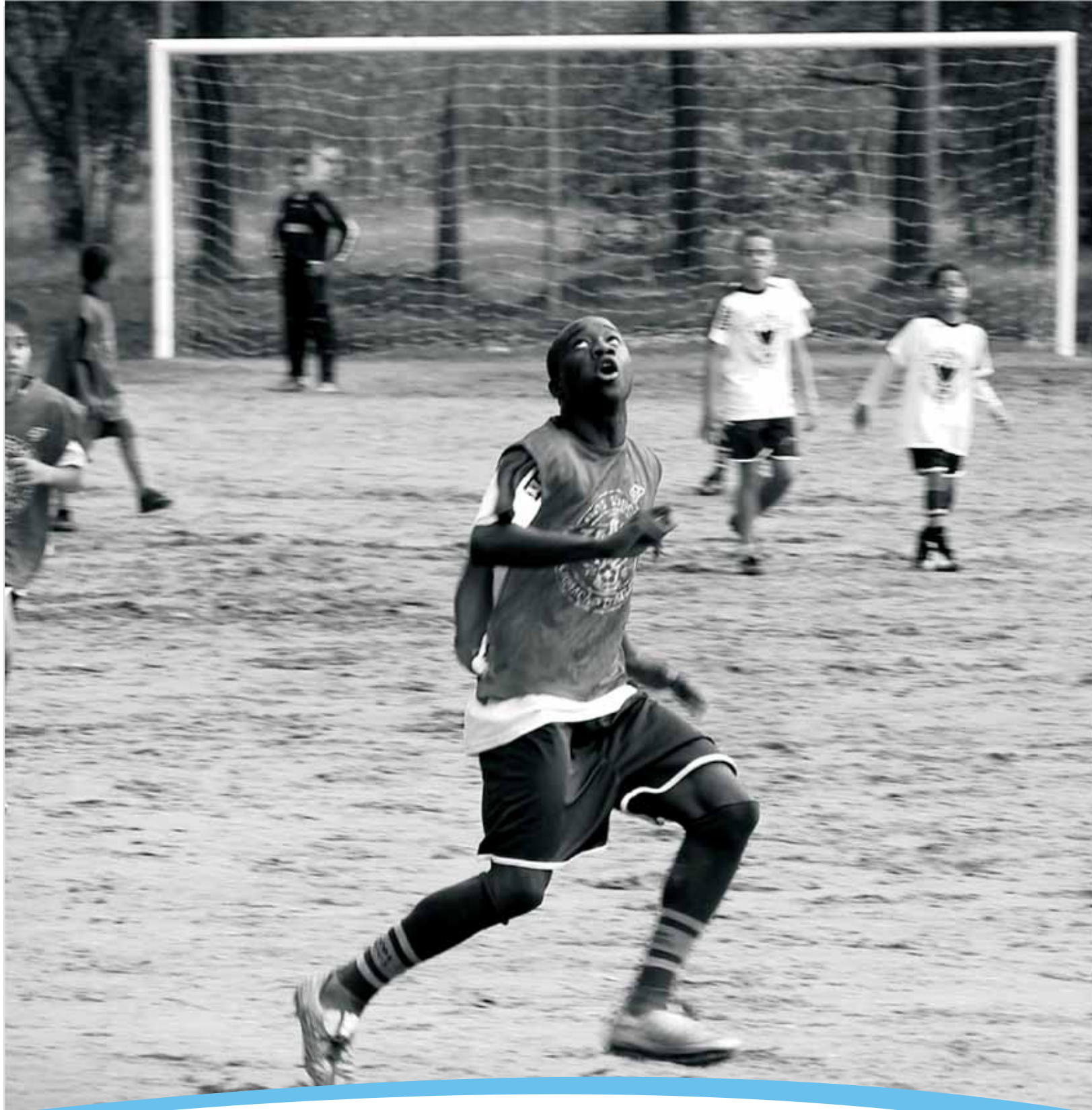
12) Is there a process for choosing which children/teens can participate?

These centers are community based and hence all children within the ages 7 to 14 can be enrolled at the center. There will be no discrimination made on the basis of gender, race, religion, nationality, citizenship or disability. The idea is to integrate the communities and promote peace. The process for choosing the children will be first-come first-served basis.

13) Are there monitoring and evaluation processes in place?

The monitoring formats will be developed in consultation with the local organization and the local government and conducted on a regular basis. The Evaluation processes will be conducted by an independent third party.

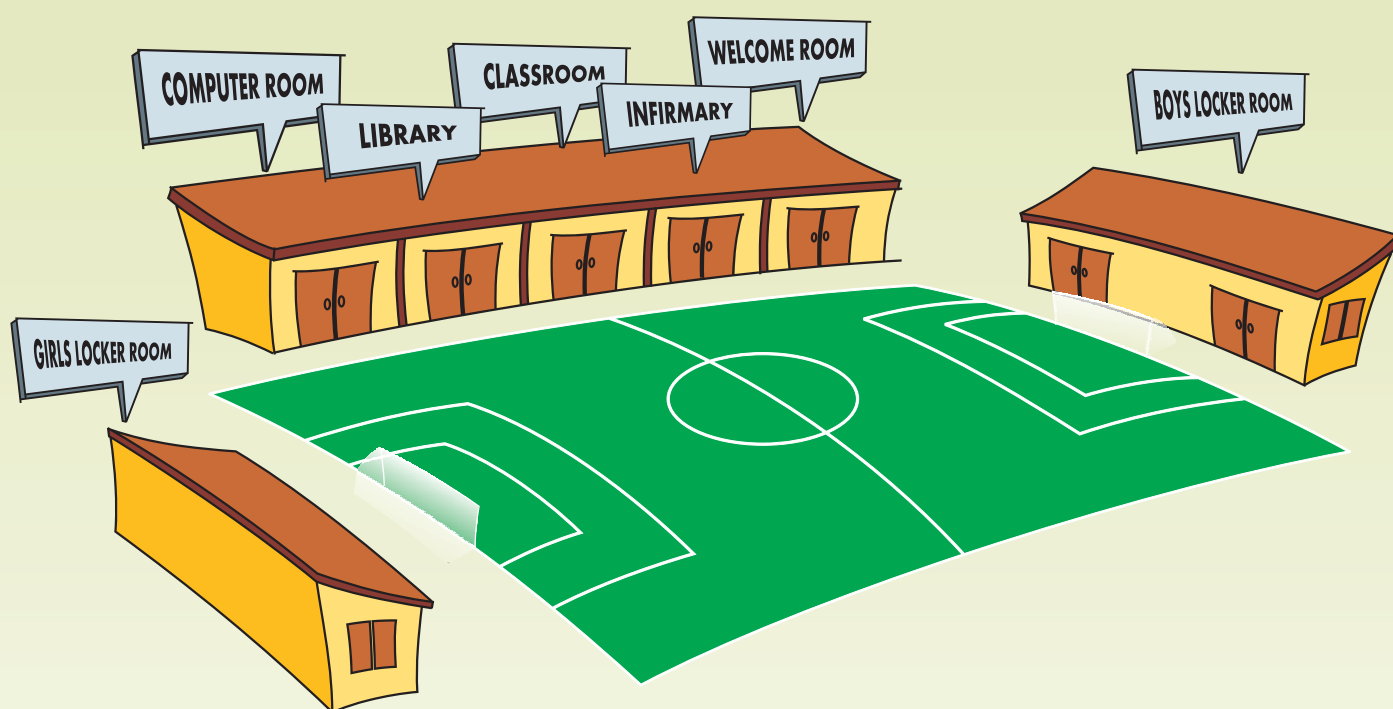




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World Sports Alliance Center



All the Programmes will use the same facility







MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

FOR

TRAINING EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION

BETWEEN

**UNITED NATIONS INFORMAL REGIONAL NETWORKS OF NGOs
(UN-NGO-IRENE)**

AND

WORLD SPORTS ALLIANCE (WSA)



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The UN-NGO-IRENE, NGO Section, DESA, and the World Sports Alliance (WSA) have established, in 2006, cooperation in the fields of training and education on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with a special focus on sports and physical education training (SPET). In order to continue this cooperation, and in view of the Platform of Action approved by AICESIS (Madrid, June 2006) and at the UN-NGO-IRENE meeting of coordinators (Amman, 2006), the parties have developed the following understanding:

1. Based on the principles of mutual benefit and respect for each other's independence, the two parties will:
 - a. Foster joint training activities, workshops and publications in MDGs/SPET;
 - b. Exchange joint training results and materials;
 - c. Develop and implement Regional and National Centres of Excellence for Training MDG Trainers, to be located in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America, in partnership with WSA and with civil society and funding entities;
 - d. Strengthen UN-NGO-IRENE central coordination and support its Central Coordinator to enter into agreements for the implementation of the Regional Centres of Excellence, for the Training of MDG Trainers, and for other MDG-related cooperation projects, such as those of interest to WSA;
 - e. Use the United Nations Trust Fund for UN-NGO-IRENE to channel the funds required for the implementation of projects, or agree on any other mechanism, as may be required. Any amounts placed into the UN Trust Fund UN-NGO-IRENE shall be earmarked for the specific projects as determined by the parties and the amounts shall be later disbursed from such Trust Fund in accordance with the provisions of an agreement to be executed by the parties for that specific purpose. WSA will lead the fund raising effort to sustain the global budget required for the implementation of this MoU.
2. In order to carry out the above-mentioned activities, a detailed plan of action may be agreed to upon consultation between the two parties, and specific contractual arrangements for each implementation phase and their management may be agreed between the parties, as required.
3. It is implicit that each and every activity undertaken under this MoU is approved by the appropriate officials at each party and must fall within each party's legal and financial regulations.
4. In order to facilitate and enrich the content of the mutual cooperation, both parties may agree to include other agencies and/or entities to this MoU.
5. The UN-NGO-IRENE and the WSA, designate the following officers to serve as a liaison between the two parties:

For UN-NGO-IRENE:	Hanifa Mezoui, Chief, NGO Section, DESA
For WSA:	Alain Lemieux, President, WSA

6. This MoU shall be effective on and after the date of its signing by the authorized representatives of the two parties, and shall remain in force until either party wishes to

terminate. In order to terminate, a written advance notice must be sent at least two (2) months in advance.

7. The MoU may be modified at any time after due consultation between the two parties.

Hanifa Mezoui
Coordinator
United Nations -NGO-IRENE

Hanifa Mezoui
Date: 26.01.07

Alain Lemieux
President
World Sports Alliance

[Signature]
Date: 26-01-07



**Séminaire International pour
l'Expérimentation et la Validation de
l'objectif pédagogique en Education
Physique et en Sport axé sur l'objectif
du Millénaire pour le Développement**

**Expérimentation et Validation des Modules
Pédagogiques EPS/OMD Santé-Education
Physique, Football et Egalité Homme-Femme**

Rapport Général

**Rabat - Maroc
09/05/2007**

Résumé

Le séminaire international sur l'insertion des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD) dans l'enseignement de l'éducation physique et du sport s'est tenu à Rabat du 6 au 9 mai 2007 sous le Haut Patronage de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI.

Ce séminaire s'inscrit dans le projet pour la mobilisation des ressources, initié par *World Sports Alliance* (WSA), les Réseaux Régionaux Informels d'ONG de l'ONU (UN-NGO-IRENE), l'Association Internationale des Formateurs en Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (AIFOMD), l'Association Internationale des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions Similaires (AICESIS).

Ce séminaire résulte d'un processus mis en route par l'organisation de quatre tables rondes menées par l'AICESIS au cours de 2005 et 2006 à Paris, Alger, Brasilia et Pékin. Ce processus a bénéficié de l'appui de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI qui a, dans un Message adressé à la session de Haut Segment de la session ECOSOC du 6 juillet 2006, insisté sur l'intérêt qu'accorde le Maroc à la promotion du sport en tant que facteur de développement local et de soutien à l'éducation et à l'emploi. Le Message Royal a conforté la proposition de la WSA, faite lors de cette même session, que la première initiative spécifique de formation aux OMD soit réalisée à travers l'éducation physique et les sports.

Cette initiative est à l'origine de la réunion du premier atelier d'experts internationaux sur l'enseignement des OMD, à New York en septembre 2006, accueilli par la WSA en collaboration avec la section du Département des Affaires Economiques et Sociales (DAES).

En décembre 2006, un mémorandum d'accord avec le Réseau régional informel ONU-ONG a été signé, pour la mise en œuvre de l'initiative « Outils et Matériels de formation en éducation physique et sportive (EPS) visant les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement ».

L'objet de la session Euro-Afrique a été de soumettre à l'expérimentation et à la validation des modules pédagogiques EPS/OMD, selon un protocole original qui repose sur l'analyse des besoins régionaux et des communautés de pratique locale, un modèle transférable à d'autres secteurs de formation aux OMD, à d'autres régions du monde, à d'autres publics cibles, à d'autres usagers finaux.

La Déclaration de Rabat, ayant sanctionné les travaux de ce séminaire, stipule que ses conclusions et ses recommandations du séminaire international soient portées par la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité, au Segment de Haut Niveau à la session de fond de l'ECOSOC en juillet 2007 à Genève, sur le thème « Renforcement des efforts visant à l'éradication de la pauvreté et de la faim par le biais d'un partenariat global pour le Développement ».

La déclaration de Rabat a également consacré l'adhésion du Royaume du Maroc, de la République du Niger et de la République Dominicaine, « à l'Organisation Intergouvernementale (OIG) *World Sports Alliance* (WSA) à titre des trois premiers Pays qui serviront de projet pilote en Afrique et en Amérique Latine pour le déploiement des Centres communautaires et sportifs WSA se voulant la continuité des Centre d'Excellence au niveau local ».

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I. Introduction

Le séminaire international sur l'insertion des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement dans l'enseignement de l'éducation physique et du sport s'est tenu à Rabat du 6 au 9 mai 2007 sous le haut patronage de Sa majesté le Roi Mohammed VI. Il a donné lieu à un double événement : la mise en œuvre d'un protocole pédagogique de modules de formation aux OMD mais également la consécration de *World Sports Alliance* (WSA) en tant qu'organisation intergouvernementale.

L'objet de cette session Euro-Afrique avait pour mission l'expérimentation et la validation des modules pédagogiques EPS/OMD sur le thème santé-éducation physique, football et égalité homme-femme.

Comme l'a rappelé le Professeur Alain Lorient, Vice-Président de l'AIFFOMD, l'enjeu et l'essence de la démarche s'inscrivent dans le cadre du développement humanitaire qui est celui de la Déclaration du Millénaire adoptée par tous les Chefs d'Etat. Le but poursuivi dans cet exercice d'enseignement, d'éducation et de formation, est de faire en sorte que puissent être assurées la promotion, la dissémination, la propagation des idées, des huit objectifs définis par les Chefs d'Etats de la planète.

Afin d'initier ce processus, le vecteur de l'éducation physique et du sport a été choisi comme premier moyen de pénétrer les pratiques et les esprits des jeunes, des parents et des familles. La spécificité de ce séminaire, faisant suite à l'atelier d'experts réunis à New York en septembre 2006, est caractérisée par son enjeu régional et par l'enjeu du contenu expérimental. La finalité de cette session est la validation d'un protocole et d'une méthodologie transférables, de produits et de modules de formation répondant à des besoins définis dans un contexte régional.

II. Contexte du séminaire

Le séminaire de Rabat est la première phase opérationnelle d'un processus qui trouve son origine en 2000 à la suite de la Déclaration du Millénaire signée à l'unanimité par les 192 Chefs d'Etat.

Les huit Objectifs du Millénaire définis en 2001, à implanter à l'échéance de 2015, ont conduit à la construction d'un protocole multipartenarial entre les Conseils Économiques et Sociaux, les organisations de la société civile et les institutions d'enseignement. Dans cette perspective, quatre Tables Rondes menées par l'AICESIS se réunissent au cours de 2005 et 2006 à Paris, Alger, Brasília et Pékin.

A Genève, le 7 juillet 2006, lors de la session de fond, Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI adresse un message au Segment de Haut Niveau du Conseil Economique et Social des Nations Unies (Sa Majesté Mohammed VI, 2006 – annexe 1). Dans ce message royal, porté par Madame Zoulikha Nasri, Conseillère auprès de Sa Majesté, le Roi Mohammed VI considère le sport comme un élément de base du développement et porte un intérêt particulier aux actions menées dans ce secteur aux niveaux national, régional et international.

Sa Majesté Le Roi Mohammed VI affirme son soutien aux agences des Nations Unies pour toute action en faveur de la paix et du développement. Il montre la nécessité de coordonner les efforts dans ce secteur. Le monarque souligne l'action de la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité, une institution qui dispose d'un statut consultatif auprès de l'ECOSOC. L'intégration des jeunes est une préoccupation constante de la Fondation. A cette fin, elle a construit et équipé des centres qui sont utilisés par de nombreuses associations, organisations non gouvernementales et acteurs collectifs locaux afin de promouvoir l'intégration par la formation professionnelle et d'autres activités. Les sports, les loisirs, la culture constituent des vecteurs essentiels.

Dans cette perspective, Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI soutient le programme développé par *World Sports Alliance* pour réaliser les Objectifs du Millénaire, par le sport et l'éducation physique, dont l'implantation au Maroc est envisagée.

A Rabat, le 7 mai 2007, les signatures, officialisant l'adhésion du Royaume du Maroc, de la République du Niger et de la République Dominicaine à l'Organisation Inter Gouvernementale *World Sports Alliance*, établissent ces pays comme premiers pays pilotes pour le déploiement des Centres communautaires et sportifs WSA en continuité, au niveau local, des Centres d'Excellence.

A Genève, le 3 juillet 2007, **La Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité** présentera les conclusions et recommandations de ce séminaire, au Segment de haut niveau à la session de l'ECOSOC, sur le thème des efforts visant à « l'Eradication de la Pauvreté et de la Faim par le biais d'un Partenariat Global pour le Développement ».

Les travaux de cette première session africaine ont été accueillis au Centre National Mohammed VI des handicapés. Ce lieu est hautement symbolique de la solidarité érigée par la Fondation Mohammed V, dont Madame Zoulikha Nasri, souligne les actions sectorielles, depuis sa création en 1999, et réaffirme le soutien de Sa Majesté Le Roi Mohammed VI à

l'égard des nouvelles missions définies par l'ECOSOC, auprès duquel la Fondation bénéficie du statut consultatif.

III. Déroulement du séminaire

1. Discours d'ouverture du séminaire

Ainsi que le mentionne Madame Hanifa Mezoui, Directrice à l'ONU de la section des ONG, l'UN-NGO-IRENE, le concept de solidarité est corollaire de la notion de partenariat. Ce séminaire est l'exemple même de l'expression d'un partenariat multiple, puisqu'il est la première phase opérationnelle du projet initié par *World Sports Alliance* (WSA), les Réseaux Régionaux Informels d'ONG de l'ONU (UN-NGO-IRENE), l'Association Internationale des Formateurs en Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (AIFOMD), l'Association Internationale des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions Similaires, regroupant soixante-cinq ECOSOC nationaux (l'AICESIS). Cette association est représentée au séminaire de Rabat par Monsieur Raphaël Hadas Lebel qui indique que l'AICESIS couvre les deux tiers de la population mondiale et que son objectif est de promouvoir les échanges et le dialogue entre des partenaires économiques et sociaux en valorisant leurs rôles dans le processus de décision des pays démocratiques.

Le partenariat politique s'est exprimé par l'appui des quatre Présidents des pays qui ont hébergé les quatre Tables Rondes régionales, portant sur les OMD et encourageant toute initiative conduisant à la réalisation des OMD dans les pays membres de l'AICESIS, à Paris, à Alger, à Brasilia, à Pékin en 2005 et 2006, dont ce séminaire est un peu le résultat.

Le partenariat académique conçoit et produit les outils pédagogiques grâce à l'AIFOMD et aux universitaires et aux collaborateurs de la société civile internationale, qui présentent des projets d'outils comme, par exemple, les modules élaborés par les Experts euro-africains dans le cadre de ce séminaire.

La mise en action de ces partenariats conduira à la réussite de ce projet. Monsieur Nicolas Frizon de Lamotte représentant de l'UNITAR (Institut des Nations Unies pour la Formation et la Recherche) qui est l'un des partenaires dudit projet, a rappelé que l'UNITAR est la première institution des Nations Unies s'occupant de formation et chef de file pour la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire,

L'année 2007 correspond au mi-parcours de l'application des Objectifs du Millénaire comme le mentionne Madame Saida Agrebi, Coordinatrice pour la Région Afrique de UN-NGO-IRENE. Cependant, l'avancée du projet tant en Afrique que dans le monde reste au mieux modeste au pire inexistante. L'atteinte des huit Objectifs du Millénaire décidée par les Chefs d'Etat ne pourra se réaliser que grâce à un partenariat efficient entre les décideurs politiques, le secteur privé pour le soutien financier, les parlementaires pour le législatif, les universitaires pour les recherches académiques, la société civile pour l'action sur le terrain et les médias pour le relais de l'information, l'horizon 2015 pouvant encore être atteint à cette condition.

Monsieur Frantz G. Verret, Coordonnateur de la Région Caraïbes pour UN-NGO-IRENE en tant qu'observateur au séminaire de Rabat, rappelle, que la Fondation haïtienne pour l'habitat et l'intégration des sans abris a été fondée en 1991 et a intégré, en amont de la Déclaration du Millénaire, les objectifs pour l'élimination de la pauvreté, de la taudification et pour le renforcement de l'hygiène publique. La Fondation souhaite organiser, en 2007, le deuxième Forum Haïti Habitat. Monsieur F.G. Verret désire, à la suite de ce séminaire de Rabat, œuvrer afin que Haïti adhère à la WSA.

Le Président de la WSA, Monsieur Alain Lemieux, précise que le groupe d'experts se réunit pour la deuxième fois depuis que la décision, de créer les modules en éducation physique et en sport basés sur les objectifs de formation en OMD, a été prise. Entre le séminaire de New York et le séminaire de Rabat des études régionales ont été entreprises et notamment dans les régions Europe et Afrique dont la session de Rabat est la concrétisation.

2. Présentation des objectifs du séminaire

Le Président du groupe des experts, le Professeur Gilles Klein en tant que chef de projet de la session Euro-Afrique rappelle les procédures d'implantation des objectifs du millénaire (Klein, 2007a – annexe 6) et précise les orientations du travail psychopédagogique qui sera mené à Rabat. Pour ce séminaire, il était essentiel de proposer une approche intégrée de la formation aux OMD en croisant les thèmes pour concevoir les modules. Il était aussi essentiel de commencer par l'Afrique, l'atteinte des OMD se posant de façon cruciale en Afrique, plus qu'ailleurs. Il était tout aussi important de commencer par la santé et l'égalité homme femme.

La dimension pratique est au cœur du projet et du protocole, par l'insertion dans le contexte local et par la nécessité d'avoir toujours cette préoccupation de fournir des illustrations concrètes d'intervention sur le stade, dans la classe, pour que les enfants, dans les familles, le quartier, la cité, puissent avoir des outils concrets pour s'approprier les OMD. Ainsi, la plupart des experts, des entraîneurs, professeurs d'éducation physique ont cette double préoccupation à la fois théorique mais aussi pratique.

Les valeurs dont parleront les experts, sont loin de rester génériques et générales. Il s'agira donc, de parler des valeurs qui se transmettent dans des communautés de pratiques, des connaissances qui s'élaborent et se construisent toujours dans des contextes bien particuliers. C'est pourquoi, le souci majeur est celui du terrain de deux façons, partir d'abord, d'une analyse des besoins, ensuite en cherchant toujours à illustrer, les propositions dans les activités et sportives, par des interventions concrètes, utiles aux formateurs, aux entraîneurs, aux étudiants, aux professeurs d'éducation physique.

3. Présentation du programme du séminaire

L'expérimentation est l'aboutissement, ainsi que l'a rappelé le Professeur François Lorient coordonnateur du projet EPS/OMD pour la mobilisation des ressources, d'un exercice qui a débuté en septembre 2006 à New York, dans le cadre d'un atelier chargé d'étudier le développement de la formation aux OMD en Education Physique et Sport.

Le protocole expérimental suivi par le Professeur Gilles Klein consiste à soumettre à l'expérimentation deux modules : santé et égalité homme femme ; football et égalité homme femme (Klein, 2007b – annexe 7). Sur ces deux thèmes, deux groupes d'experts africains ont été constitués pour procéder à une analyse des besoins spécifiques à l'Afrique. L'objectif, qui leur a été assigné, est de fournir des connaissances sous la forme de modules destinés aux centres d'excellence régionaux et aux centres communautaires WSA. Une fois formalisés, ces modules pourront être édités sur support papier, CD ROM ou produits e-learning.

Le projet d'ensemble et le modèle d'implantation des OMD ont été proposés dans le cadre des études régionales. Le cahier des charges des modules (Klein, 2007c – annexe 8) s'articule autour de quatre principes : viser (préciser les objectifs), observer (situer les populations africaines), comprendre (réunir les connaissances) et intervenir (donner des exemples d'intervention).

En amont du Séminaire de Rabat, les experts ont travaillé sur deux documents réalisés en Europe sur la santé et le football. D'une part, un document sur la santé et l'EP.S leur proposait une documentation recueillie en Europe sur les thèmes suivants : l'entretien corporel et la médecine préventive, l'EP.S et les maladies graves, l'EP.S et la santé au travail, l'obésité, l'EP.S et l'autonomie de la personne âgée, la lutte contre le dopage. D'autre part, un ouvrage sur le football, en cours de rédaction montrait la contribution de cette activité aux objectifs du Millénaire sur les thèmes suivants : éducation, cohésion sociale, santé, développement, environnement. Ces documents ont été réalisés spécifiquement pour le séminaire, étaient accompagnés d'un cahier des charges et de recommandations, et focalisés sur les OMD, envoyés à chacun des experts six semaines avant le séminaire. Afin de pouvoir produire un travail collectif et efficient à Rabat, il était impératif que les experts suivent la même procédure (Klein, 2007d – annexe 9).

4. Profil des experts

Les experts sollicités sont tous formateurs de formateurs, issus d'universités, d'écoles normales supérieures, ou de fédérations sportives en Afrique (annexes 11 et 12). Leur affiliation africaine est essentielle. Les modules de formation doivent en effet être élaborés, de façon générique à partir des besoins des populations africaines, de façon spécifique, du Maghreb, de l'Afrique sub-saharienne francophone et de l'Afrique australe et de l'Est.

5. Expérimentation

L'expérimentation s'est opérée autour de deux thèmes Santé et Football s'articulant à un troisième thème commun, la question de l'égalité homme femme. Deux groupes d'experts ont été constitués, en amont du séminaire, en fonction du critère de leur expertise singulière dans le champ concerné. Le travail des experts, au cours de l'expérimentation s'est organisé en alternance de session plénière et d'ateliers spécifiques. Lors de la session pratique, l'ensemble des experts et des observateurs se sont rendu au stade de l'Association Sportive des Forces Armées Royales pour assister à l'atelier pratique. Les travaux des ateliers se sont tenus sous la conduite de leurs modérateurs respectifs.

5.1 Le groupe d'experts Santé a travaillé sous la conduite de son modérateur Monsieur Farid Dadouchi.

Le thème de la santé et l'égalité homme femme a été l'objet de cet atelier, la santé y a été définie comme le bien être physique, mais aussi le bien être mental et social.

L'objectif de cet atelier était d'expérimenter et de valider le module pédagogique santé/OMD à partir d'un protocole axé sur l'analyse des besoins locaux et des communautés de pratique locale.

Le déroulement des travaux a suivi trois phases :

- une phase de mise en commun des travaux individuels réalisés par chaque expert, en amont du séminaire, à partir du dossier santé pilote ;
- une phase de synthèse consensuelle des travaux individuels sur les besoins régionaux ;
- une phase d'élaboration et d'écriture collective d'un syllabus du module pédagogique Santé/Egalité homme femme /OMD Afrique.

Le modérateur du groupe a rendu les résultats suivants en session plénière :

Un ensemble de thèmes a été privilégié, entre autres la connaissance du corps et le rôle du sport dans sa maîtrise, l'importance de l'éducation et de certaines valeurs extrêmement importantes pour améliorer certaines conditions sociales, l'égalité homme femme et son importance pour le développement, la responsabilité individuelle et communautaire.

Un ensemble d'actions a été envisagé, des actions non pas isolées, mais des actions transversales qui pourraient toucher en même temps l'ensemble des thèmes tout en abordant également l'ensemble des autres objectifs du millénaire.

Ces actions se manifestent à travers un ensemble d'activités physiques, mais aussi la mise en place d'outils d'accès à la connaissance du corps, de ses grandes fonctions et des risques auxquels le corps est exposé, des actions transversales permettant la diffusion de valeurs pour améliorer le climat social et également la parité homme femme.

Le syllabus produit par les experts de l'atelier Santé égalité homme femme est annexé au rapport (Dadouchi et coll., 2007 – annexe 5). Il propose des thèmes spécifiquement adaptés au contexte africain.

Le syllabus du groupe santé aborde les thèmes suivants : connaissance du corps humain et rôle du sport, l'éducation, la santé de la reproduction et les risques, la propreté, l'hygiène et la salubrité, l'égalité homme-femme, l'éducation de la vie familiale et conjugale, responsabilité individuelle et communautaire, les activités physiques comme moyen de lutte.

5.2 Le groupe d'experts Football a travaillé sous la conduite de son modérateur Monsieur Taïb Bennani.

Le thème du football et l'égalité homme femme a été l'objet de cet atelier, le football étant défini comme une pratique associant l'éducation, la santé, l'égalité, le partenariat et l'environnement.

L'objectif de cet atelier était d'expérimenter et de valider le module pédagogique football/OMD à partir d'un protocole axé sur l'analyse des besoins locaux et des communautés de pratique locale.

Le déroulement des travaux a suivi trois phases :

- une phase de mise en commun des travaux individuels réalisés par chaque expert, en amont du séminaire, à partir du dossier football pilote ;
- une phase de synthèse consensuelle des travaux individuels sur les besoins régionaux ;
- une phase d'élaboration et d'écriture collective d'un syllabus du module pédagogique Football/Egalité homme femme /OMD Afrique.

Le modérateur du groupe a rendu les résultats suivants en session plénière :

La démarche empruntée par les experts de l'atelier football établit un choix à partir des huit OMD. Le choix s'est effectué à partir de l'analyse des besoins dans lesquels vont s'insérer les OMD, entre autres l'analyse des caractéristiques de la population, l'analyse des motivations, des attentes et des aspirations des jeunes africains et l'analyse des conditions de réalisation humaines et matérielles.

L'objectif terminal de l'atelier était de vérifier dans quelle mesure les Objectifs du Millénaire pouvaient constituer un croisement entre le sport en général et le football en particulier.

L'expérimentation a permis de prendre conscience que dans les pratiques, les Objectifs du Millénaire peuvent constituer un éclairage.

La démarche empruntée par les experts de l'atelier football établit un choix à partir des huit OMD. Le choix s'est effectué à partir de l'analyse des besoins dans lesquels vont s'insérer les OMD, entre autres l'analyse des caractéristiques de la population, l'analyse des motivations, des attentes et des aspirations des jeunes africains et l'analyse des conditions de réalisation humaines et matérielles.

Le syllabus produit par les experts de l'atelier Football et égalité homme femme est annexé au rapport (Bennani et coll, 2007 – annexe 4). Il propose des thèmes spécifiquement adaptés au contexte africain.

5.3. La session pratique de football mixte a été animée et préparée par Monsieur Aldelkader Najib, agrégé d'éducation physique et sportive, conjointement avec Monsieur Taïb Bennani modérateur de l'atelier football et Monsieur Moussa Berrahou cadre de la fédération marocaine de football.

Cette session pratique a été accueillie au stade de l'Association Sportive des Forces Armées Royales.

L'objectif de cette session était d'illustrer par la pratique l'appropriation des OMD par des jeunes.

Le déroulement de la séquence pratique a suivi quatre phases :

- une phase d'échauffement donnant priorité au thème de la santé ;
- une phase d'apprentissage insistant sur la co-éducation entre garçons et filles ;
- une phase de jeu valorisant les résultats des filles ;
- une phase d'échanges entre les jeunes et les experts et les observateurs sur les relations vécues entre le football et les OMD.

Le bilan de la session pratique a montré la possibilité d'utiliser une activité pratiquée de façon courante, pour éduquer les enfants et les jeunes aux objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

Les situations pratiquées relient le football à l'égalité homme-femme, à la santé, à la lutte contre le SIDA, au respect des règles facilitant la cohésion sociale (Bennani et coll, 2007).

Les enfants qui ont contribué à la session pratique ont aussi témoigné de la liaison qui pouvait se faire entre l'éducation, la santé et la pratique du football en terme de vécu dans une situation quotidienne.

Après le séminaire, les experts africains sont en mesure de rédiger les deux modules destinés à être publiés et transmis aux centres d'excellence régionaux, nationaux et communautaires en Afrique.

6. Discours de clôture

Monsieur le Ministre El Habib El Malki relève une nouvelle réalité porteuse d'espoir parce que le partenariat qui existe actuellement dans plusieurs pays entre les Etats, la société civile, est un nouveau vecteur de cohésion sociale (El Malki, 2007 – annexe 2). Ce partenariat Etat-société civile a permis de conférer à la cohésion sociale une véritable priorité et ceci souligne que réduire les zones de pauvreté, lutter contre la marginalisation, réunir les conditions pour mieux défendre et mieux garantir la dignité humaine passent par une société vivante, une société où on permet une synergie, une dynamique, une manière d'associer toutes ces composantes.

La nouvelle réalité du monde permet, grâce à l'imagination de la société civile à travers ses propres instruments d'intervention, de corriger ce que ne peut pas faire l'Etat, permet d'ajuster ce que l'Etat, par moment, oublie de faire ou n'arrive pas à bien faire. C'est cette interactivité profonde qui, malgré toute une série de problèmes, fait des avancées dans ce que l'on peut appeler la démocratie sociale. Mais ce nouveau type de partenariat Etat société civile n'a de sens que s'il est soutenu, conforté, prolongé par un autre type de partenariat à l'échelle internationale.

Le Maghreb est présent dans cette nouvelle dynamique qui a pour finalité de rendre à l'homme où il se trouve sa dignité, de faire de cette région un véritable espace où le Maghrébin, où l'Africain pourra se doter progressivement de tous les moyens pour qu'il puisse s'épanouir et contribuer à une véritable stabilité, à un développement durable dans notre zone euro méditerranéenne.

Monsieur le Ministre Abdoul Ramane Scydou exprime, au nom du gouvernement du Niger, des mots de gratitude et de remerciement, à l'endroit du Royaume du Maroc, pour son accueil et à la Conseillère de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI, un mot de félicitation « pour tous les efforts qu'elle développe pour magnifier, à la grande satisfaction du peuple marocain, de l'Afrique et du monde entier, cette Fondation qui a des objectifs les plus nobles ». Le Président de la WSA est félicité pour cette

initiative qui donne l'opportunité au Niger de saisir ce grand chantier qui rejoint une vision partagée au Niger. Le Ministre prend l'engagement au nom du gouvernement du Niger et de son peuple de ne ménager aucun effort pour ce projet qui ambitionne d'apporter les solutions les plus attendues par rapport aux OMD et assure que le Niger saura honorer tout cet engagement.

L'Ambassadeur Lorenzo au nom de son gouvernement et du Ministre Felipe Jay Payano félicite et remercie Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI, le gouvernement du Maroc, la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité et l'ensemble des partenaires pour cette initiative. L'éducation physique et le sport tiennent un rôle important tant au plan individuel qu'au plan national et mondial, en augmentant la capacité personnelle, la connaissance de soi et la santé. L'éducation contribue à la croissance économique et sociale en ayant un impact sur le développement durable. Ainsi, à tous les niveaux, individuel, national, mondial, le sport et l'éducation physique ont un impact positif pour le développement durable, représentent un vecteur d'égalité et de liberté et constituent un moyen de lutte contre le VIH, la malaria et autres maladies.

La République Dominicaine est un des pays « pilote » qui a pu, grâce à la Déclaration du Millénaire, comprendre ce qu'étaient les priorités au regard de l'évaluation des besoins et ainsi employer les ressources de manière plus efficace. Les OMD fournissent l'occasion de développement, de lutte contre la pauvreté. La République Dominicaine a mobilisé tous les acteurs locaux en créant un pacte national s'attachant l'effort et l'engagement de tous. Le sport est un outil pour développer les partenariats entre pays développés et pays en voie de développement en vue de la réalisation des OMD. Le sport est un outil de développement et de projet comme une occasion de développer une société solidaire et une économie équitable.

Le Président du Conseil Economique et Social et Culturel du Niger, Son Excellence Monsieur Cheiffou Amadou, représentant l'AICESIS, affirme que le séminaire de Rabat constitue une démonstration tangible, à petite échelle de ce qu'il faut faire à grande échelle. Des responsables gouvernementaux, des experts et des membres de la responsabilité civile ont finalisé la mise au point d'outils pédagogiques destinés à l'enseignement des OMD par la pratique de l'éducation physique et sportive. Il s'agit de la concrétisation d'une idée originale, inédite, cette idée est en train de devenir, à la fois une initiative et une méthode qui, si elles étaient multipliées, contribueraient fortement à la réalisation rapide des OMD.

Le défi majeur du siècle réside dans le changement, en particulier la vitesse à laquelle les bouleversements se produisent. La question des affaires du monde devient un chantier de plus en plus difficile tant les sociétés se fissurent à travers les inégalités et les violences. Les pays retardataires s'inquiètent que ce grand défi de la vitesse les laisse encore en marge de l'histoire, loin de ce vol sélectif de l'humanité vers le futur.

La pauvreté est un fléau, une pandémie susceptible de nous engloutir en ce qu'elle peut menacer la paix sociale et la stabilité du monde. Le salut de l'humanité réside dans la conjugaison nécessaire des forces et des intelligences, dans la fraternité et la solidarité, entre les peuples. Assurer la dignité humaine, donner un sens à la vie et sauver la paix et la démocratie en cela, le sport constitue un tremplin incomparable.

Ce séminaire a mis en exergue une méthode qui est celle de la politique de la collectivité, de la solidarité, du partenariat entre les gouvernements, les organisations internationales, la société civile. Cette méthode constitue un nouvel espoir de développement durable et de paix.

Madame Hanifa Mezoui considère que ce séminaire constitue un moment historique de la Déclaration du Millénaire, les OMD se traduisant en outils et produits de logique. Ce séminaire est le fruit de plusieurs mois de travail intensif visant deux objectifs résultant des quatre Tables Rondes régionales de l'AICESIS : introduire les OMD dans l'enseignement et la formation et mettre l'Education Physique et le Sport au service des OMD. Ces deux approches innovatrices conduisent, d'une part à diffuser et à promouvoir dans les établissements d'enseignement et de formation les OMD et d'autre part, à mobiliser les milieux sportifs et de l'éducation physique et sportive afin qu'ils s'engagent plus activement dans la défense et l'illustration des OMD, en vue de leur réalisation pour 2015.

Les produits pédagogiques élaborés au cours de ce séminaire permettront de se mettre d'accord pour construire de véritables partenariats solides, constants et transparents entre les Conseils Economiques et Sociaux, la société civile et les universités pour la diffusion élargie de ces outils et produits pédagogiques EPS/OMD. Ces partenariats en faveur des outils et des stratégies appropriés feront contraste avec le silence criant qui a marqué les sept premières années de la Déclaration du Millénaire, dans les milieux d'enseignement. Ces stratégies devraient être ajustées aux cinq continents du monde.

Le Conseil Economique et Social (ECOSOC) des Nations Unies est un organe créé par la Charte de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Il est chargé aujourd'hui d'assurer le suivi des grandes problématiques du

développement économique et social, du développement durable, du développement pour la position de la femme, la population, du financement du développement, qui ont fait l'objet de conférences, et de nourrir au niveau mondial le dialogue sur les questions de développement. Le Conseil Economique et Social se charge, dans ce cas, de suivre l'évolution des OMD au premier rang desquels la diminution de la moitié de la pauvreté d'ici 2015.

Afin de donner effet au dialogue mondial sur les grandes problématiques de développement, qui est au cœur du mandat du Conseil, et d'accroître la cohérence des acteurs internationaux, les chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement ont décidé de deux innovations majeures dans le programme de travail du Conseil. L'une est la « Réunion Ministérielle Annuelle » et consiste à examiner sur le fond les progrès accomplis dans l'application des textes issus des grandes conférences et réunions au sommet des Nations Unies. Ces Réunions ministérielles annuelles couvriront l'échelon national comme le niveau régional et international et le Conseil arrêtera un ou plusieurs thèmes à examiner chaque année.

La seconde innovation est le « Forum de la coopération pour le développement », réunion de haut niveau qui aura lieu tous les deux ans. Elle rassemblera l'ensemble de tous les acteurs de la coopération, non seulement du système de l'ONU, mais aussi les acteurs bilatéraux et régionaux (bailleurs de fonds, Commission européenne, banques régionales de développement entre autres) afin d'examiner les tendances de la coopération pour le développement et favoriser la cohérence des activités entre les différents partenaires.

Ces Objectifs du Millénaire ne sont donc pas des orientations générales et abstraites, mais sont tous interconnectés pour atteindre enfin une liberté plus grande pour tous. En 2005, année du soixantième anniversaire des Nations Unies, au moment où nous avons fait le tour des crises planétaires, Monsieur Kofi Annan, alors Secrétaire Général, dans son rapport global, a repris les éléments d'une action commune en faveur d'un monde reconnaissant que le développement, la sécurité et les droits de l'homme sont indissociablement liés.

Cette volonté d'atteindre les OMD est également pleinement visible dans le choix du thème du Segment de Haut Niveau du Conseil économique et social, fixé pour 2007. Celui-ci vise au « Renforcement des efforts visant à éradiquer la pauvreté et la faim, y compris par le biais d'un partenariat global pour le développement » qui n'est que le prolongement de celui de l'an passé : « Création à l'échelon national et international d'un

environnement favorable à un plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous, et étude de son impact sur le développement durable ».

La décision d'adopter ce thème est d'une importance cruciale, puisque cette thématique recouvre plusieurs aspects fondamentaux de l'action de l'ONU. Les politiques adoptées doivent viser à combattre la pauvreté et la faim, sont donc visés les groupes particulièrement vulnérables, par exemple les enfants, les femmes, les handicapés pour ne citer que ceux-là. Ces politiques doivent également être pensées au niveau national aussi bien qu'international. Le droit au développement est maintenant reconnu comme un droit inaliénable de l'homme en vertu duquel, toute personne humaine et tous les peuples ont le droit de participer et de contribuer à un développement économique, social, culturel et politique. L'ensemble des peuples de tous les continents et de toutes les régions peuvent y prétendre. Nous devons maintenant agir à tous les niveaux pour faire de ce droit une réalité sur le continent africain. Pour cela, il est absolument essentiel, encore une fois, de promouvoir une relation non de compétition féroce, mais une saine émulation entre partenaires. Le dialogue en est une composante incontournable.

La Déclaration du Millénaire, qui a scellé en l'an 2000 un engagement formel remarquable des Etats, préconise dans son huitième Objectif, d'établir un partenariat mondial pour le développement qui permettrait de mettre en place un contexte favorable à la réalisation des sept autres Objectifs.

Ici à Rabat, ce que nous avons voulu, c'est mettre à la disposition du continent l'expertise du Maroc dans la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, pour que celui-ci devienne un pays de référence dans ce domaine. Dès lors, il nous faut trouver une façon, même modeste, de faire preuve de solidarité en échangeant la formation et l'information, en l'occurrence par la conception d'outils pédagogiques et didactiques. Les Etats d'Afrique mettront certainement à profit l'expérience d'un pays, qui montre sa volonté politique de garantir une justice noble et qui met tout en œuvre pour y arriver.

En tant que point focal pour le réseau de l'Afrique, des ONG africaines, Madame Saida Agrebi, remarque que dans ce séminaire les femmes sont là dans la politique, dans le sport et même dans le football féminin. Au Maroc et en Afrique la femme bouge dans tous les domaines.

Le partenariat permettrait de réduire et d'éliminer le sexisme, le racisme, le fanatisme, l'extrémisme, l'intégrisme, le marginalisme et le terrorisme et pour ensemble travailler dans la bonne gouvernance, dans la

transparence, dans la tolérance, en solidarité, en respectant les diversités culturelles.

Le Maroc est un pays qui avance et qui réussit ainsi que la Tunisie. Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI et le Président Zine El Abidine Ben Ali ont réussi dans les domaines du développement durable et continuent de réussir. La volonté politique, la paix et la stabilité, les lois et les institutions, les mécanismes gouvernementaux et associatifs, la solidarité, l'accès aux technologies modernes de la communication, la volonté des membres de la société marocaine et tunisienne de s'améliorer, sont les sept facteurs de progrès et d'avancée dans l'éducation, dans la solidarité, dans le partenariat, dans le sport.

Il est donc impératif de travailler ensemble, en utilisant tous les acteurs du développement, pour un même objectif et dans une même direction, pour arriver au moins à la réalisation des OMD vers 2015.

7. Conclusions et recommandations

Au terme du séminaire, le Professeur Gilles Klein souligne que depuis la Déclaration du Millénaire, la citoyenneté planétaire est l'objet d'une construction collective et qu'émerge ainsi une conscience collective. Le séminaire de Rabat a favorisé cette émergence par l'éducation physique et le sport en Afrique.

Les enseignements de ce séminaire sont riches et denses, mais après Rabat notre responsabilité est grande, nous ne devons pas décevoir, nous ne devons pas oublier les espoirs que nous avons fait naître, notamment en Afrique. Une des conditions pour se hisser à la hauteur du défi est de poser une vision politique, pédagogique et scientifique des OMD, au-delà de l'éducation physique et du sport, au-delà de l'Afrique.

De façon plus générale, il est nécessaire de mettre l'accent sur plusieurs mécanismes d'implantation de la formation aux OMD (Klein, 2007e – annexe 10) dans le cadre d'un modèle général et transversal, pouvant être commun à plusieurs programmes, stratégique car tentant d'organiser une coopération entre les structures intergouvernementales des OMD et prévisionnel.

Ce modèle en six étapes peut se résumer selon le principe de « ce qui a marché ici peut être adapté là ». Le premier mécanisme est la conception de l'ensemble du processus d'implantation des objectifs du Millénaire qui est assurée par le centre d'excellence mondial établi à Genève. La promotion des OMD est assurée par des comités spécialisés par secteur

d'activité dont l'éducation physique et le sport est le premier qui soit opérationnel. La production de produits se réalise en fonction des besoins régionaux des populations, comme c'est le cas pour ce séminaire africain. La dissémination des produits ainsi conçus est réalisée par les centres d'excellence régionaux, sub-régionaux et nationaux. L'exploitation vise à transférer les contenus de formation et les bonnes pratiques dans de nouveaux pays qui s'associent à l'opération. Enfin l'évaluation permet de mesurer la progression de l'implantation des OMD.

Les notions d'essaimage, de parrainage, de partenariat avec d'autres pays d'une même région et avec leur acceptation, permettraient d'accompagner les systèmes de formation des enseignants de sport et d'éducation physique afin de les sensibiliser aux OMD et comporteraient un effet démultiplicateur de l'implantation des OMD.

En tant qu'expert au sein du groupe Santé et égalité homme femme, Madame Ruth Bamela Engo Présidente de African Action on Aids, aborde la question du genre en appelant à refonder la définition de la norme établie qui constitue, de fait la nécessité pour les filles d'atteindre la norme du masculin, norme figée ce qui signifie une incomplétude pour l'un comme pour l'autre des deux genres.

Ainsi, la question de l'égalité, de la parité est majeure et essentielle dans la réussite de l'implantation des OMD. Cette problématique doit prendre toute sa place tant au niveau des décisions politiques qu'en termes de volonté institutionnelle. Les acteurs politiques et institutionnels doivent l'insérer comme tel au plus haut niveau des organigrammes. La femme, la mère, sont les éléments moteurs dans l'éducation et la transmission des valeurs et des comportements. Cet état de fait existe dans la plupart des cultures, des sociétés où le rôle des femmes et des mères permet d'assurer la cohérence de la cellule familiale et le maintien du lien social.

La Déclaration de Rabat (WSA, 2007 - annexe 3) recommande « que ces outils et modules de formation OMD et EPS soient soumis à une session de validation par le conseil académique du centre d'excellence lors de sa prochaine session de fond de Genève à l'occasion de la réunion du haut segment de l'ECOSOC et que de nouveaux modules soient conçus et développés couvrant d'autres objectifs pour le développement ».

IV. Déclaration de Rabat

Le Président Alain Lemieux pour la WSA, annonce l'adhésion officielle du Royaume du Maroc en tant que membre de la WSA auxquelles se sont jointes la République du Niger et la République Dominicaine. Ces trois pays, dont deux du continent africain, forment le noyau de base qui confère à la WSA son statut d'organisation intergouvernementale (OIG) et serviront de cadre pour les projets pilotes, pour l'implantation et le déploiement des centres sportifs communautaires de la WSA.

Les signatures de Son Excellence M. El Habib El Malki, Ministre de l'Education nationale et de l'Enseignement supérieur du Maroc, Monsieur Abdoul Ramane Seydou, Ministre de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la République du Niger, Monsieur Felipe Jay Payano, Ministre des Sports de la République Dominicaine représenté ici par son Excellence l'Ambassadeur Francis Lorenzo, représentant permanent de la République Dominicaine aux Nations Unies, engagent les pays respectifs de ces hautes personnalités, dans un processus concret d'actions pour la réalisation des OMD en appuyant l'initiative et la création des centres d'excellence et la formation des OMD.

Monsieur Tawfik Triqui, Chargé de mission au Cabinet Royal, donne lecture de la Déclaration, en rappelant que ce document sera présenté par la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité, lors de la réunion du Segment de Haut niveau de Juillet 2007 à Genève.

V. Références

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WSA (2007), Déclaration de Rabat, 7 mai 2007 (annexe 3)

Bennani T. et coll (2007), Syllabus football, égalité homme femme et OMD en Afrique, non publié (annexe 4)

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Conseil économique et social

Distr. générale
29 mai 2007

Original : français

Session de fond de 2007

Genève, 2-27 juillet 2007

Point 2 b) de l'ordre du jour provisoire*

**Examen ministériel annuel : renforcement de l'action
menée pour éliminer la pauvreté et la faim,
notamment grâce au partenariat mondial
pour le développement**

Déclaration présentée par la Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif auprès du Conseil économique et social

Le Secrétaire général a reçu la déclaration ci-après, dont le texte est distribué conformément aux paragraphes 36 et 37 de la résolution 1996/31 du Conseil économique et social.

* E/2007/100.



Déclaration

Nous, Ministres du Niger, de la République dominicaine et du Maroc réunis à Rabat, à l'occasion du Séminaire international pour l'expérimentation et la validation de modules pédagogiques en éducation physique et sports (EPS) axés sur les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD);

Rappelant la Déclaration du Millénaire signée par nos chefs d'État en septembre 2000, suivie en 2001 des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD) approuvés par l'ECOSOC et l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies;

Rappelant la session de travail de la WSA lors de la réunion du haut segment de l'ECOSOC, sous le thème « Créer un environnement national et international qui permet plein-emploi productif et travail décent pour tous et son impact dans le développement durable », tenue en juillet 2006 à Genève, ainsi que son engagement pour la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement;

Rappelant les tables rondes régionales de Paris, Alger, Brasilia et Beijing organisées par l'AICESIS en 2004-2005, ainsi que la Plate-forme d'action adoptée par l'AICESIS à Madrid le 8 juin 2006, visant la création d'un centre d'excellence mondial pour la formation des formateurs en OMD à Genève, et la création de centres régionaux et nationaux aux mêmes fins;

Rappelant l'Atelier d'experts organisé par la Section ONG/ONU et la WSA, tenu à New York les 11-14 septembre 2006, lequel conclura à l'importance d'introduire les OMD et la Déclaration du Millénaire dans l'enseignement et la formation des formateurs en éducation physique et sports (EPS);

Rappelant les travaux et études poursuivis par la WSA depuis octobre 2006, aux fins de développer des outils et modules d'enseignement et de formation introduisant les OMD dans la formation en éducation physique et sportive;

Rappelant l'entente intervenue entre la WSA et United Nations-NGO-IRENE pour la création des centres d'excellence de l'AICESIS et le déploiement des centres communautaires et sportifs de la WSA, pour lancer le prix mondial des OMD, ainsi que pour soutenir les réseaux d'ONG impliqués dans la diffusion et la formation des formateurs en OMD;

Ayant eu le bénéfice d'observer les importants progrès, produits pédagogiques et réalisations de la World Sports Alliance (WSA) :

Soulignons avec satisfaction l'organisation par la WSA, l'UN-NGO-IRENE et l'AICESIS et la tenue du premier séminaire international tenu à Rabat, visant l'expérimentation de modules et d'outils de formation introduisant les OMD dans l'enseignement de l'éducation physique et du sport, lesquels seront diffusés sur une échelle mondiale;

Recommandons que ces outils et modules de formation OMD/EPS soient soumis à une session de validation par le Conseil académique du Centre d'excellence à Genève, lors de sa prochaine session de fond de Genève, en juillet 2007, à l'occasion de la réunion du haut segment de l'ECOSOC et que de nouveaux modules pédagogiques soient conçus et développés couvrant d'autres objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement;

Saluons l'adhésion du Niger, de la République dominicaine et du Maroc à l'organisation intergouvernementale (IGO) World Sports Alliance (WSA) à titre des trois premiers pays qui serviront de projet pilote en Afrique et en Amérique latine pour le déploiement des centres communautaires et sportifs WSA se voulant la continuité des centres d'excellence au niveau local;

Apprécions la décision du Maroc de devenir le premier centre d'excellence régional pour l'Afrique, visant la formation des formateurs en OMD, et soulignons la décision de nos propres pays d'accueillir et de développer les premiers centres d'excellence nationaux en OMD au Niger, en République dominicaine, au Maroc;

Encourageons d'autres pays d'Afrique, d'Amérique latine et de par le monde à constituer leurs centres d'excellence en OMD et à adhérer à la WSA pour déployer à l'échelle locale les centres communautaires et sportifs WSA et la WSA à contribuer activement avec l'AICESIS et l'UN-NGO-IRENE au lancement du centre d'excellence mondial en OMD à Genève, en juillet 2007, afin que nos centres d'excellence nationaux et régionaux puissent bénéficier de ses travaux, expertises et validation de programmes de formation en objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

Remercions la Fondation Mohammed V pour la solidarité de présenter à l'ECOSOC, lors de sa session de juillet 2007, le résultat des travaux de ce séminaire répondant au thème du segment de haut niveau pour 2007 « Renforcement des efforts visant à éradiquer la pauvreté et la faim, y compris par le biais d'un partenariat global pour le développement » .



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
29 May 2007
English
Original: French

Substantive session of 2007

Geneva, 2-27 July 2007

Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Annual ministerial review: strengthening efforts
to eradicate poverty and hunger, including through
the global partnership for development**

Statement submitted by the *Fondation Mohammed V*, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

The Secretary-General has received the following statement, which is being circulated in accordance with paragraphs 30 and 31 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

* E/2007/100 and Corr.1.



Statement

We the Ministers of the Niger, the Dominican Republic and Morocco, meeting in Rabat on the occasion of the International Seminar on the testing and validation of teaching modules for physical education and sports (PES) geared to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);

Recalling the Millennium Declaration signed by our heads of State in September 2000, followed in 2001 by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and General Assembly;

Recalling the working session of the World Sports Alliance (WSA) during the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council session, on the topic "Creation at the national and international level of an environment favourable to full productive employment and decent work for all, and a study of its impact on sustainable development", held in July 2006 in Geneva, and its commitment to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;

Recalling the regional round tables in Paris, Algiers, Brasilia and Beijing organized by the International Association of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions (IAESCSI) and the Action Platform adopted by IAESCSI in Madrid on 8 June 2006, concerning the creation of a world centre of excellence for MDG teacher training in Geneva, and the creation of regional and national centres for the same purpose;

Recalling the Expert Workshop organized by the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Section and WSA, held in New York from 11 to 14 September 2006, which emphasized the importance of incorporating the MDGs and the Millennium Declaration in education and PES teacher training;

Recalling the work and studies conducted by WSA since October 2006, for the purpose of developing education and training tools and modules incorporating the MDGs in physical education and sports training;

Recalling the understanding reached between WSA and UN-NGO-IRENE for the creation of IAESCSI centres of excellence and the organization of WSA community and sports centres, for the creation of the world MDG award and for support to NGO networks involved in MDG dissemination and teacher training;

Having observed the important progress, teaching materials and achievements of WSA;

Note with satisfaction the organization by WSA, UN-NGO-IRENE and IAESCSI and the holding of the first international seminar in Rabat on the testing of training modules and tools incorporating the MDGs in the teaching of physical education and sports, which will be disseminated worldwide;

Recommend that these MDG/PES training tools and modules should be submitted to a validation session by the Academic Council of the Geneva Centre of Excellence, at its next Geneva substantive session, in July 2007, on the occasion of the high-level segment of the session of the Economic and Social Council and that new teaching modules should be designed and developed covering other Millennium Development Goals;

Welcome the admission of the Niger, the Dominican Republic and Morocco to membership of the intergovernmental organization WSA, as the first three countries that will be part of the pilot project in Africa and Latin America for the creation of WSA community and sports centres designed to continue the centres of excellence at the local level;

Appreciate the decision of Morocco to become the first regional centre of excellence for Africa providing MDG teacher training and emphasize the decision of our own countries to host and develop the first national MDG centres of excellence in the Niger, the Dominican Republic and Morocco;

Encourage other countries in Africa, Latin America and throughout the world to create their MDG centres of excellence and to join WSA in order to create WSA community and sports centres locally and encourage WSA to contribute actively, together with IAESCSI and UN-NGO-IRENE, to the creation of the world MDG centre of excellence in Geneva, in July 2007, so that our national and regional centres of excellence can benefit from its work, expertise and validation of MDG training programmes;

Thank the *Fondation Mohammed V* for agreeing to present to the Economic and Social Council at its July 2007 session the result of the work of this seminar on the topic of the high-level segment for 2007: "Strengthening efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger, including through the global partnership for development".

Distr.: General
29 May 2007
Arabic
Original: French

المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي



الدورة الموضوعية لعام ٢٠٠٧

جنيف، ٢-٢٧ تموز/يوليه ٢٠٠٧

البند ٢ (ب) من جدول الأعمال المؤقت*

الاستعراض الوزاري السنوي: تعزيز الجهود

الرامية إلى القضاء على الفقر والجوع بطرق

منها الشراكة العالمية من أجل التنمية

بيان مقدم من مؤسسة محمد الخامس للتضامن، منظمة غير حكومية ذات مركز

استشاري لدى المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي

تلقي الأمين العام البيان التالي الذي وُزِعَ نصُّه وفقا للفقرتين ٣٦ و ٣٧ من قرار

المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي ٣١/١٩٩٦.



بيان

نحن وزراء النيجر والجمهورية الدومينيكية والمغرب المجتمعين في الرباط بمناسبة الحلقة الدراسية الدولية لاختبار وإجازة النماذج التربوية للتربية البدنية والرياضة المتمركزة حول الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية؛

وإذ نذكر بإعلان الألفية الذي وقَّعه رؤساء دولنا في أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠٠٠ الذي تلتته عام ٢٠٠١ الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية التي وافق عليها المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة؛

وإذ نذكر بدوره العمل التي نظمها التحالف العالمي للرياضة والمعقودة أثناء اجتماع الجزء الرفيع المستوى للمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي حول موضوع "إيجاد بيئة وطنية ودولية تتيح العمالة الكاملة المنتجة والعمل الكريم للجميع وأثرها على التنمية المستدامة" المعقود في تموز/يوليه ٢٠٠٦ في جنيف والتزامها بتحقيق الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية؛

وإذ نذكر بالموائد المستديرة الإقليمية المعقودة في باريس والجزائر وبرازيليا وبيجين التي نظمها الرابطة الدولية للمجالس الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسات المماثلة في الفترة ٢٠٠٤-٢٠٠٥، وكذلك منهاج العمل الذي اعتمدته الرابطة في مدريد في ٨ حزيران/يونيه ٢٠٠٦ والرامي إلى إنشاء مركز امتياز عالمي لتدريب المدربين في مجال الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية في جنيف وإنشاء مراكز إقليمية ووطنية لذات الهدف؛

وإذ نذكر بحلقة عمل الخبراء التي نظمها قسم المنظمات غير الحكومية/الأمم المتحدة والتحالف العالمي للرياضة والمعقودة في نيويورك في الفترة من ١١ إلى ١٤ أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠٠٦ والتي خلصت إلى أهمية إدراج الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية وإعلان الألفية في التعليم وتدريب المدربين في مجال التربية البدنية والرياضة؛

وإذ نذكر بالأنشطة والدراسات التي يضطلع بها التحالف العالمي للرياضة منذ تشرين الأول/أكتوبر ٢٠٠٦ بهدف تطوير أدوات ونماذج تعليمية وتدريبية وإدماج الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية في التدريب في مجال التربية البدنية والرياضات؛

وإذ نذكر بالتوافق الذي تم التوصل إليه بين التحالف العالمي للرياضة وشبكة الأمم المتحدة الإقليمية غير الرسمية للمنظمات غير الحكومية لإنشاء مراكز الامتياز التابعة للرابطة الدولية للمجالس الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسات المماثلة ووزع المراكز المجتمعية والرياضية للتحالف العالمي للرياضة لإنشاء الجائزة الدولية للأهداف الإنمائية للألفية ودعم شبكات المنظمات غير الحكومية المشاركة في نشر وتدريب المدربين على هذه الأهداف؛

وإذ نلاحظ أوجه التقدم والنواتج التربوية والإنجازات الهامة للتحالف العالمي للرياضة؛

ندعم بارتياح قرار التحالف العالمي للرياضة وشبكة الأمم المتحدة الإقليمية غير الرسمية للمنظمات غير الحكومية والرابطة الدولية للمجالس الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسات المماثلة تنظيم الحلقة الدراسية الدولية الأولى المعقودة في الرباط والرامية إلى اختيار نماذج وأدوات التدريب على إدراج الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية في تعليم التربية البدنية والرياضة والتي ستعمم على نطاق عالمي؛

ونوصي بإخضاع هذه النماذج والأدوات لجلسة إجازة يعقدها المجلس الأكاديمي لمركز الامتياز في جنيف أثناء الدورة الموضوعية القادمة في جنيف في تموز/يوليه ٢٠٠٧ بمناسبة انعقاد الجزء الرفيع المستوى للمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وتصميم نماذج تربوية أخرى وتطويرها لتشمل أهدافا أخرى من الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية؛

نشيد بانضمام النيجر والجمهورية الدومينيكية والمغرب إلى المنظمة الحكومية الدولية والتحالف العالمي للرياضة بوصفها البلدان الثلاثة التي ستعمل كمشروع رائد في أفريقيا وأمريكا اللاتينية لوزع المراكز المجتمعية والرياضية للتحالف العالمي للرياضة ولتصبح استمرارا لمراكز الامتياز على المستوى المحلي؛

نشيد بالقرار الذي اتخذته المغرب لتصبح مركز الامتياز الإقليمي الأول في أفريقيا الرامي إلى تدريب المدربين في مجال الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية وتؤكد قرارات بلداننا استضافة وتطوير مراكز الامتياز الوطنية الأولى في مجال الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية في النيجر والجمهورية الدومينيكية والمغرب؛

ونشجع البلدان الأخرى في أفريقيا وأمريكا اللاتينية والعالم على إنشاء مراكز الامتياز الخاصة بها والانضمام إلى التحالف العالمي للرياضة لوزع المراكز المجتمعية والرياضية التابعة للتحالف على المستوى المحلي، كما نشجع التحالف على المساهمة بنشاط مع الرابطة الدولية للمجالس الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسات المماثلة وشبكة الأمم المتحدة الإقليمية غير الرسمية للمنظمات غير الحكومية في إنشاء مركز الامتياز العالمي للأهداف الإنمائية للألفية في جنيف في تموز/يوليه ٢٠٠٧ حتى يتسنى لمراكزنا الوطنية والإقليمية الاستفادة من أنشطته وخبراته وإجازته لبرامج التدريب على الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية؛

نشكر مؤسسة محمد الخامس للتضامن لتقديمها إلى المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي في دورته في تموز/يوليه ٢٠٠٧ نتائج أعمال هذه الحلقة الدراسية حول موضوع الجزء الرفيع المستوى لعام ٢٠٠٧ "تعزيز الجهود الرامية إلى القضاء على الفقر والجوع بطرق منها الشراكة العالمية من أجل التنمية".



经济及社会理事会

Distr.: General
29 May 2007
Chinese
Original: French

2007 年实质性会议

2007 年 7 月 2 日至 27 日，日内瓦

临时议程* 项目 2(b)

年度部长级审查：加强消除贫穷和饥饿的
工作，途径包括全球发展伙伴关系

享有经济及社会理事会咨商地位的非政府组织“穆罕默德五世团结基金”提交的声明

秘书长收到以下声明，现根据经济及社会理事会第 1996/31 号决议第 30 和 31 段分发。

* E/2007/100 和 Corr. 1。



声明

我们，尼日尔、多米尼加共和国和摩洛哥三国部长，在以千年发展目标为纲领的体育教育和体育运动教学单元试验鉴定国际讨论会上：

回顾三国国家元首于 2000 年 9 月签署的《千年宣言》以及 2001 年联合国经社理事会和大会核准的千年发展目标；

回顾 2006 年 7 月经社理事会高级别部分在日内瓦举行“创造有利于为所有人提供充分的生产性就业和体面工作的国家和国际环境及其对可持续发展的影响”专题会议期间，世界体育联盟举行工作会议并承诺贯彻千年发展目标；

回顾国际经济和社会理事会及类似机构协会 2004-2005 年在巴黎、阿尔及尔、巴西利亚和北京举行区域圆桌会议，并于 2006 年 6 月 8 日在马德里通过行动纲领，计划在日内瓦设立一个英才中心，对训练员进行千年发展目标培训，并在区域和国家一级设立此类英才中心；

回顾联合国非政府组织科和世界体育联盟 2006 年 9 月 11 日至 14 日在纽约召开的专家研讨会认为，应将千年发展目标和《千年宣言》纳入体育教育和体育运动训练员的教育和培训工作；

回顾 2006 年 10 月以来世界体育联盟为开发教育培训工具和单元、将千年发展目标纳入体育和运动教育的训练而进行的工作和研究；

回顾世界体育联盟同联合国非政府组织非正式区域网达成协议，设立国际经济和社会理事会及类似机构协会英才中心和开设世界体育联盟社区和体育中心，设立世界千年发展目标奖，以及支持参与宣传千年发展目标和训练员进行千年发展目标培训的非政府组织网络；

欣见世界体育联盟的诸多进展、教学产品和成就：

满意地指出世界体育联盟、联合国非政府组织非正式区域网和国际经济和社会理事会及类似机构协会在拉巴特举行首届国际讨论会，试验将千年发展目标纳入体育教育和体育运动教学的培训单元和工具，今后向全世界推广；

建议于 2007 年 7 月，在经社理事会下一届日内瓦实质性会议高级别部分期间，将这些千年发展目标/体育教学和体育运动培训工具和单元提交日内瓦英才中心学术委员会鉴定，并设计开发关于其他千年发展目标的新的教学单元；

欢迎尼日尔、多米尼加共和国和摩洛哥作为最早的三个国家，加入世界体育联盟这一政府间组织，成为在非洲和拉丁美洲开办世界体育联盟社区中心、使英才中心深入地方一级的试点项目；

赞赏摩洛哥决定成为非洲第一个培训千年发展目标训练员的区域英才中心，指出我们三国决定在尼日尔、多米尼加共和国和摩洛哥开办和发展第一批国家英才中心；

鼓励非洲、拉丁美洲和全世界其他国家建立本国的千年发展目标英才中心并加入世界体育联盟，在地方一级开办世界体育联盟的社区和体育中心；还鼓励世界体育联盟协同国际经济和社会理事会及类似机构协会和联合国非政府组织非正式区域网，推动 2007 年 7 月在日内瓦设立千年发展目标全球英才中心，以便我们各国和各地区的英才中心可以借鉴全球英才中心的工作、专门知识以及对千年发展目标训练方案的鉴定；

感谢穆罕默德五世团结基金会向经社理事会 2007 年 7 月会议提交此次讨论会的工作成果，内容涉及 2007 年高级别部分有关加强消除贫穷和饥饿的工作，途径包括全球发展伙伴关系”的专题。



**Экономический и Социальный
Совет**

Distr.: General
29 May 2007
Russian
Original: French

Основная сессия 2007 года

Женева, 2–27 июля 2007 года

Пункт 2(b) предварительной повестки дня*

**Ежегодный обзор на уровне министров:
активизация усилий по искоренению
нищеты и голода, в том числе в рамках
глобального партнерства в целях развития**

**Заявление, представленное Фондом солидарности
Мохаммеда V, неправительственной организацией, имеющей
консультативный статус при Экономическом и Социальном
Совете**

Генеральный секретарь получил следующее заявление, текст которого распространяется в соответствии с пунктами 30 и 31 резолюции 1996/31 Экономического и Социального Совета.

* E/2007/100 и Согг.1.



Заявление

Мы, министры Нигера, Доминиканской Республики и Марокко, собравшись в Рабате на международном семинаре по изучению и оценке учебных модулей в области физического воспитания и спорта, ориентированных на достижение целей в области развития, сформулированных в Декларации тысячелетия (ЦРДТ);

ссылаясь на Декларацию тысячелетия, подписанную главами наших государств в сентябре 2000 года, после чего в 2001 году цели в области развития, сформулированные в Декларации тысячелетия (ЦРДТ), были одобрены Экономическим и Социальным Советом и Генеральной Ассамблеей Организации Объединенных Наций;

ссылаясь на состоявшееся в июле 2006 года в Женеве в ходе этапа заседаний высокого уровня ЭКОСОС рабочее заседание Всемирного спортивного союза (ВСС) по теме «Создание на национальном и международном уровнях условий, обеспечивающих полную продуктивную занятость и достойную работу для всех, и влияние этой работы на устойчивое развитие», а также на свою приверженность реализации целей в области развития, сформулированных в Декларации тысячелетия;

ссылаясь на региональные совещания за круглым столом в Париже, Алжире, Бразилиа и Пекине, организованные Международной ассоциацией экономических и социальных советов и смежных учреждений (МАЭСССУ) в 2004–2005 годах, а также на принятую МАЭСССУ в Мадриде 8 июня 2006 года Платформу действий в целях создания всемирного центра передового опыта в области подготовки инструкторов по ЦРДТ в Женеве и создания региональных и национальных центров в тех же целях;

ссылаясь на семинар экспертов, организованный секцией НПО Организации Объединенных Наций и ВСС в Нью-Йорке 11–14 сентября 2006 года, в выводах которого подчеркивается важность учета ЦРДТ и Декларации тысячелетия в процессе обучения и подготовки инструкторов по вопросам физического воспитания и спорта;

ссылаясь на работу и исследования, проведенные ВСС за период с октября 2006 года, в целях разработки учебных средств и модулей, обеспечивающих учет ЦРДТ в процессе подготовки кадров в области физического воспитания и спорта;

ссылаясь на достигнутую между ВСС и неофициальной региональной сетью Организации Объединенных Наций-НПО (UN-NGO-IRENE) договоренность о создании центров передового опыта МАЭСССУ и организации работы общественных спортивных центров ВСС, об учреждении международной премии ЦРДТ, а также о поддержке сетей НПО, занимающихся распространением информации и подготовкой инструкторов по ЦРДТ;

отмечая достижение существенного прогресса, подготовку учебной продукции и результаты работы Всемирного спортивного союза (ВСС),

с удовлетворением отмечаем организацию ВСС, неофициальной региональной сетью Организации Объединенных Наций-НПО (UN-NGO-IRENE) и МАЭСССУ и проведение в Рабате первого международного семинара, посвя-

щенного изучению учебных средств и модулей по обеспечению учета ЦРДТ в области физического воспитания и спорта, которые предстоит распространять во всем мире;

рекомендуем, чтобы эти учебные средства и модули по обеспечению учета ЦРДТ в области физического воспитания и спорта были представлены на утверждение научному совету Центра передового опыта в Женеве в ходе его предстоящей основной сессии в Женеве в июле 2007 года, в контексте этапа заседаний высокого уровня ЭКОСОС, и рекомендуем разрабатывать и создавать новые учебные модули, охватывающие другие задачи в области развития, поставленные в Декларации тысячелетия;

приветствуем вступление Нигера, Доминиканской Республики и Марокко в межправительственную организацию Всемирный спортивный союз в качестве трех первых стран в Африке и Латинской Америке, в которых будет осуществляться экспериментальный проект по созданию общественных спортивных центров ВСА с целью продолжения работы, начатой центрами передового опыта, на местном уровне;

с удовлетворением отмечаем решение Марокко создать первый региональный центр передового опыта для Африки, в целях подготовки инструкторов по ЦРДТ, и подчеркиваем решение наших собственных стран обеспечить создание и развитие первых национальных центров передового опыта по ЦРДТ в Нигере, Доминиканской Республике и Марокко;

призываем другие страны Африки, Латинской Америки и всего мира создать свои центры передового опыта по ЦРДТ и поддержать работу ВСС по созданию на местном уровне общественных спортивных центров ВСС, а также призываем ВСС активно содействовать усилиям МАЭСССУ и неофициальной региональной сети Организации Объединенных Наций-НПО (UN-NGO-IRENE) по созданию Всемирного центра передового опыта по ЦРДТ в Женеве в июле 2007 года, с тем чтобы наши национальные и региональные центры передового опыта могли воспользоваться результатами его работы, проводимой им экспертизы и оценки программ подготовки, касающихся целей в области развития, сформулированных в Декларации тысячелетия;

выражаем признательность Фонду Мохаммеда V за выраженную им готовность представить ЭКОСОС в ходе его сессии в июле 2007 года результаты работы этого семинара, относящиеся к теме этапа обсуждений высокого уровня 2007 года «Активизация усилий по искоренению нищеты и голода, в том числе в рамках глобального партнерства в целях развития».



Consejo Económico y Social

Distr. general
29 de mayo de 2007
Español
Original: francés

Período de sesiones sustantivo de 2007

Ginebra, 2 a 27 de julio de 2007

Tema 2 b) del programa provisional

**Examen Ministerial Anual: fortalecimiento de la labor
para erradicar la pobreza y el hambre, entre otras cosas
mediante la alianza mundial para el desarrollo**

Declaración presentada por la Fundación Mohammed V para la Solidaridad, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad de carácter consultivo por el Consejo Económico y Social

El Secretario General ha recibido la siguiente declaración, que se distribuye de conformidad con los párrafos 30 y 31 de la resolución 1996/31 del Consejo Económico y Social.

* E/2007/100 y Corr.1.



Declaración

Nosotros, los Ministros del Níger, la República Dominicana y Marruecos, reunidos en Rabat con ocasión del seminario internacional sobre la experimentación y la validación de los módulos pedagógicos de educación física y deporte centrados en los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio,

Recordando la Declaración del Milenio, firmada por nuestros Jefes de Estado en septiembre de 2000, seguida en 2001 por los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio, aprobados por el Consejo Económico y Social y la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas,

Recordando el período de sesiones de trabajo de la World Sports Alliance (WSA) celebrado durante la serie de sesiones de alto nivel del Consejo Económico y Social, dedicado al tema de la creación de un entorno nacional e internacional propicio al empleo pleno y productivo y al trabajo digno para todos y su repercusión en el desarrollo sostenible, que se celebró en Ginebra en julio de 2006, así como su compromiso con el logro de los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio,

Recordando las mesas redondas regionales de París, Argel, Brasilia y Beijing, organizadas por la Asociación Internacional de Consejos Económicos y Sociales e Instituciones Análogas en 2004-2005, así como la Plataforma de Acción aprobada por la Asociación Internacional en Madrid el 8 de junio de 2006, destinada a la creación de un centro de excelencia mundial en Ginebra para la formación de profesores en relación con los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio y la creación de centros regionales y nacionales con ese mismo fin,

Recordando el seminario de expertos organizado por la Sección de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales de las Naciones Unidas y la WSA, celebrado en Nueva York los días 11 a 14 de septiembre de 2006, en el que se afirmó como conclusión la importancia de introducir los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio y la Declaración del Milenio en la enseñanza y la formación de los profesores de educación física y deporte,

Recordando los trabajos y los estudios llevados a cabo por la WSA desde octubre de 2006 con el fin de preparar instrumentos y módulos de enseñanza y formación que introduzcan los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio en la formación en educación física y deporte,

Recordando el acuerdo alcanzado entre la WSA y la Red Regional Oficiosa de ONG de las Naciones Unidas para la creación de los centros de excelencia de la Asociación Internacional de Consejos Económicos y Sociales e Instituciones Análogas y la puesta en marcha de los centros comunitarios y deportivos de la WSA, para promover la importancia mundial de los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio, así como para dar apoyo a las redes de organizaciones no gubernamentales que participan en la difusión de los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio y la formación de los capacitadores al respecto,

Habiendo observado los importantes avances, productos pedagógicos y logros de la World Sports Alliance:

Destacamos con satisfacción la celebración en Rabat del primer seminario internacional, organizado por la WSA, la Red Regional Oficiosa de ONG de las Naciones Unidas y la Asociación Internacional de Consejos Económicos y Sociales

e Instituciones Análogas para poner a prueba los módulos y los instrumentos pedagógicos que incorporan los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio en la educación física y la enseñanza del deporte, que posteriormente se difundirán a escala mundial;

Recomendamos que estos instrumentos y módulos pedagógicos que incorporan los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio en la educación física y la enseñanza del deporte se sometan a la convalidación del consejo académico del centro de excelencia de Ginebra durante el próximo período de sesiones sustantivo, que se celebrará en Ginebra en julio de 2007, con ocasión de la serie de sesiones de alto nivel del Consejo Económico y Social, y que se conciban y preparen nuevos módulos pedagógicos que abarquen otros objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio;

Acogemos con satisfacción la adhesión del Níger, la República Dominicana y Marruecos a la organización intergubernamental World Sports Alliance como los tres primeros países que servirán para realizar una experiencia piloto en África y América Latina con el proyecto de poner en marcha los centros comunitarios y deportivos de la WSA, que pretenden ser la continuación de los centros de excelencia a nivel local;

Agradecemos la decisión de Marruecos de albergar el primer centro de excelencia regional para África, destinado a la formación de capacitadores sobre los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio, y destacamos la decisión de nuestros países de albergar y crear los primeros centros de excelencia nacionales para la formación sobre los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio en el Níger, la República Dominicana y Marruecos;

Alentamos a otros países de África, América Latina y otras partes del mundo a que constituyan sus propios centros de excelencia para la formación sobre los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio y a que se adhieran a la WSA a fin de crear a escala local centros comunitarios y deportivos de la WSA, y alentamos a ésta a que contribuya de manera activa, junto con la Asociación Internacional de Consejos Económicos y Sociales e Instituciones Análogas y la Red Regional Oficiosa de ONG de las Naciones Unidas, a la puesta en marcha en Ginebra de un centro de excelencia mundial para la formación sobre los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio en julio de 2007, a fin de que nuestros centros nacionales y regionales se puedan beneficiar de su trabajo, sus conocimientos especializados y de la convalidación de los programas de formación sobre los objetivos de desarrollo del Milenio.

Damos las gracias a la Fundación Mohammed V para la Solidaridad, que va a presentar al Consejo Económico y Social, en su período de sesiones de julio de 2007, el resultado de los trabajos de este seminario, relacionados con el tema de la serie de sesiones de alto nivel de 2007: “Fortalecimiento de la labor para erradicar la pobreza y el hambre, entre otras cosas mediante la alianza mundial para el desarrollo”.

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL

REUNION DU SEGMENT DE HAUT NIVEAU



**Déjeuner de travail
Sur l'Education et la Formation pour la
Réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour
le Développement**

**Allocution de Madame NASRI ZOULIKHA
Conseiller de Sa Majesté le Roi
Membre du Conseil d'administration
de la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité**



3 Juillet 2007

**Madame la présidente de la section des ONG du Département des
Affaires Economiques et Sociales des Nations Unies
Monsieur le Président de la World Sports Alliance
Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs,**

Je me réjouis de me retrouver parmi vous une nouvelle fois et en cela je tiens sincèrement à remercier les organisateurs de cette rencontre et tout particulièrement Madame Hanifa Mézoui et Monsieur Philippe Lemieux pour avoir bien voulu m'associer à cette étape cruciale de la mise en œuvre des engagements de la Communauté Internationale pour la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

Il y a une année jour pour jour, se concrétisait dans l'enceinte même de cette Institution, une initiative dont seulement aujourd'hui l'on se rend compte des efforts inlassables accomplis par ses précurseurs pour la faire émerger et percevoir la justesse de leur raisonnement et la profondeur de la conviction qui était la leur pour aboutir à la création d'une Fondation dédiée à la promotion des objectifs du Millénaire en prenant appui sur le sport, j'ai cité la World Sports Alliance (WSA). Cette création consacre l'un des aspects significatifs d'un long processus engagé en l'an 2000 à la suite de la Déclaration du Millénaire souscrite par 192 chefs d'Etat et qui vise à réaliser à l'horizon 2015, 8 objectifs pouvant assurer un développement harmonieux et équitable pour l'ensemble de la Communauté Internationale.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, le Maroc ne peut que s'enorgueillir d'avoir été parmi les premiers à croire dans cette initiative et à lui apporter le soutien au niveau le plus élevé de l'Etat.

En effet, Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI a tenu à faire part de son appui à cette initiative en adressant un Message aux participants à notre rencontre de l'année dernière, initiative qu'il a qualifié d'heureuse et de prometteuse et de *"concrète conformément à ce qui est la noble et audacieuse ambition inscrite dans la Charte de l'Organisation Mondiale, et à sa finalité sociale formulée notamment depuis le sommet du Millenium, d'assurer l'avenir de l'humanité dans la paix, la solidarité et la prospérité de tous"*. Sa Majesté le Roi a, par ailleurs, exprimé aux promoteurs de cette initiative son entière adhésion, tout en réitérant le

ferme engagement du Maroc d'apporter le soutien nécessaire à toutes les actions vouées à la paix et au développement.

L'intérêt exprimé par le Maroc à cette initiative n'est pas fortuit, il participe de la même volonté d'encourager les partenariats entre les secteurs publics et privés pour faire du sport une utilisation efficace et continue, pour promouvoir le développement local et soutenir l'éducation et l'emploi sachant que les objectifs escomptés ne peuvent être réalisés qu'en unissant toutes les forces vives de la Nation et qu'en assurant un environnement propice à une large intégration des jeunes sans laquelle tout développement serait vain.

C'est pour cette raison que, joignant l'acte au discours, le Maroc a répondu favorablement à la demande de la section des ONG des Nations Unies et de la World Sports Alliance pour d'une part, abriter la cérémonie de signature de la convention d'adhésion à la World Sports Alliance et d'autre part héberger le premier séminaire international pour l'expérimentation et la validation des modules pédagogiques en éducation physique et sports sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

Aussi, permettez-moi Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs de féliciter la World Sports Alliance pour sa promotion en tant qu'organisation intergouvernementale, lui souhaitant plein succès dans ses missions et formulant le vœu pour que d'autres pays rejoignent ses rangs pour le plus grand bien de la Communauté Internationale.

S'agissant du séminaire international pour l'expérimentation et la validation des modules pédagogiques en éducation physique et sports sur les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement, qui s'est tenu en mai dernier à Rabat, je me réjouis de vous affirmer qu'il a tenu toutes ses promesses. En effet, l'importance et la qualité des participants venus d'Afrique et d'Europe (pour la plupart des formateurs de formateurs), la pertinence des thèmes débattus et le haut niveau des débats ont abouti à des résultats tangibles consacrés par des recommandations concrètes que j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter en vous laissant le soin de prendre connaissance, de manière plus détaillée, des actes du séminaire à travers la Déclaration de Rabat et le rapport qui vous sera remis :

Soulignant tout d'abord que Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI a bien voulu placer le séminaire précité sous Son Haut Patronage, séminaire qui s'inscrivait dans le projet de mobilisation des ressources initié par la WSA, les réseaux informels des ONG de l'ONU (UN-NGO-IRENE), l'Association Internationale des Formateurs des en objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (AIFOMD) et l'Association Internationale des Conseils Economiques et Sociaux et Institutions similaires (AICESIS).

Ce séminaire a fait suite à la première réunion des experts internationaux sur l'enseignement des Objectifs du Millénaire (OMD) tenue à New York en septembre 2006 et la consécration du processus engagé par le mémorandum d'accord conclu avec le réseau régional informel UN-ONG pour la mise en œuvre de l'initiative **"Outils et Matériels de Formation en éducation physique et sportive (EPS) visant les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement"**.

L'objectif du Séminaire consistait, par conséquent, à adapter ces outils à la région Afrique, selon ses besoins et les pratiques des communautés locales en se basant sur un modèle transférable à d'autres secteurs de formation aux OMD. En effet, la dimension pratique est au cœur du projet car l'appropriation des OMD passe obligatoirement par l'insertion dans le contexte local des outils conçus en s'assurant de leur adaptation aux besoins de la population cible, en donnant la priorité à deux thèmes prioritaires : la santé et l'égalité homme femme et le football et l'égalité homme femme en raison de l'interaction entre ces deux thèmes et leur impact sur la population de la région Afrique. Les modules élaborés par les experts et enrichis par les débats ont tous obéi à la démarche qui inclut quatre principes : la définition des objectifs, l'identification de la population cible, la connaissance du milieu et de ses pratiques et enfin l'intervention en illustrant par les exemples.

Tous les participants au séminaire ont convenu que les modules élaborés ne constituent qu'une première étape, certes qui a permis de favoriser l'émergence d'une conscience collective par l'éducation physique et le sport en Afrique, mais le chemin à parcourir est long et semé d'embûches.

Au préalable, il est indispensable de créer des centres d'excellence et des centres communautaires en mesure de prendre possession des modules élaborés, de les appliquer et de les disséminer aux niveaux national et

régional en tirant profit au maximum des partenariats qui s'offrent avec les différents acteurs publics, les opérateurs économiques et les composantes du mouvement associatif. Il y a lieu, par ailleurs, d'adapter ces modules pour les autres régions. De plus, l'égalité Homme/Femme étant l'un des premiers objectifs à atteindre, il reste à mener des démarches similaires pour les autres préoccupations du Millénaire pour que des modules appropriés soient définis, enseignés et appliqués.

S'honorant d'être la première ONG qui a adhéré à la WSA, la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité annonce solennellement la création du premier centre d'excellence qu'elle s'engage à développer au niveau national avec l'appui de ses partenaires publics et associatifs, et en exploitant les structures locales qui ont développé une culture de relais auprès des jeunes. Outre les organisations sportives, je citerais tout particulièrement le Forum National des Jeunes qui fédère un grand nombre de jeunes collégiens et lycéens et œuvre pour le développement économique et social du pays.

Ce centre fera dorénavant partie des objectifs de la Fondation qui, au moment où elle s'apprête à célébrer la dixième Campagne Nationale de Solidarité, exprime sa satisfaction de dédier au développement une nouvelle structure qui vient consolider les programmes mis en œuvre.

Excellences, Mesdames et Messieurs, la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité a été créée officiellement en 1999 après l'expérimentation, de manière informelle, d'une campagne de mobilisation des citoyens autour d'un programme dédié aux enfants. Présidée par Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI, en personne, la Fondation Mohammed V est gérée par un conseil d'administration regroupant des membres de la société civile et des acteurs économiques,

Active sur tout le territoire national, la Fondation Mohammed V pour la Solidarité s'est donnée pour missions de lutter contre toutes les formes de précarité sans pour autant nourrir la prétention de répondre à tous les besoins et encore moins de se substituer aux pouvoirs publics. Par ses interventions, elle vise à vulgariser la culture de solidarité et à lui donner une forme organisée autour de programmes définis ainsi qu'à agir en tant que levier de l'action sociale en associant à la réalisation de ses projets divers intervenants qu'ils soient publics, privés ou associatifs en

s'appuyant sur les potentialités locales et l'apport des populations cibles. A ce titre, elle est tout naturellement destinée à couvrir des domaines très larges et à traiter une problématique sociale diversifiée et complexe.

Ces interventions sont menées au profit de toutes les franges de populations pauvres avec un intérêt particulier aux enfants en situation précaire, à l'intégration des handicapés, à la scolarisation des filles, à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des femmes, à la promotion de centres d'éducation et d'apprentissage des jeunes, à la protection des personnes âgées dans le besoin et de manière générale, au développement d'activités génératrices de revenus pour les démunis, sans oublier le développement de prestations telles que l'accès à l'eau potable, l'électrification, l'alphabétisation et les soins de santé.

Elle développe des projets programmes qui s'articulent autour des axes suivants :

LE DOMAINE HUMANITAIRE /

Les interventions de la Fondation consistent à porter secours et assistance aux populations victimes des catastrophes naturelles à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur du Maroc : inondations, sécheresse et tremblements de terre. A la demande des Institutions Internationales, ses actions ont concerné également, certaines régions connaissant des conflits politiques.

L'essentiel des actions porte sur l'octroi de médicaments, tentes, matériel de collecte d'eau, vêtements et interventions d'équipes médicales. Les interventions sur le territoire national sont souvent accompagnées de programmes sociaux et d'initiation d'activités génératrices de revenus.

ACTIONS A CARACTERE SOCIAL/

Ces actions sont conçues sous forme de programmes destinés à répondre à des besoins locaux mais dont les causes revêtent souvent une dimension régionale voire, nationale : insuffisance d'accès des petites filles rurales à la scolarité, déscolarisation des jeunes en milieu rural et périurbain, insuffisance d'infrastructures d'encadrement éducatif pour les jeunes, sous emploi des jeunes par manque de formation, précarité des handicapés, des

femmes rurales, des personnes âgées, insuffisance de certaines infrastructures de base et surtout en soins de santé.

Aussi, depuis sa création, la Fondation s'est attelée à monter avec les acteurs locaux, notamment :

Un programme de soutien à la scolarisation avec la distribution de cartables et de manuels scolaires pour plus de 250 000 enfants et la construction de dizaines de foyers d'hébergement à proximité des collèges et lycées dédiés aux jeunes filles et garçons du rural. La même démarche a été suivie pour les étudiants démunis;

Un programme d'encadrement éducatif et de formation dans divers métiers pour les jeunes des quartiers défavorisés des villes avec la construction d'une quarantaine de centres adaptés aux besoins exprimés et offrant, outre les structures socio éducatives de base (bibliothèques, ateliers éducatifs, théâtres et salles de projection, espaces sportifs ...), des formations spécifiques préparant leur accès au marché du travail : gestion administrative, comptabilité, dessin industriel, métiers du cinéma, gestion de projets ...);

Un programme spécifique aux handicapés comportant trois volets : l'intégration des enfants handicapés dans la scolarité, la construction de centres de formation professionnelle appropriée et de centres de soins renforcés par des structures socio éducatives. A ceci, s'ajoutent les distributions aux handicapés et aux associations qui les encadrent des équipements dont ils ont besoin : le matériel didactique, matériel roulant approprié, articles de correction et prothèses;

Un programme pour les femmes en situation précaire : centre d'écoute, alphabétisation, initiation et formation qualifiante ;

Un programme en centres d'appui pour les personnes âgées démunies et sans familles ;

Un programme d'appui des associations actives dans le domaine de l'enfance abandonnée ou démunie: construction ou reconstruction de leurs centres, équipements divers, soutien alimentaire, et renforcement de leurs moyens financiers et éducatifs;

Un programme de soutien alimentaire qui s'exprime tout au long du mois du Ramadan au profit de 2,5 millions de personnes. Ce programme est complété au cours de l'année par des actions sectorielles au profit des enfants des régions montagneuses et des pensionnaires des centres sociaux;

Un programme national de renforcement des structures de santé : construction de dispensaires, de modules d'accouchement, d'hôpitaux spécialisés (grands brûlés, oncologie, MST...), l'octroi à grande échelle d'équipements divers et matériel lourd tel que les scanners. Ce programme est complété par le concours que fournit la Fondation aux diverses associations de médecins qui sillonnent le Maroc, surtout dans le rural et mènent des campagnes de dépistage ou de soins. Il est également renforcé par le soutien de la formation du personnel paramédical (écoles d'infirmières).

DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE et ACTIVITES GENERATRICES DE REVENUS /

Les actions menées et qui s'adressent, en priorité, aux femmes et aux jeunes, consistent à :

améliorer l'accès des populations rurales à l'eau (construction de canaux, puits, bornes ...), électricité (installations de plaques solaires, prolongement du réseau...), soins de santé (réalisation de modules d'accouchement);

lutter contre le désenclavement : construction de routes, aménagement de pistes ...;

structurer le mode de production et de commercialisation des potentialités locales avec l'amélioration des outils et des espaces de production : arganier, olivier, dattier, plantes médicinales, produits d'artisanat,

monter des activités génératrices de revenus avec des structures de gestion, fiables : tissage, confection, menuiserie, ferronnerie, petite

agriculture, élevage à petite échelle, production de viande, de lait, de fromage, de miel et autres denrées alimentaires, ...;

encourager le tourisme rural avec la construction de gîtes.

encourager le micro crédit en mettant à la disposition des petites associations des fonds de roulement;

Pour réussir cette diversité, la Fondation a opté pour le faire-faire, impliquant le transfert de la maîtrise de ses projets à des partenaires. Aussi, elle a développé outre les mécanismes de suivi et de contrôle, de larges réseaux avec les associations. Elle a, par ailleurs, mis en place une structure de formation et d'ingénierie sociale qu'elle a mise à la disposition de ses partenaires. C'est cette même structure qu'elle se propose d'exploiter pour réussir le centre d'excellence de la World Sports Alliance.