



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



# **Sport for Development & Peace**

**Proceedings of the  
Zanzibar Regional  
Ministerial Roundtable**

**United Republic of Tanzania,  
8-10 September 2008**

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## Introductory Note

In line with Resolution 34 C/35, paragraph 03020, of UNESCO's General Conference, recommending that the Organization works towards "*enhancing research-policy linkages in the field of social development and policies relating to physical education and sports*", the Social and Human Sciences Sector has initiated a consultation process aimed at providing the Organization with mainline principles and a programmatic framework on the role of physical education and sport (PES) in development and peace.

This report contains proceedings from the Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace in the African Great Lakes Region, held in Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania, from 8 to 10 September 2008. As the United Nations lead agency for physical education and sport, this major event gathered public authorities and stakeholders from the eleven countries of the African Great Lakes Region, to discuss sport's capacity to impact on social, economic, cultural, educational and political development. The outcomes of this consultation laid the foundation for the subsequent International Congress on Sport for Development and Peace which took place in Kingston, Jamaica, from 13 to 16 September 2008.

## Foreword

**Mr Pierre Sané**

*Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences at UNESCO*

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### **Objectives and Scope of the Zanzibar Regional Ministerial Roundtable**

Physical education and sport, with their inherent educational, cultural and social dimensions, are vital to the propagation of development and peace initiatives within the framework of the Organization's ethical and intellectual mandate: to build peace in the minds of men.

In order to holistically assess the capacity of sport in the propagation of sustainable development and peace-building, one must first address the optimum methods with which to approach this challenge: can sport best contribute to development and peace on a national, regional or international level? How can sport have an impact on economic, social, cultural, educational and political development? Is the link between sport and peace-building clear and discernable? What are the procedures and mechanisms needed to maximise the potential input of sport in these areas?

In response to all these questions, UNESCO's Sector for Social and Human Sciences, supported by the programme for Physical Education and Sport, organized an extensive, regional exchange of ideas, within the framework of a roundtable, held in Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania from 8 to 10 September 2008.

The purpose of this roundtable was to guide the experts, government officials and stakeholders involved towards a new approach, in order to better understand the role of sport in development and peace and to ascertain, collectively, the best approach to achieve these objectives. The discussions focused on the experiences of the African Continent, with the following general consensus emerging amongst participants: to take a two-fold approach consisting of a systemic and modular analysis in order to more comprehensively integrate the socio-economic, political, cultural and educational aspects that are often inadequately assessed and, subsequently, not effectively taken into account in government policies and plans.

Has the Zanzibar Roundtable initiated such a process? The following report invites you to explore the answers.

## Background Information Note

The present report reflects the proceedings of the Zanzibar Regional Ministerial Roundtable, held from 8 to 10 September 2008.

This meeting gathered a broad range of participants, including public authorities and stakeholders in the sport movement, to discuss the issue of *Sport for Development and Peace*. The meeting aimed at examining the role that sport can play in peace building processes, and how it can be effectively articulated both on a political and on a practical level.

The roundtable demonstrated that the definition, and understanding, of *Sport for Development and Peace* must address the means with which initiatives can be implemented. In order to achieve sustainable development, national, regional and international policy must be planned and articulated, with achievable and measurable benchmarks that contribute to social, economic, cultural and educational progress. Despite the differences between regional and conceptual approaches that were raised during the debates, it is clear that there are common needs that must be addressed by sport in the service of development and peace.

In light of this, it was agreed that comprehensive policies for sport are to be developed at both national and regional levels, taking into account that action in the cross-cutting fields of economy, health, education and science has an immediate bearing on sport.

In addition, and in order to achieve the objective of development and peace, there is a need to redesign the image, and understanding, of the term “sport”. The various stakeholders at the meetings insisted that the perception of sport should not be limited to “sport events” or the awards and victory achieved on these occasions. In order to realize this goal, the global sporting environment must be carefully considered, from the training of personnel to the development of sport infrastructure. The following factors are particularly pertinent:

- **Need for quality training:** There is a need for more trainees and trainers within a qualitative structure. Education systems are, therefore, key constitutors that intersect with other pertinent governmental systems, and the private sector. Ministerial and local authorities are also key stakeholders in this process.
- **Need for resources:** Education systems can only achieve the targets set for quality education if resources are available. Different alternatives for funding can be explored, combining public resources and private sector cooperation.
- **Need for a comprehensive approach:** There is a need for a comprehensive societal approach and systematic, strategic planning. Trainers and trainees are the targets at the initial stages. The personnel, and also the sports actors (volunteers, staff, athletes, sports medicine and para-medical staff, sports journalists, sport researchers and so forth), represent a social background. There is, therefore, a sport-related social status which requires greater attention in terms of social development.

- **Need for economic development:** Sport facilities, sport infrastructure, the media, the organization of sports events, sports spectators and related actors are working parameters that contribute to an economic environment which requires in-depth analysis and clear political orientation. Sport industries and businesses, sport consumers and marketing processes are key issues in the sport for development and peace movement.
- **Need for a cultural dimension:** There is a need to recognise the cultural dimension of sport which is not promoted and sufficiently analysed through scientific and academic work. There is potential for the development of this dimension through the promotion and preservation of Traditional Sports and Games. Efforts in this field must be enhanced in the coming years. The role of tourism also presents the need and opportunity for the development of interfaces between different stakeholders.

As the meeting demonstrated, *Sport for Development and Peace* is not only an item for debate. It constitutes an area for potential development and progress in society. As history teaches us, sport has played an instrumental role in the development of ancient civilizations such as Egypt, Greece and Rome. Subsequently, no society can ignore the intrinsic value of sport to personal development and dialogue.

The contributions, and conclusions, of the meetings' participants formed the basis of the discussions at the subsequent International Congress held in Kingston, Jamaica, 13 to 16 September 2008, giving an important impetus for UNESCO's action in promoting policies for sport as a tool for development and peace.



**Proceedings of the  
Regional Ministerial Roundtable on  
Sport for Development and Peace  
in the African  
Great Lakes Region**

**Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania  
8 – 10 September 2008**

## Report of the Regional Ministerial Roundtable

**Mr Fekrou Kidane**  
*Rapporteur-General*

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The Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace, organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, in favour of the countries of the African Great Lakes Region, was convened from 8 to 10 September 2008.

The opening ceremony was held under the patronage of the President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, His Excellency Mr Amani Abeid Karume, accompanied by the First Lady of Zanzibar.

The ceremony was chaired by Dr Shadjak, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Information, Culture and Sport for the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

The first speaker was Mr Cheikh Tidiane Sy, representative of UNESCO in Tanzania, who underlined that physical education is an essential component of quality education since it contributes to both the mental and physical development of children. Sport also teaches youths the concepts of fair play and moral equity.

The second speaker, Mr Essy Amara, a distinguished diplomat who represents UNESCO at the Foundation of the Olympic Truce and who is also the former interim president of the African Union Commission, referenced the contribution of Tanzania and the elite of Zanzibar in African and World Politics. Mr Amara noted that sport remains one of the most effective instruments with which to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in post-conflict areas.

The representative of the African Development bank (ADB), Dr Siphosiso Moyo, said that sport is everyone's business, hence the need for governments, NGOs, and development partners to integrate sport into their policies and programmes across a range of sectors. It is within this context, she added, that the bank continues to work closely with its member countries in meeting the development priorities, including the provision of assistance towards the promotion of quality physical education in schools.

The debate led to the following formulation of recommendations in the various fields that physical education and sport (PES) can potentially impact upon.

# Recommendations arising from the Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace

## Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania

The Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace recommends that:

### *SPORT AND EDUCATION*

1. A productive relationship, with reference to physical education and sport-related issues, must be established between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the other ministries, especially the Ministry of Education.
2. As physical education is an essential facet of quality education, its place in schools and universities should be guaranteed and not marginalized.
3. It must be recognized that sport at school and university is the best provider of competitors for the nation's sports clubs.
4. Sport is a vital mechanism for learning, for well-being, and for teaching fundamental values and the rules of the games that young people respect.
5. Communities must rely on parents, who are children's first teachers, to promote physical and sporting education, as well as traditional and social games.

### *SPORT AND PUBLIC HEALTH*

6. A working relationship must be established between the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, in order to prepare a joint policy for the promotion and regular practice of physical activities by the population, with a view to reducing the costs of health care.
7. Light infrastructure for physical and sporting activities, such as playgrounds for children and places for leisure and relaxation, for example, should be made available to the population.
8. The training of health workers, managers and advisors in the field of physical education and sport should be developed.

9. The sporting movement, particularly renowned athletes, must be mobilized to conduct awareness-raising campaigns about diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and polio.

#### *SPORT AND ENVIRONMENT*

10. The organization of sporting competitions and physical exercise should respect ecological requirements.
11. Planting trees in the vicinity of sports grounds, tidying up playgrounds, observing rules of cleanliness, and making sure that lakes and rivers are clean enough to bathe in, are all simple lessons to mentor young people to protect the environment.

#### *SPORT FOR ALL*

12. It is necessary to ensure that women have equal access to sport. Parity between men and women should be encouraged, both in the training of staff, and in the facilitation of high-level technical and administrative posts for women.
13. The needs of disabled persons must be taken into account in order to ensure their participation in sporting activities at school and in clubs.
14. The needs of elderly people must be taken into consideration when planning physical activities.
15. The development of sport for corporations, enterprises and professional and community associations should be encouraged.
16. It is vital that the role that military sport plays, and the reliance on the support of the armed forces and the police in the national sporting movement, is recognized.

#### *TRADITIONAL SPORTS AND GAMES*

17. The practice of traditional sports and games should be encouraged as a way of validating national and African cultural diversity, and to preserve tradition for future generations.
18. Traditional sports and games can be used as a means of development and promotion of cultural tourism by combining them with local dance, music and exhibitions of local arts and crafts.

#### *SPORT AND VOLUNTEERS*

19. It must be recognized that volunteers represent a fundamental resource for all sporting activities. Competitive sport could not survive without the support of unpaid volunteers at all levels of activity.
20. Voluntary service is the foundation of African solidarity and its development should be encouraged among young people.
21. Former athletes and qualified people who retire should be encouraged to serve as role models by volunteering as trainers, educators, technical officials and administrators.

### *SPORT AND ETHICS*

22. Ethics are part of the human values that are first learned in the family and to which the adult tries to conform throughout life.
23. Ethics, in the sporting movement, consist, above all, of elements such as: fair play, tolerance, integrity, honesty, impartiality, respect for others, preservation of human dignity and non-discrimination.
24. The practice of sport is a human right; therefore, no individual or group shall be the object of any kind of exclusion.
25. The principles of African values based on solidarity and generosity must be recalled and taught everywhere, taking into account the specific context of modern sport.

### *SPORT AND PEACE*

26. Sport must be at the service of peace and friendship and be used as a means of bringing people together and as a tool for promoting dialogue and reconciliation.
27. Any form of violence in or around sport should be banned and chauvinism, irrational practice and racism must be fought.
28. The observance of the “Olympic truce” during and beyond the Olympic games in armed conflict zones should be encouraged, so that diplomatic and long-term solutions may be found.
29. A culture of peace should be promoted, through the organization of a symbolic race or walk in favour of peace and reconciliation in post-conflict situations.
30. Sporting and recreational activities should be organized for child soldiers in post-conflict situations as a way of accelerating their social reintegration.
31. In order to help those in refugee camps, where half of the population is made up of children and young people, recreational activities should be organized as part of a framework of humanitarian action.

### *SPORT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

32. Sport has become a significant asset in economic development because of the need for materials and equipment to carry out physical exercise and sporting activities.
33. Sporting competitions and associated services generate commercial activity in various sectors.
34. The construction and maintenance of infrastructure and the manufacture of sporting goods creates employment.
35. Marketing, sponsorship, the role of the media, new technologies and the various partnerships involved are very beneficial for sport.

36. Governments should facilitate the sporting movement by granting it permission to import sporting articles and equipment tax and duty free.
37. Sport enjoys extraordinary attention from the media; there is, therefore, a need to ensure that journalists are professionals in their respective fields.

#### *RELATIONS BETWEEN STATES, NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES AND NATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS*

38. Relations between States, National Olympic Committees and National Sport Federations should be reaffirmed and reconsolidated.
40. The organization of sport is based on state and sporting structures with the division of tasks more or less clearly defined in legislative and regulatory texts. States and governments are responsible for defining and pursuing national and sporting policies in the context of our integrated process of social development.
41. Sporting federations are responsible for managing their respective sport disciplines at the national and international levels.
42. National Olympic Committees must discharge their duty of coordinating the activities of the federations and intervening between the political authorities and the national sports associations, by encouraging them to grow and develop through the provision of training courses and various supports in the form of human and material resources.
43. Sport should be managed in a composed manner through consultations, mutual respect and dignity. In the event of conflicts, consultation, dialogue, mediation and arbitration will prevail.
44. National legislators and concerned parties should regularly be informed about sport development in order to obtain their support. Sport development is first and foremost a matter of national political will and requires efforts on the part of the state and grassroots communities.
45. Retired sports men and women should be protected and provided with the required assistance to facilitate their social reintegration.

#### *DEVELOPMENT PROCESS*

46. The organization of a follow-up to the Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace held under the auspices of UNESCO, on a regular basis, is highly encouraged.
47. UNESCO will be requested to establish, under its leadership and responsibility, an observatory on sport and development in Africa. This observatory will be aimed at assisting governments and sports organizations on the continent to acquire information tools, as well as quantifiable and qualitative data, providing them with the results of scientific and technological research work, advice and analyses, including periodical publication of indexes.

# Regional Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace

Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania

## Final Declaration

A Roundtable on “Sport for Development and Peace”, organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, in favour of the countries of the African Great Lakes Region, was held in Zanzibar from 8 to 10 September 2008.

In addition to the Ministers and high ranking officials in charge of sports, the Roundtable was attended by delegates of the National Olympic Committees of the African Great Lakes Region; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Uganda; Rwanda; the United Republic of Tanzania; representatives of the African Development Bank (ADB); the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA); UNESCO’s NGO partners; and a selection of experts.

Following the deliberations,

We, Ministers, in charge of sport in the African Great Lakes Region

Considering:

the importance of sport in the economic, social, cultural, educational and political development of our societies and its critical role in achieving the objectives of Education for All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG),

the role of sport and physical education as a means to promote development, peace, education, health and environmental protection,

the exceptional ability of sport as a powerful support, in mass mobilization, in the promotion of educational values, intermixing and bringing together different peoples without any consideration as to their ethnicity, religious and political beliefs,

Recalling also:

the UNESCO International Charter on Physical Education and Sport, as a tool for the development of sport at school and university level, sport for all, sport for women and sport for disabled persons,

Commit ourselves:

to act collectively, so that sport and physical education can pave the way for solidarity and cooperation in order to encourage the development of a culture of peace, and to promote dialogue and harmony in the sub-region and on the continent,

to ensure that steps are taken, and mechanisms are set up at national levels to ensure that sport policies for development and peace become operational, measurable and efficient for the welfare and fulfillment of the people,

to cooperate more closely and efficiently with the sporting organizations of the continent, by creating the necessary environment and taking the appropriate measures conducive to the rapid development of an elite in sport and the diversification of the practice of sport for all and at all possible levels,

Suggest:

that as part of the follow-up of the implementation of the present declaration, an “African Forum on Sport for Development and Peace” at a continental level will be held on a regular basis, under the sponsorship of UNESCO and with the cooperation of ANOCA, as a means to promote and ensure the realization of the MDGs and Education For All goals,

the establishment of an institutional consultation platform between UNESCO and the African Development Bank, to support efforts made by African Governments towards the implementation of their national policies in the area of sport for development and peace, as agreed on and reaffirmed by this Roundtable,

Call on UNESCO:

through this Zanzibar Declaration, under its leadership and responsibility, to establish as soon as possible, a UNESCO Regional Observatory on Sport for Development and Peace in Africa, aimed at assisting Governments and sports organizations on the continent in acquiring information tools, quantifiable and quality data and providing them with the results of scientific and technological research work, and analysis, including periodically published data in the field concerned.

Zanzibar 10 September 2008



## Annex I

### Statement by his Excellency Mr Amani Abeid Karume, President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

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Honourable Chairperson,

Deputy Chief Minister of Information, Culture and Sports,

H. E. Ambassador Essy Amara, Representative of UNESCO at the Foundation of the Olympic Truce, and former interim President of the African Union Commission,

Mr Cheikh Tidiane Sy, Representative of UNESCO,

General Lassana Palenfo,

President of ANOCA,

Dr Siphon Moyo, Representative of the African Development Bank (ADB),

Honourable Ministers,

Honourable Abdulla Mwinyi, Regional Commissioner Urban/West,

Distinguished Delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am delighted and honoured to be accorded this opportunity to open the first ever International Ministerial Roundtable Conference on Sport for Development and Peace in our country. It is, indeed, an honour for Zanzibar to host this conference, as the subject matter is within the framework of our own socio-economic development. I would like to thank the organizers for selecting Zanzibar, and I am also grateful for being invited to officially open the meeting.

I would also like to take this opportunity, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, to welcome all the delegates who have come from outside Zanzibar. Despite the tight schedule that will bind you during the coming three days, I sincerely hope that you will get some time to tour the tourist attractions in the Stone Town and in the countryside. I invite you to enjoy the warm hospitality of our people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sport, in all its different forms, is an essential part of human activity and, as such, constitutes an increasingly important part of social development, as well as being a contributor to peace and economic growth. This is more applicable in Africa, which is at the crossroads of the many diverse challenges that the continent faces, including its transition towards better and stronger economic, social, political, cultural and educational development.

Faced with these many challenges, the African continent often struggles to achieve its full potential in meeting the needs I have just mentioned. It is gratifying, however, to note that sport is increasingly recognized as a major factor in the rapid economic, social, political, cultural and educational expansion of our countries. The formation of ministries or departments of sport in our governments is an indicator of its significance. More importantly, sport is used as a tool in the promotion of peace, social cohesion and international relations.

In times of natural disaster, or during calamities and other tragedies that afflict Africa, and are reported almost everyday by the worldwide media, we also hear positive stories from the continent, often linked to its sporting successes. This is a reflection of the important position sport has in holding together a nation. Both the excitement surrounding Africa's positive results and the athletes' positive attitudes during major competitions should be used to reflect the energy and potential in our overall human development.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In a conference such as this one, we ought to seriously consider the role that sport should play in our national and continental strategies and plans for the promotion of peace and socio-economic development. We must recognize it as a key factor for development and the well-being of our people. It is vital that we frame a new approach from a qualitative perspective. If we decide to build an Africa that is able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the world, we cannot wait any longer. We must begin work right now, by integrating all the tools that could support these objectives and build confidence, to help us meet the numerous challenges that we currently face. We should, however, remember that this requires a deep and focused change in the way we perceive sport so as to recognize it as a mechanism to be used in the establishment of peace and development.

I believe the current ministerial round table will help us to tackle these questions. We must set our goal as the development of sport as a major vehicle within the aforementioned economic, educational, cultural and political arenas. This integrated and consolidated approach is not new, as we can learn from experiences outside the African continent. We need not copy or simulate those experiences, but rather use them as a benchmark in facing this challenge, by reaching a political consensus that will help create a new vision of Sport, Peace and Development. On this basis, it will be possible to secure the consensus needed for the creation and development of national policies and of greater regional integration of sports, which will form the basis of future missions and appropriate action plans.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There cannot be development without peace, but peace cannot be achieved without a better, effective and more coherently designed developmental strategy that integrates the key elements of our people's success. Mentioning, for instance, the Great Lakes Region in Africa, which has recently been the theatre of many violent conflicts, must be taken into consideration when formulating such strategies. This is essential, as sport reaches beyond boundaries and borders, and it can help such countries to develop solidarity, dialogue, tolerance and reconciliation that will help establish sustainable peace. Recent initiatives in Burundi, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo must be taken as proof, and used for us to gain a deeper understanding of the role sport can play as a contributor to peace and human development. In fact, I suggest we should have a motto "Sports without Borders" as a facilitating vehicle.

At this juncture, I would like to congratulate UNESCO on several initiatives which it has conducted in the promotion of sport for peace and development and cross-cultural dialogue.

Indeed, we give due recognition and appreciation to UNESCO for providing both guidance and expertise to Member States to debate the evolving challenges of physical education and sport. We note that the Organization focuses its activities in several domains. It plays a key role in the dissemination and normalization of ethical and fair-play issues guided by the use of the two normative instruments it has developed (the International Charter on Physical Education and Sport, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 20th session in 1978, and the International Convention against doping in Sport, which entered into force on 1st February 2007). This Roundtable provides an important opportunity for African States to join many other Governments around the world in the ratification process of this very important Convention.

I urge UNESCO to increase its role in the development of Traditional Sports and Games' programmes in Africa. We have an abundance of such games in our countries, many of which are on the brink of extinction. In Zanzibar, for example, we have a very interesting game called "BAO", a form of chess; "BAO" is not a game of chance but rather a game of strategy. It requires the player to have a sharp memory and a good skill in arithmetic calculation. It is our belief that this particular game, if taken seriously, could be developed to an international sport. Again, our traditional wrestling needs to be promoted and systematized to international standards which could be recognized and entered in the next Olympic Games.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is also necessary to continue this reflection in order to transform sport into a powerful development tool that will improve the ability to present, implement and follow policies and governmental programmes in a participatory manner. I have just proposed the implementation of a plan of action designed for the African continent. This plan should help the governments formulate and follow policies related to sport. The expertise, as well as the minimum requirements that such a mission entails, involves the presence of UNESCO, the United Nations agency specialized in the area we are dealing with as a major support, acting in cooperation with the entire African sports movement and other key actors.

Our success will be strongly linked to those complementary relationships. As a Region, we have to work in unison so as to achieve our common goal of making sport an effective tool for sustaining development and peace in our countries.

With these remarks, I now have the honour to declare this Ministerial Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace officially opened.

Thank you for your attention.

## Annex II

### Speech by Mr Cheikh Tidane Sy, Director, UNESCO Office in Dar-es-Salaam

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It is a great honour, a privilege, and a genuine pleasure for me to be with you and to address this sub-regional ministerial roundtable of African ministers on sport for development and peace.

I am here on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr Koïchiro Matsuura, and the Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences Sector, Mr Pierre Sané. They both regret that, due to the opening of the Executive Board, they could not be here today.

Let me begin by expressing UNESCO's great thanks to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and especially to the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar for this event, and for the warm hospitality of which all participants have been welcomed, in this holy month of Ramadan.

First of all, I would like to acknowledge the presence of His Excellency Abeid Karume, President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar who, on many occasions, has been, and still is, showing a very keen interest in the activities of UNESCO in Tanzania – “Thank you Mr President for your interest in UNESCO matters”.

May I also take this opportunity to recognize the considerable efforts of His Excellency Juma Ali Shamhuna, Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Information, Culture and Sports of Zanzibar; His Excellency Haroun Suleiman, Minister of Culture and Sports of Zanzibar; His Excellency George Mkuchika of the United Republic of Tanzania; who have invested so much for this event to take place here, in such a short time after the difficult times Zanzibar has experienced recently.

Finally, I would like to thank the participants, particularly the ministers who have taken time out of their busy schedules to attend this roundtable, alongside other government officials, representatives of international organizations, particularly the African Development Bank, whose country representative, Dr Siphso Moyo's participation is much appreciated.

Your presence illustrates the importance of a multi-stakeholder approach to the challenges of Development and Peace in the field of sports in Africa.

Last but not least, let me recognize the presence of some very important people in our midst: Mr Essy Amara, Member of the Council at the Foundation of the Olympic Truce, and the President of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA), General Lassana Palenfo.

UNESCO, as you certainly know, is an international organization with a mandate to promote peace and development within our fields of competence: Education, Culture, Natural and Social and Human Sciences, and Communication. We are especially committed to promoting

the values of physical education and sport with a view to building a better future for younger generations.

Physical education and sport is an essential component of quality education since it contributes to both the mental and physical development of children. Sport also teaches youths the concepts of fair play and moral equity.

And, in this regard, the United Nations pledge, in the topic here addressed by the roundtable, is best put into perspective by both its former and new Secretary-General, Mr Kofi Annan and Mr Ban Ki-Moon.

*“People in every nation love sport. Its values – fitness, fairplay, teamwork, and the pursuit of excellence – are universal. And at its best, it brings people together, no matter their origin, background, religious beliefs or economic status.”*

*“And when young people participate in sports or have access to physical education, they can build up their health and self esteem, use their talents to the fullest, learn the ideals of teamwork and tolerance, and be drawn away from the dangers of drugs and crime” – Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General.*

*“Sport is increasingly recognized as an important tool in helping the United Nations achieve its objectives, in particular the Millennium Development Goals. By including sport in development and peace programmes in a more systematic way, the United Nations can make full use of this cost-efficient tool to help us create a better world”. – Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General.*

However, Mr President, many challenges arise from the spectacular development of sport, nationally and internationally. There are risks threatening competitive sport, such as excessive commercialization, advertising, doping, violence, and chauvinism, which distort, corrupt and discredit sport. The merchandizing of the sports’ world poses problems, not least of which is the erosion of educational values. But, let us not forget that, in spite of all these problems, it is for many, if not for most people, a unique source of self-improvement, a fine school of good human relationships and a civilized form of individual and group competition. These positive aspects of sport make collaboration possible between UNESCO, the Member States, the Olympic Movement and the World Health Organization.

I hope that the follow-up to this Roundtable, scheduled in Jamaica, will take us towards concrete action, towards the decisions that restore physical education and sport in the place, role and status they deserve when it comes down to peace and development.

Thank you very much for your kind attention.

## Annex III

### Statement by President Essy Amara, Member of the Council at the Foundation of the Olympic Truce and former interim President of the African Union Commission

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Your Excellency, Guest of Honour, President of Zanzibar, and President of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar,

Your Excellencies, Ministers of Sport,

Special guests,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am particularly pleased and proud, for several reasons, to find myself in the United Republic of Tanzania today.

Tanzania, under the authority of its Head of State, has today assumed, with great efficiency and competence, the Presidency of the African Union. President Kikwite spares no effort in defending the interests of the continent on all fronts. He was present at the G8 Summit, at TICAD in Tokyo, and at the Security Council Summit held in New York, which was chaired by South Africa.

There is a well known saying which teaches us that we must first know the past in order to better understand the future.

In the past, the men and women of Tanzania have been at the forefront of the fight for the decolonization of Africa, the struggle against Apartheid and the defence of the developing world's interests in international relations.

In fact, it was in Dar-es-Salaam that the Liberation Committee of the OAU had its headquarters. Led by His Excellency, Mr M'Biti, it was this committee that acted as the primary instrument of the OAU in its struggle for the total decolonization of Africa.

At the United Nations, it was a son of Tanzania, His Excellency, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, who presided over the committee of 24 bodies, created by the UN General Assembly to design its strategy and struggle for decolonization, with great effectiveness.

As it was Her Excellency, Ms Gertrud Mongela, the current President of the Pan-African Parliament, who presided with great skill over the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995.

His Excellency, Mr Warioba made a significant contribution to the development of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea by introducing the concept of an “exclusive economic zone” located beyond the territorial seas, and which has enabled coastal States to better use the wealth of this area.

We were all impressed by the last Olympic Games, held in Beijing. But, what is less well known today, is that for a decade the developing world, with Tanzania as its spokesperson, led a bitter battle to ensure, in 1971, that the Chinese Government had a seat at the UN, which was previously occupied by Taiwan.

Ladies, Gentlemen,

We are, therefore, currently in a State whose contribution to the building of Africa is immeasurable.

In light of this, I am convinced that Tanzania, with determination, can defend, as it has done on the international scene in the past, the findings which emerge from our roundtable.

As the last Secretary General of the OAU, and Interim Chairperson of the AU, I can see that the constitution of the AU provides for sport, and culture, in the process of social and human development, in order to fulfil its objectives.

The AU Commission, through its Department of Social Affairs which is responsible for sport, today favours the establishment of criteria and a foundation for cooperation between the African Sporting Movement and the Commission.

African values based on dignity, tolerance, solidarity, generosity and respect for all, must be remembered and taught today to the members of the African sporting family.

History teaches us that Africa is rich in traditional sports and games that we have been slow to identify.

There was a time when in some parts of the Continent, to be considered an adult, a man had to prove his physical ability through his participation in sporting events. Javelin throwing, shooting, canoeing, swimming, walking and running, and jumping are all disciplines practiced by African people to ensure their preservation. It is the conversion of these practices into modern sports that remains to be done now.

The role that sport plays in sustainable development remains a work in progress in Africa, a continent whose potential has not yet been sufficiently tested in line with the general and specific objectives of the national and regional policies of the AU.

Today, sport has features and functions that go beyond the idea of simply a game. Sport encompasses a broad range of activities that include, among other things, the health sector, the economy, industry, education, culture and communication. Its impact on development is a particularly good gauge of social and human progress.

The economic aspect of sport is evident, and there are many familiar examples of its background in sustainable development and progress which are available to reinforce the view that sport is economically relevant and has an impact on development.

President,

The excellent documents, prepared by UNESCO, give us all the pertinent information concerning the pluri-disciplinary approaches which allow us to understand all facets of Sport for Development and Peace.

I am confident that you will be able to extract the essence of this dense research in order to make the roundtable report which will serve as a concept paper for the UNESCO Congress on Sport for Development and Peace, to be held from 13 to 16 September 2008, in Kingston, Jamaica.

I wish you every success in your work and thank you for inviting me to this important meeting.



## Annex IV

### Statement by Dr Siphos Moyo, Resident Representative, African Development Bank Group, Tanzania Field Office Dar-es-Salaam

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Your excellency, the President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Amani Abeid Karume,

Her Excellency the First Lady of Zanzibar, Mama Karume,

The Chief Minister Hon. Shamuhuna, the Host of this event,

Honourable Ministers,

Mr Essy Amara, former interim President of the African Union,

Mr Lassana Palenfo, President of ANOCA,

Distinguished Delegates,

My brother, my colleague, my friend the Country Representative of UNESCO, under whose auspices we are gathered here today, Cheikh Tidiane Sy,

Development Partners,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Excellency, Mr President,

I am delighted to have this great honour to speak today at the opening session of this round table discussion on Sport for Peace and Development, here in the most beautiful island of Zanzibar.

Your Excellency,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me, on behalf of the President of the African Development Bank Group, Dr Donald Kaberuka who could not be here today, to thank the organizers of this topical and indeed, august forum for inviting the Bank – “Your Bank” – to deliver a goodwill statement at this opening ceremony. Let me also take this opportunity to commend the United Nations System, and UNESCO, in particular, for leading this important endeavour in seizing the opportunity and the responsibility to promote sports as a catalyst for peace and development.

As you are all aware, our overarching objective at the African Development Bank remains the reduction of poverty, promoting productivity and broad-based economic growth in our Regional Member Countries (RMCs), with a view to assisting them to accelerate progress towards attaining the universally accepted Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Bank recognizes the potential contribution that sport can make towards achieving MDGs. Specifically, sport is an innovative and effective multi-sectoral tool that can enhance existing efforts towards achieving specific MDG targets such as those concerning education and health.

Through discipline and self confidence, sports help to promote the physical and mental well-being which are integral to the achievement of the MDGs. Health is wealth and physical activity has been proven to reduce the risk of disease. Hence, we can see how investing in sports is a cost effective way for countries to improve public health, since savings from not spending in health will be utilized in other priority sectors. Sound health will also improve productivity and increase economic output.

Education is also central to achieving nearly all the MDGs and sports have a natural place within education. In all learning institutions, physical education is a key component of quality education and can be used to promote schooling amongst young people. Sport is a powerful vehicle for public education, creating awareness and promoting human dignity overall.

Your Excellency,

Beyond that, sport is a recognized and powerful instrument for promoting peace, as it knows neither geographical boundaries nor social class; sport plays an important role in promoting social integration and cohesion; sport is an avenue for cultural exchange, and promotes economic development by creating employment and other economic opportunities in geographical, cultural and political contexts. It provides a platform for communicating key positive messages, especially in conflict situations; but also can inculcate discipline; builds self confidence, team building and ultimately national pride in international competitions. All of us know how East African sports men and women have become world-famous role models for youths everywhere and great ambassadors for their countries. Indeed, you will all agree that sport plays an important role in the pursuit of national development aspirations.

Your Excellency,

Sport is, therefore, everyone's business: hence the need for Governments, NGOs, and Development partners to integrate sports into their policies and programmes across a range of sectors. Only by promoting sport in a manner that is both strategic and coherent can its amazing potential as a catalyst for peace and development be realized. It is within this context, Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Bank continues to work closely with its Member Countries in meeting the development priorities, including providing assistance towards the promotion of physical education in schools.

Such assistance includes providing sporting equipment to schools that it finances in a number of member countries. A growing trend is observed in RMCs seeking such interventions, for example, under an ongoing education project in Eritrea, the Bank supplied sports equipment for primary and middle school use. Similarly, under another education programme funded by the Bank in Malawi, all schools established by the projects were supplied with sports

equipment, including playgrounds. The Bank also supports curricula developments for sports development and supports sports teacher-training programmes.

Your Excellency,

We, at the African Development Bank, recognize the strong linkages between youth and sport. Youths are recognized as the largest beneficiaries of the effects of sport. As a result, it is imperative that we take cognisance of the situation of youths in the region. Recent estimates based on available poverty data indicate that some 240 million young people, or 20% of all youths, live on less than USD 1/day; and 470 million live on less than USD 2/day. In some countries, youths (age 15 – 35), constituting 38% of the population, face disproportionate exposure to high health and social risks (e.g. HIV/AIDS, drug and substance abuse, and crime).

Women are also vulnerable to civil and domestic violence. Moreover, large numbers of youths are now coming of age in the search for employment opportunities. There has been increasing concern among policy makers that the frustrations accompanying long-term unemployment among urban youth confined in slums and shanty towns could feed political and ideological unrest and provoke violence. The large numbers of unemployed and idle youths may challenge the authority of the Government and endanger its stability. There is sufficient evidence to show that due to desperation and hopelessness caused by deepening poverty and growing inequality, many of the youths are becoming easy targets for insurgents and rebels who deploy them as “child soldiers”, while many others take their rage to the streets, destroying and vandalizing public and private property, and committing inhumane actions.

Your Excellency,

Against this backdrop, and given this confluence of challenges, the Bank has been consistent in advocating for a holistic approach to tackle the increasing poverty level and growing inequality in the continent. Integrating sports and physical education into the development architecture is both a timely innovation and a constructive approach. We look forward to learning more, through this forum, about what key interventions deserve priority attention in sport for development and peace.

Your Excellency,

We, at the African Development Bank, applaud UNESCO and our RMC in the Great Lakes Region for promoting sport as a tool for development and peace, and recognize the need, on our part, for a more integrated approach that mainstreams sport into development policies and strategies at the level of our regional member countries. More importantly, we should seek to explore ways to improve strategic partnerships and resource mobilization for supporting sport for development and peace. It is my hope that the policy makers represented in this important forum would give interventions on sport for peace and development the priority it deserves and explore the means with which to integrate sport in their development policies and strategies. Equally important, the African Development Bank looks forward to hearing in the coming few days of this forum, how best it can enhance its intervention in sports development in our member countries of this region.

The other challenge lies in how best the private sector can be engaged in this endeavour. Allow me to underscore the important role that the private sector could play in sport; perhaps this

forum could also explore ways in which to structure and enhance Public/Private partnerships in sports development when designing strategy papers and development plans.

Your Excellency,

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to end my remarks by paraphrasing the UN Secretary-General's Special Advisor on Sport for Development and Peace, Mr Adolf Ogi (2004) in saying that "Sport with its joys and triumphs, its pains and defeats, its emotions and challenges, is an unrivalled medium for the promotion of education, health, development and peace. I am convinced that sport helps us to demonstrate, in our pursuit of the betterment of humanity, that there is more that unites than divides us".

I thank you for your kind attention and wish you fruitful deliberations.

## Annex V

### Speech by General Lassana Palenfo, President of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA)

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Your Excellency, Mr President,

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Ministries,

Your Excellency, Mr Essy Amara,

Representative of UNESCO,

Dear friends of the Olympic Movement,

Ladies, and Gentlemen,

On behalf of ANOCA and myself, I welcome this initiative by UNESCO, inviting us to share our thoughts, with policymakers and the sports movement, on the theme of “Sport for Development and Peace”.

Please allow me to express my gratitude to the Government of Zanzibar for including us in this important meeting, in view of the topic, its objectives and the expected results.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Three main ideas emerged from the outset of this discussion which has brought us together: sport, development and peace.

*A priori*, it is about approaching the issue of sport through the integral development and peace processes.

Peace and development go hand in hand: there can be no development without a culture of peace. Similarly, there cannot be peace without holistic development. More than just rhetoric, this fact is evident at every level: national, regional and international.

That sport is considered to be a vehicle for development seems conceivable and laudable.

In addition to this, that peace, development and sport are perceived as unique factors in the service of humanity, in its natural and legitimate desire for development, also seems to me to be entirely relevant. As it happens, sport for peace and development is a subject which can be seen differently, depending on whether you approach it as a debate to identify opportunities that may shed light on the role that sport can play in development strategies; or approach it as inseparable and increasingly essential on an economic, social, cultural, educational and political level. They are situated in a domain that can spur development, as considered and accepted within a systematic approach seen as multi-sectoral.

Ladies, Gentlemen,

Dear Friends,

Various experiences and examples, from around the world, show us that sport is, more than ever, an area integrated in the development process. Its mobilizing power, the essence of the ideals implicit; transcending racial, social, religious and political factors, and a sharing of values and commonly accepted rules legitimising fairplay, tolerance, the defeated's respect for the victor and vice versa, whatever the stakes.

All of these factors thrive because of its universality and its capacity to cross fertilize. Sport remains a common language that conveys unchanging values and justify our presence in this beautiful land of Zanzibar. Is it not also sport that allows us to exchange ideas and converse beyond the diversity of our origins, our ideological beliefs, policies and our social status, to create a shared vision, and identify a common and consensual roadmap? All with the view to achieving a strategic framework and a timetable that is acceptable to all, allowing us to see how to improve our sport policies, where they exist, or, failing that, how to formulate and implement them.

Such an exercise will call on our imagination, our creativity and our willingness to identify ways and means of achieving concrete results. The presence of Ministers of Sport and the Olympic movement in the Great Lakes Region is a sign through which we must seek to strengthen and improve cooperation between sport related actors in Africa.

UNESCO provides us with a tremendous platform for dialogue, aimed at helping to improve the use of, management of and planning of our capabilities, our rich potential in human resources, for quality training and education can ensure the optimal generation of talent as the continent is full of resources which are inadequately used. Sport is not an end in itself; it is not an all encompassing panacea, in short it is a means to settling the issues which are challenging Africa.

Sport is a human activity, which takes the necessary and sufficient political and strategic conditions into account, to justify its institutionally and economically important role in the GDP of countries. This is the challenge facing us in the days that follow; to show that we are not simply invited to discuss but, more than that, to chart a new process overhauling the traditional approach used for recreation.

Ladies, Gentlemen,

I would like to conclude my remarks with the following thoughts:

- What can we do or propose in order to move beyond the mere rhetoric that may arise from the debate?
- Realistically, what ways and means can we offer in order to facilitate sustainable and efficient tools which can help policy makers and stakeholders in sport in Africa?
- Should we devise a mechanism, relevant to the theme, which can assist and serve as a lever for monitoring and implementation?

- How can we maintain the momentum of such a process? Is the idea of a permanent African Forum on Sport for Development and Peace, under the auspices of UNESCO, adequate?
- What types of partnerships can we establish for such a Forum?
- How can we institutionalise the funding of sport in African development issues, including what role ADB and other regional, sub-regional and international financial institutions can play in this process?

I hope that we bear these thoughts in mind to help us in our deliberations and in order to better reflect the answers that might be made by you.

Thank you for your kind attention.

## Annex VI

**Address by Hon. Joel N. Bendera,  
Deputy Minister for Information, Culture and Sport,  
United Republic of Tanzania**

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Mr Chairman,

Honourable Ministers from the African Great Lakes Region,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude for being accorded this opportunity to participate in this very important meeting. This is a golden opportunity that has to be utilized for the sake of closer cooperation in this Region, precisely in the field of sports.

Mr Chairman,

Apart from the imaginary boundaries constructed by colonialists, the great lakes region forms an area with many unifying features. The climate, culture and the people are the same, the only minor difference being that they speak different local languages. Thanks to the Kiswahili language, which is playing a very big role in taking the place of the local vernaculars so as to rectify the minor difference.

I have said that we share a common culture, which means we share the same kind of traditional sports and features to perform in competitive sports. We, therefore, have every reason to be able to work together so as to make an impact in world sports, as a region. At this juncture, I would like to congratulate Kenya for the good performance in the recently concluded Olympic Games in Beijing, China. We should be proud that Kenya is one of the Great Lake Region countries and, as such, a part of us.

I call upon all Great Lake Region countries to learn from Kenya, to see what we can do together as a region so that we can perform better in future international competitions.

Mr Chairman,

We are here to discuss issues pertaining to Sport for Development and Peace, taking into consideration that the whole world is aware of sport as a tool for development and peace. It is a low cost means of implementing the Millennium Development Goals. I would like to share the experiences of Tanzania with my colleagues present here, what we have done, what we are doing and what we expect to do.



## THE GOVERNMENT'S INVOLVEMENT IN SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

During his Presidency, Benjamin William Mkapa delivered a national speech declaring that sport was vital to development and calling for the inclusion of sport in Tanzania's national programmes and policies. More recently, the current President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete reinforced this view by declaring sport a national priority. Emphasizing sport as an essential component of children's overall education, President Kikwete called for physical education and sport to be taught at all educational levels from Primary School to University.

In Tanzania, recognition of the concept of Sport for Development and Peace has been fostered by its growing acceptance globally. In 2005, the ruling party, Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM), published a manifesto to drive government policy. This document, available only in Kiswahili, devoted two pages to the topic of sport, establishing it as a priority focus.

### *SPORTS POLICY*

The United Republic of Tanzania introduced a National Sport Policy in 1995 to clearly acknowledge sport as a tool for development. The policy identifies sport as a multi-dimensional issue within the country, asserting that every government department has a role to play. The lead department within the government is the Sport Development Department, established in 1962 and located within the Ministry of Information, Culture and Sport. The Sport Development Department coordinates the implementation of National Sport Policy. The Ministry of Education, the State Department of Youth, and the Armed Forces are all key actors in the development of national sport programmes. The objectives of the national policy are to:

- achieve mass participation of citizens in sports and physical exercise;
- improve the availability of playing fields and the tools needed to strengthen sport development;
- prepare and train adequate numbers of experts in different sports fields and professions;
- ensure strong performances by teams and players in international sporting competitions;
- conduct research on traditional games to revive and develop them; and
- cooperate with other nations to provide and enhance physical education and sporting activities.

The Government is currently reviewing its National Sport Policy to ensure that it complies with the current position of the United Nations, and to see how it can be improved and implemented more effectively. When updated, the new National Sport Policy will include a formal definition of Sport for Development – something the current policy does not explicitly refer to. At present, the Sport Development Department informally defines sport as physical fitness, mental fitness, and social well being – with the achievement of all three goals being ideal.

In accordance with President Kikwete's declaration, the Government has instructed the Ministry of Education to ensure that every school – from primary to university level – has a qualified sport and physical education teacher. The educational curriculum is also being revised to incorporate sport and physical education. Teacher training colleges are incorporating physical education into their curriculum so that all future graduates will have the ability to teach physical education at the primary school level.

The National Sport Policy emphasizes the development of professional sport as a means of employment and poverty eradication. Some football clubs in Tanzania are able to pay their players and coaches, providing employment, and some players from Tanzania are employed with teams abroad. There are also opportunities in professional boxing. The policy encourages Tanzanians to participate in sporting activities to improve their own health and productivity, because these are vital to poverty reduction.

The Ruling Party's - *Chama cha Mapinduzi* (CCM) - 2005 manifesto declares that the government will encourage international competition, will set aside land for sporting grounds and facilities so that more people can participate, and will build a large stadium. Furthermore, the Government will create sport federations and develop more colleges to train coaches, administrators, sports officials, and sports medicine practitioners. The declaration states that sports competition will be initiated at the grass roots level and that government will promote effective leadership within sports associations and clubs. In addition, the Government will insist on the promotion of sports for women, and pay attention to traditional sports.

The Government continues to work actively to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities. In 2004, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare put forward a policy to ensure that persons with disabilities would be given opportunities to participate fully in sport and recreation. The policy further compelled sport associations to facilitate the participation of persons with disabilities in sport, thus reinforcing the government's National Sport Policy.

In Tanzania, there is increased interest in the Paralympics and Special Olympics Games. Sport associations working with disabled persons have been asked to adapt their game rules to reflect the rules of international Paralympics competitions.

Sport in Tanzania is acknowledged as a vehicle to advance economic, social, and cultural development. While the national policy was adopted five years before the introduction of the Millennium Development Goals, its contents can be linked to, and used to attain all eight MDGs, particularly the following:

**MDG 2:** Both sport and education are priorities for the Government of Tanzania. Sport and Physical Education have therefore been positioned as an essential component within primary education curriculum, with the aim of promoting attendance.

**MDG 3:** Gender empowerment is facilitated through the establishment of a women's committee within all sport associations. Associations also strive to include 50 percent female participation in leadership and development opportunities.

**MDG 6:** HIV and AIDS prevention and awareness are also key priorities for the Government of Tanzania. To fight the spread of HIV, the Sport Development Department delivers the Peer Coach Programme, which equips youth leaders with the training and tools they need to act as peer promoters on HIV and AIDS issue within their communities.

## PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES

### *Peer Coach Programme*

The Sports Development Department uses sport to fight HIV and AIDS through its Peer Coach Programme. In selected districts, two out-of-school youths (one male and one female) ages 14 – 24 are chosen from each ward (there are 10 – 25 wards per district) to participate in a 30 day training course on sport coaching (soccer, netball, volleyball, and traditional games). Participants also receive training about HIV prevention and how to include and care for people living with, or affected by HIV and AIDS. At the end of the course, the trainees are provided with sports equipment that enables them to provide sport training to others within their respective wards. Upon returning to their communities, many participants go on to develop local programmes for their peers, using sport as a vehicle to educate young people about HIV and AIDS awareness and intervention.

### *Inclusion of Marginalized Groups*

The government has asked all of the country's sport associations to establish women's committees to increase the participation of girls and women in sport. Associations have also been asked to strive for 50 percent female participation in all its leadership development and training opportunities. To encourage senior citizens to remain active by walking or jogging, the government promotes jogging clubs across the country.

### *National Sports Associations*

In accordance with the 2005 CCM manifesto, the government has supported the formation of sport federations to promote individual sports. So far there are 25 active National Sports Associations, including football, netball, basketball, track and field, volleyball, boxing, tennis, table tennis, cycling, judo, cricket, Paralympics, and Special Olympics.

### *National Sports Day*

Beginning in 2005, the Government of Tanzania instituted a National Sports Day, held annually, on September 21<sup>st</sup>. In 2007, about 2,000 people participated, with more participants expected each year. The Government of Tanzania encourages its citizens to participate in this event to attain good health and build goodwill among people whilst advancing towards the goal of large scale participation in physical activity and sport.

### *Partnership and Coordination*

The lead government department for sport-related issues is the Sport Development Department, located within the Ministry of Information, Culture and Sport. The Sport Development Department coordinates the implementation of the National Sport Policy. The other key participating ministries are the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Community Development and the Ministry of Defense.

The Sport Development Department also works closely with the National Sports Council, an independent agency established by the Ministry of Information, Culture and Sport. The

Council's Chair is appointed by the Ministry and is usually a Member of Parliament or a senior decision maker. The Council coordinates the activity of national sport associations with regard to sport development, sport for all, and high-performance sport.

The Government seeks to create links between staff within different ministries and to raise the profile of sport among all government employees. To do this, the government holds an annual internal sport competition, the Inter-Ministerial Games, for all of its employees, regardless of age or gender. Separate competitions are also hosted by interstate organizations and the Armed Forces. The Sport Development Department provides technical assistance for these events and coordinates the selection of national teams through various national sport associations.

To develop the National Sport Policy (1995), the Sport Development Department consulted the following stakeholders:

- National Sport associations
- NGOs
- Donor governments working in Tanzania
- Private sector
- Other government departments

The Government works with many internal partners to design its Sport for Development and Peace policies and programmes: the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Youth Development, local women and youth organizations, the National Sports Council, the National Olympic Committee, national sport associations, provincial governments, and journalists. Externally, the government works closely with Right to Play, UNESCO and UNICEF.

The Government's primary delivery and implementation partners are:

- all Tanzanians who participate in sport-for-all initiatives;
- national sport associations;
- local governments (through the construction of sport grounds and coordination of local competition); and
- private organizations and NGOs that sponsor various championships.

Sport Development is highly decentralized, with programmes developed and managed at the district level.

## MEASURING IMPACT

Impact is measured in several ways. More than 120 District Sports Officers collect data at the district level on the number of sport groups (including associations and clubs), technicians (coaches, referees, sport clinic doctors, and instructors), competitions at different levels, and sports grounds. This data is compiled at the national level by the Sport Development Department to allow the government to measure sport development. The Ministry of Health keeps statistics on HIV infection rates that can be tracked and compared with and without Sport for Development activity. In 2006, a meeting of peer coaches from previous years was held to gather information about the impact that the programme had on them. Data collected from the peer-coach programme shows that the project is a success.

### *Success Stories*

The Sport Development Department has been able to use sport and the Peer Coach Programme as a successful intervention to fight HIV and AIDS. The Government's Sport for Development and Peace initiatives, with refugees from neighboring countries, is also a success story.

The Sport Development Department also works closely with the Youth Department on a programme to help unemployed youths. These are youths from sport teams that play in the evenings. During the day, participating youths from economic clubs are assisted in finding work in small businesses which enables them to become self-supporting. By playing together as a team in the evenings, the youths develop the relationships and trust necessary to function successfully in their businesses. This programme is designed to help the large numbers of Tanzanian youth without access to secondary education who are at risk of unemployment. Although detailed impact data is not available, the government believes that the programme has been successful in reducing poverty levels among unemployed youth.

### *Challenges and Lessons Learned*

The National Sport Policy provides a solid framework for the expansion of Sport for Development and Peace policies and programmes. Since the establishment of the National Sport Policy, the Sport Development Department has been better equipped to regulate sport operators and administrators and to foster more democratic governance within sport associations. In practice, the implementation of the policy has been limited by some of the ambiguities that the policy contains. These ambiguities are currently being corrected. As a result of this process, the government has realized that policy documents are living organisms and require frequent revisiting.

A key challenge to Sport for Development and Peace in Tanzania is a shortage of facilities and equipment. Although there may be funding available to implement sport programming, the resources needed to run sport programming, such as facilities and equipment, may not be available. This is often the case within the school; there may not be enough funding to purchase equipment and/or facilities.

## FUTURE VISION FOR SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE INTERNATIONALLY

To maximize the impact of programmes and policies for Sport for Development and Peace, developed (donor) countries must assist developing countries by sharing their expertise and supporting sport infrastructure development. In addition to this, programmes should be developed with sensitivity to the current lack of sports infrastructure within the developing world. Moreover, the development of sporting facilities and equipment must be emphasized in the formulation of policies. It is not realistic to assume that mass participation in sport can be achieved without the availability of necessary space and equipment.

A second key area to be addressed is expertise. The Government of Tanzania welcomes assistance in securing expert coaches for different sports – such as swimming, volleyball, football, boxing, track and field, etc. – both at grassroots and high performance levels. Experts are also needed at the Malya College of Sports Development. In line with this, teacher-training colleges must play a role by providing physical education training to all aspiring and current teachers.

Mr Chairman,

Tanzania, being a member of the Great Lakes Region, is happy to share experiences and would like to receive suggestions, learn from best practices from member states, but most importantly to cooperate with other states in the process of making use of the power of sports to bring about development and peace.

Thank you all for your attention.

# **National Reference Documents**

## **Zanzibar Regional Ministerial Roundtable**

**United Republic of Tanzania  
8 – 10 September 2008**

*Abstract: This document describes the expectations of Burundi with regards to Physical Education and Sports in the areas of economy, society, culture, education and in the political realm, as well as the contribution of the key public and private players concerned with sports in Burundi.*

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 The geographical location**

Burundi occupies an area of 27,834 square km, including a surface area of 2,000 square km of the territorial waters of the Lake Tanganyika.

Burundi is located south of the equator, between 2° and 4° 27' latitude south and between 28° 50' and 30° 53' longitude east, at the borders of oriental and central Africa. It borders the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the West, Rwanda to the North, and Tanzania to the East and to the South.

Burundi is located approximately 1,100 km from the Indian Ocean and is more than 2,100 km from the Atlantic Ocean. These distances alone illustrate Burundi's landlocked status.

Nevertheless, Burundi has much to gain from its geographical location. It is located at the junction of the two important areas of Eastern and Central Africa. Thanks to its physical location, Burundi has the opportunity to be a hub for these two important areas, in the diverse areas of sports and physical education.

This unique situation may be compared to that of Switzerland or Austria. These alpine countries were previously extensively isolated and have been able to break their natural isolation and open themselves up to continental and maritime exchanges. This repositioning was possible thanks to the development of railroads and the specialization of the countries' activities. Burundi can play a similar role in Africa, if the regional economic integration between the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the countries of the Preferential Trade Agreement area, and those from the Community of Central Africa continues.

Burundi has an equatorial climate with tropical mountains. It is very densely populated. Approximately 7 million people inhabit Burundi's 27,834 square km surface area. This equals 300 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, which is one of the highest population densities in the world. This demographic explosion causes both social and economic problems.

More than 60% of Burundi's population is comprised of young people, and as a result, the Ministry has its work cut out. The Ministry must guide the young population and provide it with the support and nurturing required for its progress.



## 1.2 Sports in Burundi

Sports have always existed in Burundi, yet they were not always institutionalized. Although literature on the subject is sparse, there remain historical accounts that attest to the existence of sports in Burundi. These have become more structured through contact with Europeans during colonization.

Since those times, sports in Burundi have come a long way. Sports were prosperous at times before the 1993 crisis, when the Burundian soccer teams Vital'o and Inter were feared and respected. In fact, Burundian athletes had received many international awards. This time of hegemony and rapid expansion was halted by the fratricidal war that plagued our country for more than a decade. This dark period set back the progress that Burundi had made.

Today's Burundi is slowly recovering from the war. The wounds, including those suffered with regards to sports, are healing. The government first noted that the law of 1982 was no longer valid. Since then, it is doing everything possible to change it. That is why it is now taking the bull by the horns to intercept evil at its roots, as it is understood that everything, good and bad, comes from the authorities' decisions and policies. Fortunately, to date, an important step has already been negotiated. The project of law has been adopted by the Council of the Ministers on March 19, 2008. All that is left to do now is to vote and to establish it.

The current government - informed on the various issues that threaten Burundian sport, and aware of the major role sport can play in the physical and mental well-being of the population, social cohesion, national reconciliation and more generally for the potential and development it can incite - has decided to give the sporting domain the tools needed for success. The government is, thus, trying hard to give sport a new energy, and recognizes it as a key area that provides a chance for Burundi's development.

The current government is aware of the multiple problems that undermine Burundian sports. It is also conscious of the prime importance of sports regarding: the physical and mental well-being of its population, social cohesion, reconciliation, and of the return to peace. Sports are also important for productivity and general development. As a result, the Government of Burundi has decided to elevate sports to their rightful place, even though there are still many problems within the country. The government will try its best to revive physical activities as it considers them to be key, and one of the pillars of development.

Burundi has many assets, including the Burundian youth who are energetic and set to rebuild the country. Every year, the IPES trains sports coaches and educators. The country's new authorities have increased the budget for sports. Finally, there is better collaboration between the Ministry and the NOC, the dynamism of the new authorities of the Ministry, the restructuring of infrastructures, and so forth.

Nevertheless, PE and sports still have great needs with regards to human capital as well as material and financial support. Sports deserve special attention because they are the springboard for many other types of development.

## 2. The Expectations of Burundi in Physical Education and Sports

### 2.1 Economy

Sports in Burundi have not yet been professionalized. This explains why the practice of sport here remains a pastime even for the so-called category of elite athletes.

Sports' training lasts for a period of 1-1.5 hours per day, and takes place after working hours. This is not only an insufficient period of time for training, but, at the same time, the people training are already tired after a long day of work. It is as if they are letting off steam, unloading the heaviness and the frustrations of the day.

Sports do not, therefore, make for a living in Burundi, unless those practicing are still students, have another job on the side, or their training is totally paid for.

The purchasing power of Burundi's athletes is very weak, even seen as non-existent. The vast majority of players have, on average, less than a dollar per day, while some of them are fathers or are financially responsible for their families. Most of them do not count on the very small earnings from national games (on average: \$2 per match) and the very rare earnings from the international matches (\$300 US dollars per match).

The stadiums earn weak proceeds as the purchasing power of the Burundians continues to decrease. The average Burundian is not able to purchase a ticket, which currently costs the equivalent of \$1.30 US dollars per match. This explains why stadium admissions today are very limited.

It is important to note that the public authorities are very active, but that their efforts get lost in an ocean of strong and pressing requests. The investment in the infrastructure for competitions and training, for example, seems to be like a Chinese puzzle in Burundi. It is only recently, in 2008, that we obtained an artificial turf and a stadium that is more or less suitable and accredited by FIFA.

No one would turn down sponsorship, yet it remains a large gap. There are few who have gleaned means here, and those who have still find it insufficient, given the incredible task to accomplish. Sponsors are still timid, hesitant and fumbling.

The owners of firms are still not convinced that sports can bring satisfactory or even impressive profits from sources including: the trading of players, television rights, sales of athlete images, advertising, contributions and gifts from fans, the sale of sports memorabilia, etc.

Capital investment is very weak with regards to Physical Education and Sports. The State and the private sectors support this area as best they can, but in view of the immensity of the tasks, their contributions are nonetheless just a drop in the ocean.

It should be mentioned that the expectations of Physical Education and Sports in Burundi in the economic arena are numerous:

- Attract numerous investors to the sector of Physical Education and Sport

Our country needs large investments in the areas of Physical Education and Sport. It is an untapped area which has enormous potential.

These investments pertain to sales from television rights, the public display of athlete images, advertising, sports memorabilia and brand names, televised fights, posters, general media related hype, etc.

- Little by little, move from amateur to professional sports

By creating such a movement, the Government could draw a large number of people from unemployment and bring a breath of fresh air to these same young people and to their respective families. Sport is a very big enterprise. Directly or indirectly, it generates employment for a great number of people.

- Regular participation in international competitions

This is of prime importance, since it tests the fighting spirit of our young talent, and also makes them more visible to potential recruiters. Soccer in Africa is not only Eto'o, Kanu, Drogba and Ossam Hassan. It is equally Manucho, Nonda Shabani (born and raised in Burundi), and others originating from other countries. Sports are universal; there is talent everywhere, you only need good judgement and good eyesight to detect it.

- Regularly organize national championships at all levels (juniors, cadets and seniors) with boys, as well as with girls

Champion competitions are quite costly in terms of both energy and finances. The State alone cannot fund such events without the help of generous donors.

- Invest heavily in the areas of education and infrastructure

The education provided by the IPES is essential but Burundi also needs middle management to help with the detection and the development of young talent. The availability of adequate infrastructure is essential for training in fundamental techniques. Such infrastructure is equally useful in the welcoming of national, as well as international, high level competitions.

## 2.2 Society

Sports are undoubtedly a key element of education, as they contribute to improving both the physical and mental well-being of a population.

However, the population of Burundi spends little time on sports activities. Burundians are not yet aware of the importance of participating in sports. Even those who are active are unaware of the numerous benefits that sports provide.

Sports are mainly practiced in Burundi's cities and urban centres, yet they are often practiced improperly and insufficiently. They are practiced among friends, with colleagues, in neighbourhoods in the evenings and on weekends. Some people sign up with hiking clubs. These people generally practice on the weekends and engage in both street walking and mountain hiking. They understand the importance of physical exercise, but it is important to note that they are a small part of the population.

Physical exercise is important for the health of the common man. It reduces the risk of cardiovascular diseases and can also increase productivity. As a result, the population is healthier, has more endurance, and is more productive than any sedentary population. Sports

also contribute to broader development projects in Burundi, as they increase the population's energy.

“Sports are one of the best ways to learn”- Sports contribute to self respect as well as respect for: others, rules, and laws. This respect is not immediate, but comes with time, little by little as one begins practicing.

There is much hope around the notion that physical education will have an important role in shaping Burundi's society:

- Convince federal education authorities and their local administrations to take the strides that the Burundi Government has made in physical education to bring about more practice of sport

It is necessary to convince those in charge of national education to increase physical education hours. The local administrations should also raise awareness to encourage their local populations to engage in physical activities. In order for this to happen, it is important to:

- Convince the media to take a lead in encouraging the population to engage in physical activities

In order for such a broad sport campaign to be successful, the key is raising awareness. Thus, the media must play a major role as it is a persuasive force in Burundi. In addition, Burundian media has a wide reach. It is capable of spreading messages over thousands of kilometres that appeal to all sectors of the population (young, old, male, female etc) in real time.

- Advertise the value of participating in sports and more importantly the necessity of physical education

Physical education plays a key role in general education and public awareness raising. Elevating the importance sports and physical education in the population will take time and dedication:

- Train competent and reliable journalists

Training journalists will be a demanding task, requiring both expertise and devotion in order to instil the ethics required by those working in the media.

## 2.3 Culture

Burundi has a time-honoured culture, enriched by the Burundian philosophy of the heart, oneness and the unifying role of its language, the diversity of its culinary art, plastic, architecture, etc. It is a country that holds to its culture, a society that is characterized by a strong attachment to its own values and traditions.

That is why, although Burundi has experienced peaks and troughs, and has faced difficult times in its history, the country has always recovered. The Bashingantahe, notable Burundians recognized by all for their high sense of neutrality, impartiality, courage and honour, have been of great assistance. During periods of intense crisis, they have rebounded and have conquered the pervasive fear felt by Burundians. In this way, the Bashingantahe have risen as one and put a halt to the fratricide war, bridging the abyss in the country.

Do we not say that the worse is not to fall but to stay down? Burundi has always recovered its footing thanks to its resources, its intrinsic capacities and its deeply-instilled values, which are anchored in the Burundian soul.

Formal education has put Burundians in contact with a new culture. Unfortunately, this new culture has subverted the position of girls and women in society, placing them 'in the background'. Their formal education is most often prohibited by their families or the local populations under the pretext that only young men should be educated. Public opinion promotes the image of the female homemaker. She is to occupy herself with work in the house and nowhere else. This is why the practice of sports is almost prohibited by the local community although there are no official laws on the subject.

What many Burundians ignore is that because of the nature of its culture and the character formation in education of young men and women, men are perceived as the citizens of the world. Men are given a universal culture. That is why a man, educated within the schooling system, must be a complete man of sound body and open spirit and beneficial to the world. "And therefore, did not the world become a village because of the progress of technology and information?"

Sport and culture are intimately bound. They are symbiotic. It is not coincidence, therefore, that in Burundi they are joined together under the responsibility of one ministry, the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

The gestures traced by the dancers in different dances, such as, intore, ingoma, amayaya, and all the folklore, are rooted in sporting practice. These denote the virtuosity, the strength, the endurance and the flexibility of the Burundian athletes.

Due to sports ability to gather crowds, we can promote the cultural; sport brings togetherness to innumerable groups of people who gather themselves in the stands or around the sports fields.

It is an honour to participate in the great international sporting competitions; the Olympic Games, World Cups, European Cups, great athletic competitions, great concerts, and great festivals where millions of viewers see, in person, their favourite sporting stars or musicians directly in action.

Sporting events give the occasion to all these people to esteem themselves, to exchange, to understand each other, to learn much about themselves and others. It gives the occasion to compare oneself to others, to be proud on one point or another and to realize that there is still a long way to go in one area or another.

Therefore, the expectations regarding Physical Education and Sports in Burundi, in the cultural area, are numerous:

- To openly illustrate the value of sports

Many Burundians are still not convinced of the importance of sport. They consider sport as one of the last things necessary to preoccupy oneself with. Even those individuals who have studied Physical Education and Sport are not regarded highly.

- Combating the misconception that girls and women are of lower value in society

Sport constitutes a perfect opportunity to demonstrate that the woman is not only ‘a machine to make children’ but, that she is capable of sporting prowess just as a man is. Involving women in sport will change the way she is perceived within society, and, subsequently, re-invigorate the culture in line with a more equitable notion of gender. Currently, what many still ignore is that young girls and women constitute a very important link in the chain of production which, once broken, sees the productivity diminish. Sports tend to break or subvert these barriers.

- Allowing the Burundian culture to rub shoulder with other cultures

In order to grow, Burundi must open itself up and rub shoulders, figuratively, with others so that it can compare itself, measure itself and amend itself here and there if necessary. If there is no comparison and questioning of oneself, the culture deteriorates little by little and loses its vigour and its quality.

## 2.4 Education

Formal education in Burundi, on average, consists of 6 years schooling in primary, 7 years in secondary and 4 years of University.

Although today’s Burundian school has the mission of forming ‘a complete man’, it does not give sufficient place to the teaching of physical education and sport. This area has been relegated to last place with regard to the other teachings that the young student must receive. Regarding University education, a PES course does not even exist in the academic curriculum.

It is necessary to underline here that an Institute of Physical Education and Sport (IPES) does exist in Burundi. Its mission is to design sports programmes that are useful to the nation and to the students, who are meant to serve their country today and to design the world of tomorrow.

However, it is necessary to highlight that there is an absence in the training of “intermediaries” such as coaches, announcers etc. This should be considered a great lack in a country that wishes to popularize sports and make them accessible to all.

Sports are a key element on every place on Earth where it has been clearly understood that education has to be seen holistically. Those countries have realized that a healthy spirit cannot exist without a healthy body.

“Men sana in corpore sano”

Today’s man has to be trained not only in his mind, but also in his body. Today’s schooling must be conscious of the many challenges our world is facing, and must form a well-rounded man, able to courageously answer the challenges he will have to face.

This is why the expectations of Physical Education and Sports in Burundi in regards to education are very numerous:

- The competent authorities must plead in favour of Physical Education and Sport being given its rightful place
- IPES must be facilitated with every tool needed to accomplish its noble mission
- A school, designed for the training of intermediaries, must be created
- An increase in sports hours in primary and secondary schooling must be encouraged to the discipline the attention it deserves
- The amount of material and sports related infrastructure must be increased
- There must be improved training of teachers, intermediaries etc.

## 2.5 Policies

Burundi, as well as other countries from the Great Lakes Region, has been a theatre of conflict and ongoing troubles for many decades. Nobody in the region has been spared. Since its independence in 1962, Burundi has experienced very difficult periods in its development. Some of the issues and tragedies the country encountered must now be forgotten, in order to allow the younger generations to move on.

The assassination of the first democratically elected President in 1993 was a sign of the threats the country had to face. Fortunately, Burundi regained possession of itself. Free and transparent elections took place in 2005 and have put in place some new and credible institutions, elected by popular will. Today Burundi is gradually overcoming the crisis.

The efforts towards democracy, freedom and reconciliation have been numerous since 2005. The country increasingly regains its voice towards other nations and has been able to restore its tarnished image.

Through sports education, the population now freely adheres to the ideals of peace and of reconciliation. And, it must be said that, in Burundi, sports have played a greater role in the reconciliation and peace process than many politicians.

When the crisis was at its peak, and our country was breaking apart neighbourhood by neighbourhood, hill by hill; when the political parties were all stuck in the mud of political considerations with no possible solution, some people started wondering if Burundi would ever be able to recover.

Fortunately, at a time when tensions were still intense, sport acted as the moderator, gatherer and pacifier. It is inside the stadiums, in the fields, that the different ethnic and political parties were first able to look at each other, to communicate and to finally reconsider their opinions. The dialogue which had been cut off finally came back and confidence was re-established little by little. Radio and television celebrated this miracle and the entire country was aware of the good news, that: “Burundians of different ethnic backgrounds could again sit together, talk, imagine projects together for a better organization of their country”.

Sport, therefore, has been a key tool for dialogue, tolerance, understanding and respect between people. Social networks have been saved and reinforced thanks to their presence, as well as education. Sports, due to their ability to gather crowds and through their free

practice around suburbs, villages and cities, bring a particular touch to the noble idea of dialogue, exchanges, tolerance and fraternization of people.

Nevertheless, *the expectations of Physical Education and of Sports in Burundi regarding politics* are still numerous:

- Turn sports into a powerful tool for peace and reconciliation

Today's activities are limited by the lack of funding. Reaching this goal will require massive investment.

- Turn the sports department into a reliable asset for peace and reconciliation

That is why inter-ministerial and inter-communal tournaments are regularly organized by Burundi's Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture. But, unfortunately, they do not always find takers because of their "budget consuming".

- Get closer to vulnerable people through sport

Other sporting events are regularly organized with the idea of reconstructing social links and networks for the lives of the most vulnerable people. Among these people are former and unemployed soldiers, refugees from war, traumatized and tortured, handicapped persons, street kids, etc.

- Strengthen the department of elite sports

The department's mission is to manage elite sports in Burundi. Currently however, sometimes, due to a lack of funding, our teams cannot afford to travel either inside or outside the country. It is our duty to help them be and go where they are expected and where they are needed in order to fulfil the departmental objectives.

### **3. Contribution of other players**

#### **3.1 Public authorities**

The Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture in Burundi was created fairly recently (1976) to meet the "need to develop sports across the whole country". Later, a law entitled "Organisation and Control of A.P.S." was signed: decreed-law No. 1/19 of June 8, 1982. Five years plans will be developed in conjunction with this law, and, further to this, sports policies will be promulgated, some of them enforced (1988) and some not (1993 and 1997-1999).

The new authorities of this Ministry have initiated a project that has been adopted on 19 March 2008 by the Council of Ministers. The National Assembly now has to debate and vote on this text, which will eventually be promulgated as a law by the President of the Republic.

The law regulating sports has been outdated for more than 25 years. It has not been adapted to the development and needs of sports in our country; it is purely and simply decaying and anachronistic.



It is within this context, that the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has chosen to work on the basis of revised and adapted legal documents and instruments that will officially clarify its role, its prerogatives, its contribution and its rightful share, to allow it to play its role fully. Additionally, this last point is extremely important due to the highly sensitive areas of the Ministry's intervention: youth, sport and culture.

That is why the actual government has significantly increased the budget allocated to the Ministry, increasing it by a factor of five. However, this is still not sufficient, as the expectations are numerous: re-valuing national culture, fighting against unemployment and the lack of materials and infrastructure, participation in national and international competitions, the organization of large sporting and cultural events, and so forth.

The Government does its best within its means. It even restricts the tax on sporting goods, depriving itself of important financial resources.

On top of this, there is no lack of encouragement for local groups to sustain the sports initiatives by assisting in the provision of transportation, accommodation and other needs.

- Local authorities

Collaboration is thriving between the stakeholders, the Ministry and the local authorities. Meanwhile, regrettably, in spite of the good intentions, local authorities remain unable to fund physical activities and sports.

### **3.2 Private partners**

- The National Olympic Committee

The Burundian NOC is fairly young and was only recognized by the International Olympic Committee in 1993.

It does not receive any financial support from the government and is funded by the IOC through an "Olympic Solidarity Programme". This funding allows it to accomplish the very minimum. However, as the financial support is very limited, it sometimes experiences great difficulty accomplishing all these programmes.

However, it has a fundamental educational role to play. It preaches the Olympic values and helps by facilitating the presence and the participation of Burundian athletes in the Olympic Games. From 1993 until the present day, the NOC has been initiated with much success. The NOC has incepted numerous, highly beneficial projects for Burundi in general, and for youth in particular.

It is clear that the NOC goes some way to aiding the Government in its task of disseminating the positive values learned in sports. The NOC falls in line with the Government and no one can deny the benefit of this collaboration.

The contribution of the NOC is not only with respect to the education plan, but also the financial plan, since the NOC pays for the participation of athletes and for both their domestic and international travel expenses. Given the weak means of the State, this constitutes a breath of fresh air.

At the forefront of the Burundian Olympic movement, the NOC is in close collaboration with different national federations irrespective of what might happen within their own organizations. Nonetheless, for its membership, it requires that the federation has the official acknowledgment of its respective international federation in advance.

- The Federations

The federations contribute, in differing degrees, to the propagation of physical and sporting activities. However, they face serious material and financial challenges. As a result, the organization of local competitions is very difficult, and the organization of international competitions is almost impossible due to the lack of means and adequate infrastructure.

Each federation receives subsidies equivalent to \$1,000 USD per year from the State, which is insignificant in view of the volume of the expenses incurred. In spite of that, some of them are attaining recognition, while others remain in anonymity. Those federations which are attaining recognition for their activities benefit from the support of the international federations, whereas those remaining in anonymity do not. This illustrates a direct correspondence between funding and the potential of the federations to achieve their objectives. On top of that, the Government helps with the payment of annual contributions to the federations with close ties to the respective international federations and, also, helps with the participation in the international congress.

- The IPES

The Institute of Physical Education and Sport (IPES) has played a very important role in physical education and sport. It has initiated many intermediaries who work, for the most part, as teachers of secondary level physical education and sport. Others are still serving as the figurative 'building blocks' for the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture, and others are scattered here and there serving as administrative 'building blocks'.

The IPES internal training framework is subject to important academic constraints: the teachers need better training; materials and infrastructure are to be improved or replaced. We can not train people, today, in the same exact fashion we used to twenty years ago, which leads us to pose the following question. Would it be useful to transfer the finances to people other than those in the government? Many questions can be asked but remain, evidently, without answer.

- Sponsors and Partners

Since the new authorities took the reins in 2005, the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture has initiated a campaign to sensitize all the inhabitants of Burundi: the Government, civil society, NGO, sponsors, etc. This is why many NGOs, that are eye-witnesses of the potential power of sport in Burundi, have decided to work with the Ministry, in order to help the youths involved in sports. Since the initiation of this campaign, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP and others also occasionally collaborate with the Ministry in order to make sports a tool of reconciliation among the population. Nevertheless, we have to highlight that sponsors are few so far.

- Radio

Radio stations play a major role in the education and the propagation of sport related news. In Burundi, this role is well held by many radio stations.

The expectations for this precise case involve the training of qualified sports journalists, who are able to comment on various events, able to analyze and explain sports events, and able to link them to the ideals of peace and of reconciliation.

## **Conclusion**

Burundi has many talents that can help develop sports and physical education. The new Ministerial authorities have decided to move forward and accelerate the process of development. The adoption of the Project of Reform of the 1982 law is a powerful symbol of this new will and energy.

We now have to wait for the new law to be voted by the Parliament and promulgated by the President of the Republic, but the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture has already taken many important decisions and accounts for various improvements.

Nevertheless, the path we are called to follow is still long and hard, but there is no doubt sport is a powerful tool that can be used in the achievement of better and faster development.

The current implementation and development of partnerships, which the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture of Burundi is already successfully involved, appears promising: among other initiatives, an artificial soccer field has been built and is already in use; the country's principal stadium has been refurbished in line with FIFA specifications; a regional tennis centre will soon open; and the construction of an artificial track should begin soon.

*Abstract: the economic, social, cultural, educational and political aspects reflect the expectations of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the field of physical education and sport.*

The organization and practice of sport, as a factor in development and peace, is a major concern of the Congolese State.

In fact, recognizing, on the one hand, how important the role played by sport is to the Congolese people in terms of their welfare, and taking into account, on the other hand, the obstacles faced in the rapid development of physical activities and sport, the authorities are sparing no effort in finding the ways and means to achieve the goals set by the conclusions of the World Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace, held in Paris in July 1999, during which, participants recognized the actual contribution of sport and education in the promotion of a culture of peace.

Within the same context, his Excellency Mr Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General, went one step further, saying : “Sport is increasingly seen as an important means of enabling the United Nations to achieve their goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). By incorporating sport in programmes for development and peace in a more systematic way, the Organization can take full advantage of an economic and far-reaching tool with which we can create a better world.”

However, it should be emphasized that the Democratic Republic of Congo is a post-conflict country that has experienced divisions and violence which have resulted in physical and mental trauma, disturbing the peace of men, women and youths who are the architects of development and peace.

Thus, the Government of the Republic, through the Ministry of Youth and Sports, commit themselves to define the related framework and objectives, in order to take the decisions that could lead to sustainable sport programmes for development and peace.

The economic, social, cultural, educational and political aspects reflect the expectations of the DRC in the field of physical education and sport, and can be summarized as follows:

## **1. The economic dimension**

The Democratic Republic of Congo has a financial and economic stumbling block that does not allow it to manage a holistic policy for development. However, the economic dimension is important in achieving the objectives.

Insofar as the practice of sport is linked to the use of equipment, and given the size and population of the country, it is necessary to set up small manufacturing facilities in the capital of each province.

The increasing commitment of the population to sport offers public and private enterprises a pretext for their advertising. Thus, the growth of business leads back to sport as a vital support for sponsorship. Furthermore, tv and radio broadcasts about sport provide, to the country and to those practising sport, significant additional resources which, when well-harnessed, contribute to poverty reduction.

This policy will build peace as it will reduce unemployment and alleviate a good portion of the population's economic insecurity, especially among young people. In addition, the policy of expanding sports facilities (sports halls and priority areas), will take the needs of each community into account.

In our opinion, this action will contribute, not only to the development of human capacity and an ongoing rise in productivity that results in the very nature of the work requiring new development and a reorientation of education, but also predict the long term, changing needs of the economy.

Furthermore, free from war or other crises with multiple effects, social needs (meaning the problems concerning relations among citizens in the workplace), the desire to receive and to give friendship and love, and to be accepted by companions, are all essential tools of peace.

## **2. The social dimension**

Deriving from the first point, social actions through sport also contribute to development and peace.

As an indication of this, we can site the following:

- Involving unemployed youths, in rehabilitation work or in the maintenance of infrastructure, relating to sport or the environment;
- The regular organization of sport tournaments and cultural events in areas heavily affected by the aftermath of war;
- Seminars or symposiums on physical activity and sport;
- Music festivals in conjunction with all the major dates of the national sporting calendar;
- The popularization of physical exercise, dance and traditional games specific to local communities;
- The draft law on sports care for injured athletes or high-level athletes and teams;
- The proscription, in the sporting field, of evils such as tribalism and corruption, to develop a code of ethics and good conduct;
- The provision of sports facilities for all social groups;
- The organization of national sporting events like the "National Day of Sport and Recreation", which will unite representatives from different social groups and the private sector in order

to exchange views and discuss various issues in relation to the promotion of sport for the masses;

- The retraining of former athletes as coaches, sports' directors, managers, etc.

### **3. The cultural dimension**

Culture is a dimension of sport, which helps in development. In line with this, we intend to achieve the following:

- Photo and art exhibitions related to sport and physical activity;
- Seminars and symposiums on physical activity and sport;
- Music festivals in conjunction with all the major dates of the national sporting calendar;
- The popularization and promotion of sport for all social groups, in collaboration with the media.

### **4. The educational dimension**

Everyone knows that sport is a powerful means of educating and integrating youths. Particularly, sport contributes to the development of youths in learning respect for others.

Education or training are the cornerstones of sport development. Indeed, training athletes, coaches, managers and other sport leaders results in an increase in athletic performance. But, still we must ensure that human resource training conforms to the sought objective.

The following are the possible actions to be undertaken:

- The Ministry of Youth and Sport will cooperate with other Ministries in charge of the teaching of physical education to improve the quality of education;
- The training of personnel with excellent management capabilities for all sporting disciplines;
- Incentives to encourage sport federations to actively participate in the training of technical staff;
- The grassroots training of elite sportspersons through the creation of sustainable sports schools, both public and private, with well-developed programmes in each provincial capital, in accordance with existing regulations;
- The promotion and development of scientific research and the training of highly qualified technical staff for sport and physical activity.

## 5. The policy dimension

It should be recognized that policy gives guidance on the objectives to be pursued. Its task is to make the best decisions in order to develop sport for peace for the population. In addition, sport is a tool for cooperation between states.

Overall, the aim is to design policies and to define strategies for implementation.

Currently, the Ministry of Youth and Sport, through a symposium involving all sports stakeholders, have noted the absence of sports law, 48 years after the accession of the Democratic Republic of Congo to national sovereignty, and have provided certain policy guidance, namely:

- The establishment of a policy to detect talent, within the evolutionary framework of improvement and progress, focussing on grassroots sport (in schools, universities, the military and the police force.)
- The availability of the necessary funds for the promotion of sports activities within the Ministries for primary, secondary and vocational education; of higher and university level education, and of national and interior defence;
- The implementation of a policy strategy for recreation associations through the promotion of sports programmes for the masses;
- The implementation of an elite sport policy to raise the level of organization and competition;
- The improvement of existing infrastructure and the implementation of a policy for building infrastructure, including playgrounds, training areas and sport stadiums;
- Achieving balance between the country's different provinces in support of elite sport;
- Cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism for the revitalization of sites and physical activities and sport tourism;
- The establishment of a policy for the development of sports and cultural infrastructure broadened and adapted to the needs of different types of activities;
- The maximization of financing opportunities through international agencies and other bilateral and multilateral cooperation;
- The initiation of sponsorship, paying attention to the laws of marketing;
- Have respect vis-à-vis the Charter of good relations between States and National and International Federations decreed by CONFES in articles 9, 10, 11 and 12.

## Conclusion

Against this background, the Government of the DRC reaffirms its political and diplomatic commitment to UNESCO objectives with great nobility and pragmatism.

Our country welcomes the Roundtable on Sport for Development and Peace in Zanzibar and firmly believes in these meetings, that provide the opportunity to find solutions, through sports activities, for the sustainable development of our country in peace.

Our commitment to the ideals of UNESCO must be reiterated and we would like to thank the organizers for their guidance, their intellectual flexibility and their intellectual acumen in holding this meeting in which we wish you every success.

We thank you and remain at your disposal regarding any form of cooperation in the promotion of sport for peace and development.

Kinshasa 4 August 2008



## **1. Introduction**

Physical education refers to that part of holistic education which contributes to the development of the individual through the medium of physical activity. It is defined as the school-centred programme of physical activities. However, sport refers to the formal and informal competitive, recreational, as well as physical exercises taking place outside school, as an extracurricular activity. For the purpose of this paper, physical education and sport refers to organized activity (sporting) taking place both inside and outside schools.

Physical education and sport greatly impact upon all aspects of life in Kenya. These aspects include social, economic, cultural, educational and political development, to foster peace amongst its communities.

## **2. Social**

Kenya is renowned regionally and globally due to the sports prowess displayed by its athletes. They are seen as stars and they serve as role models to be emulated by Kenyan youths.

Socially, physical education and sport are instrumental to the resolution of situations of conflict and social breakdown. Sport programmes aid reconciliation, rehabilitation and poverty alleviation in situations of warfare, including forced migration. Here, sports organizations and sports personalities can be used to communicate pro-peace and development messages.

Physical education and sports also help to precipitate social equity through programmes such as “sports for all”. Within the framework of this programme, all groups of people are given an opportunity to participate, particularly those who have previously been marginalized, such as women, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

By participating in physical education classes, young people learn important life skills to be fully able to participate in various sports. Sport also provides them with the opportunity to learn the rules which help to inculcate such values as honesty, hard work, obedience, respect and team work, which are all useful in creating a peaceful and harmonious society.

Through participation in sports and physical activities, society is able to make use of leisure time positively. These activities keep youths fully engaged and help to curb delinquency, truancy, and drug use. Adults and elderly people are able to avoid sedentary leisure time which may lead to hypo-kinetic ailments like obesity, gout, high blood pressure and poor cardiovascular conditions. A special focus should be put on young people, so that a physically active lifestyle can be adopted early on in their development, and maintained throughout their lifetime.

### **3. Economic**

Sport and physical education have the capacity to impact upon the economic development of the country in many ways. The sports sector provides employment opportunities for sports administrators, managers, teachers, coaches and professional athletes. The sports organizations and schools have the capacity to provide career development opportunities in various fields through modern training including relations with universities in the sector to address new needs.

Sportsmen and sportswomen earn large sums of money from competing in international competitions, receiving endorsements, contracts and sponsorship packages. The money can be invested in other sectors of the economy like farming, business, housing, and education, which lead to improved standards of living in the society. The country can benefit from using sports by promoting the development of sports tourism. This can be achieved by hosting regional sports championships in locations that are near tourist attractions like parks, and mountains, among other locations.

The development of sports facilities and the provision of sports goods and equipment is another economic benefit that can be attained through awareness raising and the increased practice of sports. This development of facilities requires building materials for construction, for which local labour can be used, hence, creating employment and ensuring the sustainability of the projects. Industries manufacturing sports goods and equipment can also be developed as there is a ready demand for their products in the sports and physical activity sector.

Sports can also be used to mobilize resources for the development of other sectors of the economy. Sports tournaments and leagues can be used to raise funds for the development of social amenities such as schools, hospitals, sanitation and transport infrastructure, through sponsorship and partnerships with the private sector. Labour can also be mobilized easily through sports activities for the construction of these projects as income generating activities for the benefit of the society.

It is now increasingly recognized that regular participation in sports and physical activities helps to avoid ailments associated with a sedentary life. This allows the society to live a healthy lifestyle and, thus, reduces the cost of medical bills. Money, which would have been used for the treatment of illnesses such as diabetics and obesity, could then be used to provide other social services like education.

### **4. Cultural**

Sports and physical activities form a key cultural medium for the expression of a country's national values. The development of traditional and indigenous sport helps to preserve cultural heritage in the different regions. Sport activities, such as dance and wrestling, are intricately interwoven into the cultural fabric, fostering social cohesion, communal responsibility and group survival.

Holding regular festivals celebrating traditional and indigenous sports provides an opportunity for inter-cultural exchange. Through the various competitions, inter-regional communication between the younger generations from different cultural backgrounds is significantly enhanced. This helps to foster peaceful co-existence between different communities in the country.

Sport can be used as a vehicle for the promotion of a culture of peace. Play and recreation can also help to heal emotional scars and overcome traumas for people in situations of social conflict, crisis or social tension. Sports organizations spread messages during sports functions which will strengthen social ties, promote ideals of peace, fraternity, solidarity, non-violence, tolerance and justice. Tackling problems in post-conflict situations through the sports framework can help to ease tensions, as sport has the ability to bring people together.

## 5. Educational

The United Nations, in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed that “everyone has a right to education”. Education aims at the holistic mental, social and physical development of the child. Physical education and sport, as a medium of learning and expression, are an integral part of the education process.

Subsequently, as established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the practice of physical education and sport is a fundamental right for all. This right was supported, and encoded, in Kenya in the 1980 Presidential Decree for Physical Education, proposed as a compulsory and examinable component of teacher education at certificate and diploma level. Physical education was included as a compulsory non-examinable subject in the 8.4.4 System of education at primary and secondary school levels.

In addition, there was the inauguration of a degree course in physical education and sport at the Kenyatta University College in 1976. Subsequently, postgraduate masters and doctorate level courses were also introduced. A Sports Medicine course is now being offered at Moi University. There are now also career opportunities for physical education and sport specialists: such as sports officers in the department of sports and recreation, in public corporations, in private companies, as outdoor education instructors and as teachers.

To enhance, and increase, ‘physical education and sport learning’, various sports disciplines have been made accessible within primary, secondary, post-secondary institutions, clubs and various public and private institutions. Sports competitions are organized from the grassroots to national level to select the most talented athletes for international exposure. Improved sport infrastructure and facilities have also been provided both in school, and in out of school environments.

Research and evaluation, in the area of physical education and sport, are an indispensable component to its holistic improvement. The National Sports Institute was established to spearhead research; improve the training of technical personnel; and increase the use of modern technology in sports. The universities also carry out research on sporting trends in the country and the needs of modern society.

To improve the teaching of physical education and sport in the country, the Ministry of Education, through the Kenyan Institute of Education (KIE), has been making regular reviews of the subject curriculum. The methodologies of teaching are considered and reading materials are produced as the need arises. Teachers of physical education are also inducted regularly through clinics, seminars and workshops, in order to familiarize themselves with the new curriculum.

Advocacy and education through sport are important tools for creating awareness and disseminating information on vital issues in society. Sports are used to disseminate information on national development and community perceptions. It is used to market tourism, trade, cultural heritage, social integration, and the behavioural change necessitated by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, as well as creating awareness on environmental conservation.

## **6. Political**

Politics plays an important role in creating the country's nationhood, cohesiveness and goodwill through sport. Political ideologies and manifestos are highlighted during sports events through the provision of sports facilities, goods and equipment using the Constituency Development Fund Kitty. The government has also set aside funds for the development of sport in all the constituencies.

Sport has been used by many prominent politicians in the country as a launching platform for political aspiration. These members of parliament help the sporting movement by lobbying decisions makers and by supporting motions to increase the budgetary allocation for sports development. The parliamentarians have also formed a soccer club called, Bunge F.C., and established an ultra modern-gym facility at their offices to further advocate for the important role that sport plays in the country's development.

Sportsmen and women from Kenya participate in international competitions supported by government sponsorship. These athletes help to promote national pride and foster international cooperation by serving as goodwill ambassadors for peace.

In the country, the Government is a major stakeholder in sports development. It encourages local authorities to use part of their annual grants and levies for sports development at the grassroots level. The Government also encourages state corporations to help develop sports facilities and provide sponsorship to sports programmes.

## **Conclusion**

From play and physical activity to organized competitive sport, all forms of exercise are a powerful and cost effective way to support development and peace objectives in the country. The many benefits of sport and physical activity are not only enjoyed by the individual, but felt throughout society. There is, therefore, a crucial need for governmental, and non-governmental organizations, as well as other concerned stakeholders, to integrate sport and physical activity in policies and programmes across a range of sectors, including social, economic, cultural, educational and political development. By promoting sport in a strategic, systematic and coherent way, the potential of sport as a tool for development and peace can be realized.

When sport is used as an instrument for development and peace, it must be implemented in a way that is equity-driven and culturally relevant. Sports programmes must be based upon the "Sports for All" model, ensuring all groups are given the opportunity to participate. These programmes must also be designed explicitly to draw out the core skills and values that can be learned through sport.

## **Preface**

***By Prof. Philemon M. Sarungi (MP)***  
**Ministry of Education and Culture**

A country cannot be recognized as a free nation without having its own culture, and an important feature of every community's culture is sport. Sport is also a very important aspect of community development. Sport can function as a symbol of national identity by providing entertainment, strengthening physical and mental health, building discipline, publicizing oneself in terms of ability and talent when the country participates in international sports and, subsequently, generating publicity for the concerned nation.

Due to the importance of sport in a community, Tanzanians have been participating in different sports, in their respective tribes, throughout history. Such sports include games like wrestling, aiming with arrows and bows, and swimming. These games, which built confidence and became inculcated into the community's identity, are generally referred to as traditional games. Unfortunately, these games were not given emphasis after the arrival of the colonialists. Due to this negligence the games began to die out. The colonialists, instead, introduced foreign games which they were already familiar with. The new games included football, netball, boxing, table tennis, handball and bicycle rallies. Some of these games, such as football, caught on fast and became very popular.

After independence, the new peoples' government recognized sport as part of the spirit and essence of our nation. The government established the Ministry of Culture among others; and it is this ministry that is responsible for the supervision and development of sport.

Since then, our country has achieved success in football, athletics, boxing, netball and other games. Apart from these achievements, it has been observed that there are many talented Tanzanians, who, if their talents are developed, can achieve the highest standard in international sport. However, it is difficult to develop these talents without having a policy. In recognition of this fact, the government prepared this National Reference Document as a policy, which will act as a vision for sport administration and development in our country.

The policy objectives have been well defined, and the responsibilities of the organizations supervising sports development have been stated to avoid any ambiguity occurring during the implementation process. For example, the varying responsibilities of the National Sport Council, and the District and Regional Sports Councils have been well articulated. Sport development touches, and relies, on the efforts of many other inter-connected Ministries. These Ministries have also been included in the policy objectives, with details of their respective projected responsibilities.

Questions, which were previously being asked by individuals without getting reasonable answers, concerning the development of sporting activities and infrastructure are now being dealt with adequately. For example, the policy proposes strategies for developing traditional games, which include conducting research and coaching participants in alternative places, such as in schools and villages. Traditional games have an important position in our culture and can be more easily developed than 'foreign games' because their experts are found locally. It is my belief that, based on this vision, all sport lovers and administrators will collaborate with sportspersons to re-emphasize the position of sport and its benefit to society.

The policy is a result of an equitable amalgamation of views from people who are concerned with the implementation of sport development initiatives. The preparation of this policy, which laid down the strategic framework, began in 1985. Due to the long history of the policy preparations it is obvious that it has profited from extensive contributions and consultations, and, thus, has been thoroughly analyzed. Although it is difficult to mention everyone, I would like to thank all those who contributed to the development of this policy. I extend my thanks to the Office of the Prime Minister and Vice President, which embodied the Cultural Sector in 1985, and to the former Deputy Permanent Secretary of that office who was also the Chairperson of the Preparation Committee of the first draft of the Policy, the late Wilfred Mwabulambo. Others who I would like to thank for their contributions are administrators of what was formerly known as the Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports; Women and Youth Communities; the National Sports Council; the District and Regional Cultural Departments; the Tanzanian Olympic Committee; National Sports Associations; sports journalists and all sports lovers.

Finally I would like to thank all who participated, in writing, printing, binding and in making the Tanzania Sport Development Policy complete.

## **1. Introduction**

Globally, sport is a very important part of the culture in any society. Throughout history people have created and developed sports according to their political, economic and social environment. Due to environmental variations, games being played by people have also changed from time to time: for example, with modified rules and regulations in order to accommodate those variations.

Tanzania, as a society, used to participate in different sports in our tribes. We participated in wrestling, javelin, aiming by using bows and arrows, races, high jump and long jump, swimming, chess and so forth.

The aims of these games were:

- to relax people after work;
- to build and strengthen the body and mental health;
- to enhance physical fitness, discipline, and personal and community defensive capabilities;

- to display the participant's abilities and talents, and to 'publicize' the community to other communities;
- to act as a link between different communities; and
- to develop and cultivate friendship among deferent communities.

In the tribal environment, as is the case in many other societies, the regulation of tribal systems governed the administration of sports activities.

The arrival of foreigners and colonialists in our county was accompanied by the introduction of foreign sports such as football, hockey, netball, boxing and so forth. Athletics, which was being played in most of our societies before the arrival of the colonialists, was reintroduced with a new and modern face which is internationally recognized. Games were developed and more were introduced as our country became increasingly exposed to international matters.

Sports such as football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, tennis, handball, cricket, golf, and cycling all became famous at different times.

Although foreign games significantly helped integrate our country into the world of sports, it also had a negative impact in terms of the subjugation of our traditional games which, as a result, became less popular.

### 1.1 Changes after Independence (1961)

- Soon after independence, the new Tanganyika government announced its intention to revive, strengthen, develop and glorify our cultural identities, including sports. In 1963, the government established the Ministry of National Culture and Youth, and gave it the responsibility of sports development in the country. In line with this, the Ministry was charged with the development of the systematic operations and a clearer path for progression that corresponds to the nation's needs, direction and interests.
- In 1967, the Parliament of United Republic of Tanzania approved Act No.12, officially establishing the National Sports Council, which was given the responsibility of supervising and coordinating sports development in collaboration with the National Sports Association.
- Since 1969, a special Department for Sports was established within the Culture Sector and, in the same year, the Ministry of Culture merged with the Ministry of Education and Culture.
- In 1973, during the 16th General Assembly of the, then ruling, Party Tanu, a resolution was passed, giving priority to sports and to the consideration that sports are an important sector in our nation's life
- From 1971, Sport Associations, which were already established, were reformed and many new associations were incepted. This was to ensure that there was a comprehensive system in place, with which to facilitate the council's supervision of activities pertaining to those associations.

- In 1974, the Ministry of National Culture and Youth was re-established and endowed with the responsibility of reviving, strengthening, developing and supervising sport in the country.
- In 1980, the Culture Sector merged with the Information Sector, to form the Ministry of Information and Culture.
- In 1998, the Culture Sector was shifted to the Prime Minister's office.
- In 1985, the Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports was established.
- In 1990, the Culture Sector was moved, again, to the Ministry of Education, from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

## 1.2 Salient Features

Since the establishment of the 'parent ministry' for sports and the National Sport Council, there has been development in different areas of sport.

- Some of our players have successfully participated in sport and have achieved a great deal, in terms of their personal recognition, and in terms of generating international publicity for our country.
- Many new games have been established and introduced in our country, with the purpose of giving many Tanzanians the opportunity to participate according to their talent, ability and interests. Also, as a result of this sporting promotion, many more people have recognized the importance of sports.
- In recognition of the importance of sport, some ministries, departments, parastatal organizations, companies and institutions have introduced sporting activities for their employees in the work place.
- In order to encourage increased participation in sports, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Denmark have sponsored "Sports for All" Projects in Tanzania: in Arusha, Dar-es-Salaam, Mtwara and Mwanza Regions. The projects have helped to educate people on the benefits and importance of sport in terms of their health.
- Other important measures, taken in order to bring about development in sports, include:
  - The building of modern stadia in different areas.
  - The training of sports professions such as coaching, administration and refereeing.
- The introduction of Higher Education courses for Sports Professions, at the University of Dar-es-Salaam.
- The training of various sports professionals with the assistance of the sponsor countries.



### 1.3 Problems in the delivery of “sport for all”:

Despite these successes, and instances of sports development mentioned above, there are various problems which hinder the speedy development of sports. Those problems include the following:

- There is a significant shortage of professional colleges and sports experts.
- The absence of physical education as a subject in schools and colleges remains.
- The poor supervision and maintenance of existing playing fields.
- The inversion of children’s entertainment and sports playgrounds
- The acute shortage of stadiums that meet international standards.
- The lack of local industries to manufacture sports equipment and high costs for purchasing imported equipment.
- The frequent movement of the Sport Department from one ministry to another.
- The small budget allocated for sport development.
- The absence of a culture of participation in sports activities among the community in order to improve their health.
- The failure to effectively utilize the few experts who are currently present in Tanzania.
- The ignorance of institutions, and various organizations and groups, that are responsible for sports and their, subsequent failure to implement their responsibility of developing sports in their areas.
- The absence of holistic, effective national sports policy and plans for sport development.
- The lack of structures and proper sports administration.

## 2. The Importance of Sport in a Society

The important role of sport, due to its inter-sectoral societal position and its link to a society’s culture, is as follows:

- To build and strengthen good health and a positive lifestyle for all.
- To build cooperation, mutually beneficial relationships, understanding and national solidarity.
- To build a disciplined nation.
- To generate a spirit of heroism and self defence, as well as promoting fitness, bravery and confidence.

- To provide the community with entertainment.
- To introduce and publicize the nation regionally and internationally.
- To aid the holistic development of an athlete physically, mentally and spiritually, from childhood to adulthood.

### **3. Policy Objectives**

In order to tackle the continued absence of effective sport development, for the cause of good health and the nation's reputation and dignity, the ministry responsible for sport development has recognized that the only policy-based strategy able to solve the current problems, and bring success and sustainable sport development, is one which will set out the national objectives and plans, directives and general guidelines on sports administration in the country. The Policy objectives are as follows:

- To define the importance of sport in the community.
- To set objectives and plans for sport development.
- To define responsibilities and provide guidance to various sport institutions such as the National Sports Council, Sports Associations etc.
- To provide guidance on how to involve other relevant sectors in sports achievements.
- To involve financial institutions, other private companies, and NGOs in the sponsorship of sport development in the country.
- To clarify structures and arrangements for the supervision and development of sport in the country.

### **4. Objective and Sport Development Plans**

In order to achieve the Policy objectives, and make the benefits of sport widely available to the Tanzanian population, it is important to set out achievable objectives and a framework for implementation, including the following points:

- Encourage the mass mobilization of the population, in order to participate in sports and physical exercises.
- Increase the availability of playing fields and ensure improved and sufficient tools for strengthening sport development in the country.
- Preparation of and adequate number of experts for the different fields and professions in sport.
- Assurance of good team and individual player performance in international sport and in international sporting competitions.

- Conduct research on traditional games in order to revive, preserve and develop them.
- Cooperate with other nations in the provision of physical education and sport.

## **5. Institutions Responsible for Implementing Sport Policy**

The implementation of sports initiatives requires extensive cooperation between the various institutions responsible for sport, both in the provision of services and in the promotion of sport for community development.

The institutions include:

1. The Ministry responsible for Sport Development.
2. The National Sport Council.
3. The Regional and District Sport Councils.
4. Sports Associations, Clubs and other federations.
5. The National Olympic committee (TOC).
6. Ministries, government departments, parastatal organizations, non-governmental organizations, and various other institutions including political parties, workers and farmers associations, and individuals.

### **5.1 Responsibilities of the Institutions:**

#### **5.1.1 The ministry responsible for sport**

This ministry has special responsibilities pertaining to sports supervision and development in the country. Those responsibilities are:

- To prepare internal and external training programmes to encourage and motivate sports experts who implement the set plans, and, also, to better utilize the available experts.
- To supervise and coordinate funds for sport development plans.
- To supervise sport policy on the availability, and use of tools, facilities and other sports equipment. To have access to playing-fields and local sports equipment manufacturing industries in the country.
- To facilitate the arrangements for sport-based cooperation between Tanzania and other nations, for example in cooperation agreements etc.
- To provide technical advice, concerning sport development, whenever there is need.

- To facilitate cooperative arrangements, concerning sport development, amongst governmental Ministries and other national institutions.
- To provide directives on sport development, in line with the National Sport Council's Act, to the National Sport Council.
- To establish a concrete framework, for sportspersons, to strengthen and develop the sports medicine sector.
- To establish a concrete framework for developing the "sports for all" initiative.
- To ensure that there are training programmes for sports experts and sportspersons in the country: these programmes should be implemented in collaboration with various national and international organizations; deferent institutions; and individuals; for the purpose of strengthening and developing sport colleges in the country, beginning with the Malya Sport Development College.

### 5.1.2 The ministry responsible for education:

Its responsibilities are:

- To facilitate the provision of physical education and sport in primary and secondary education, and teacher training colleges up to university level.
- To fully implement the Physical Education Charter of 1978, in collaboration with National and International Organizations which are concerned with sport and culture, such as the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO).
- To ensure that the teachers of physical education and sport in school and colleges, are well trained.
- To ensure that sporting competitions held during primary and secondary school, and at teacher training colleges, are strengthened, thus contributing to the development of competent national sport stars.
- To cooperate, with the ministry responsible for sport, in the preparation of the curriculum and the drafting of literature which will be used in teaching physical education and sport in schools and colleges, on the basis that this training, which will be provided by sports associations outside those institutions, will help to build a strong foundation for sport development.
- To ensure that school and college playing fields are well kept and used for sporting purposes.
- To monitor the implementation of the curriculum and all sport plans in schools and colleges.

### 5.1.3 National Sports Council

The responsibilities of the National Sport Council have been clearly outlined in the 1967 Parliament Act No. 12, and its amendment in Act No. 6 of 1971. The major task for the Council is the promotion of sport nationally, in collaboration with Sports Associations. In this respect, therefore, the major tasks of the Council are as follows:

- To support and direct sport associations by facilitating training for associations and sport club leaders.
- To provide directives to sport associations on the construction of playing fields.
- To locate and secure sports equipments, and distribute it to those in need.
- To develop a system of building cooperation among sport associations and amongst players.
- To analyze and approve timetables for sports competitions which are prepared by national sports associations.
- To prepare a National Sport Festival in collaboration with sport associations.
- To advise the Ministry on Sport in its cooperation with other countries.
- To develop and implement various strategies for stimulating awareness on sport in general: for example, to produce and distribute medals and awards to provide support or scholarships for sports training, and to help run sports dispensaries etc.
- To ensure that sport associations and clubs' finances are audited and the misuse of money is discouraged.

### 5.1.4 Regional and District Sport Councils:

The councils' responsibilities have been outlined in the government's Act no. 47 of 16th November, 1990. The councils' activities shall be in line with those listed under the National Sports Council, for implementation by the relevant party.

### 5.1.5 Sport Associations:

These are in three major groups:

1. Amateur Sport Associations, which have been registered by the Registrar of Sport Associations, and that cooperate with the National Sport Council.
2. Sport Federations, which have been incepted by various institutions in order to provide sport entertainment to workers, to help their players socialize, compete in relevant games, and, ultimately, to get their champions to perform at a national level.

3. Professional Sport Associations, which have been registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The major responsibility of sport associations is to coordinate national sportspersons and the development of their specific disciplines. The main responsibilities of sport associations are:

- To prepare constitutions which will foster unity; which clearly state the objectives of relevant associations and activity timeframes; sources of funds; the election procedures of management etc;
- To prepare competitions for sports development both inside and outside the country;
- To record its best players development;
- To acquire sports equipment for game development and to aid in the construction of sports fields, initiatives which will be tackled in collaboration with the national sports council and other sports institutions;
- To develop a system which encourages the organization of sporting competitions at a local level, in villages;
- To ensure financial transparency and the submission of annual reports to the National Sports Council;
- To advocate and maintain discipline within clubs, and between members and various leaders.

#### **5.1.6 Sports Clubs**

The responsibilities of sports clubs, which have been recognized by the registrar of sports associations, will be stated in their respective constitutions. The primary responsibility of each club, however, is to care for its sportspersons and to promote the game or games, in line with their constitutions.

#### **5.1.7 The Tanzanian Olympic Committee**

This Committee represents Tanzania in the International Olympic Committee. Its main members are the National Sports Associations of sports played in the Olympic Games and in the Commonwealth Games. According to the regulations and directives of the International Olympic Committee, the primary task of the national committee is to prepare teams for international competitions. However, according to our administrative procedures relating to sport, the committee is controlled by the National Sports Council. Therefore:

- The Committee shall cooperate with Sports Associations, the National Sports Council and the Ministry responsible for sports, to prepare teams which participate in international competitions and to make sure that the preparations are made in order to bring victory to the nation.

- In collaboration with Sports Associations, National Sports Council, the Ministry responsible for sports, and other organizations which are concerned with sports; the Olympic Committee shall promote training on Olympic values such as, good conduct and guidance to youths.

#### **5.1.8 The responsibilities of the different Ministries, Government Departments, Parastatal Organizations, Companies and Individuals**

The Ministry of Defence and National Services and the Ministry of Home Affairs:

- During times of peace, armies have the ability to involve youths in sports in order to improve their health and to socialize and introduce them to one another. Because soldiers are young men and women, this provides a great opportunity to develop sporting prowess and represent the Nation in International Sports Events. Therefore, efforts to practice sports in units and to organize competitions at the national level have to be strengthened.
- The Ministries responsible for the army shall continue to collaborate with the Ministry responsible for sports and with Sports associations, in order to set procedures which will enable the army to produce more national sports representatives. The procedures include: the offer of training to coaches and referees from various sporting disciplines, the acquisition of sufficient sports equipment for coaching, competitions and the construction of playing fields which are suitable for competitions.
- The army also have the responsibility to promote sports to all within the armed forces by having implementable procedures involving all soldiers in sports and physical exercise.
- The immigration department shall control the influx of players and referees who sign fake contracts with clubs, without adhering to the countries immigration procedures.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government include the following:

- To provide sports councils with directives on the structure of its relevant levels, sport development policy and its other responsibilities as defined by the Sports Council's regulations.
- To merge sports associations' activities by preparing sports competitions for those associations in regional and district festivals.
- To coordinate sports associations' activities in regions, districts and city councils, by providing them with advice on policy, training and the basis for procuring funds for sports development.
- To cooperate with industries and organizations found within the region in the propagation of sport for all.

- To prepare both short and long-term regional, district an/or city plans and to orchestrate implementation procedures for achieving development in sport.
- To construct playing fields and entertainment areas.
- To control and ascertain the rightful utilization of allocated sports and entertainment areas.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Work and Youth Development include the following:

- to involve youths in sport;
- to identify and consolidate entertainment areas for youths;
- to encourage the social welfare department to initiate sports groups for people with special needs;
- to mobilize all youths to participate in sports.

The Ministry of Health:

The Officers from this Ministry must be motivated to develop procedures for the strengthening of medical services for sportspersons:

- to install sports oriented laboratory equipment and corresponding medical experts in referral hospitals to undertake various research;
- to initiate sports clinics in every stadium;
- to include sports medicine as a subject in all local medical colleges.

The Ministry of Industries and Trade:

The Officers from this Ministry must mobilize and attract industry owners and economic investors:

- to manufacture sports equipment nationally in order to reduce the costs of importation;
- to persuade able businessmen to import sports equipments and open shops of that nature;
- to encourage the notion that sports development in the country will be considered as capital investment and, as such, falls within the Investment Promotion Policy.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development include the following:

- to continue to ascertain and allocate areas for the construction of playing fields and entertainment sites in urban and village areas, schools, colleges, industries and other institutions;



- to ensure that current sports fields and entertainment sites are protected and used for the intended purpose;
- to ensure that sports field owners in towns and villages are given title deeds.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Tourism and Environment:

As sport provides an excellent opportunity to encourage tourism in the country, this Ministry shall participate in sports development by:

- initiating the construction of sports fields in hotels, game reserves and other tourist centres;
- using our sports teams to advertise our tourist attractions when they go to play in foreign countries.

Other Ministries, Governmental Departments, Parastatal Organizations, Private Companies and Individuals:

- all shall be responsible for providing workers with the opportunity to participate in sports;
- every Ministry, Government Department, Organization, Company and individual shall get resident sport experts in their work places to coach sports in their institutions;
- each Ministry, Department, Organization, Company and individual shall have complete plans for implementing sporting activities;
- the organizations and companies shall be at the fore front in making donations of all kinds for sports development in the country;
- Ministries, Departments, Organizations and Companies shall encourage their talented workers by having them play in the work teams and allowing them to participate in other competitions.

## **5.2 Election of Sports Leaders:**

According to the existing system, all sports organizations are led and governed in line with the existing laws and constitution. The current leadership system that is followed at National, Regional and District levels will be extended to village level for the purpose of establishing better sports leadership holistically.

**5.2.1 The National Sports Council, in collaboration with sports clubs, shall prepare a system and put appropriate regulations regarding financial management in place, retaining the associations' property and other institutions dealing with sports.**

**5.2.2 The Ministry responsible for sports and the National Sports Council, with the help of sports associations, will ensure that people who are responsible for leading sporting activities have appropriate qualifications.**

In line with this, a sports leader should have the following qualifications:

- expertise in the sport he/she wants to lead;
- leadership experience and demonstrable professionalism in the domain of sport;
- acceptable levels of discipline and conduct;
- be of Tanzanian nationality;
- be a patriot who likes sport;
- be trustworthy, fair and honest.

The organizations responsible for the supervision of the elections at each level will prepare appropriate procedures concerning how to attract professional leaders with the desired qualities.

In order to avoid elected leaders remaining in a position for a prolonged period of time, each organization should establish procedures so that its senior leaders (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer) shall be allowed to remain in the same position for only three consecutive terms of service, each term lasting for three years. The exception to this rule is the National Olympic Committee (NOC). Its leaders shall only be allowed to remain in an executive position for two terms, each term lasting four years. After that period, the leader may only be an affiliated member.

## **6. The Procedure and Management of Sports**

The following areas and groups will be considered in the procedure and management of sports.

1. traditional sports and games;
2. sport for all;
3. sport for competitions;
4. sport for groups with special needs;
5. sport and Physical exercise for women;
6. professional games.

### **6.1 Traditional Sports and Games:**

These sports and games will illustrate and prove to the next generation, and to foreigners, that sport is an integral part of Tanzania's indigenous culture. In order to revive, spread and develop these sports, it will be necessary to:

- conduct research on their 'type', and their inherent rules and regulations;

- coach them in villages and towns, and particularly in schools according to the specific environment.
- prepare and train experts to implement these sports at all levels, and to prepare appropriate facilities and sports fields;
- organize competitions for traditional sports, from village level to national level in order to produce champions.

## 6.2 Sport for All:

The right of every person to have the opportunity to participate in physical exercise and sport, has been stated in the International Charter on Physical Education and Sport which was approved by the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) in 1978. Since the objective of playing games and sports is to aid the positive development of a person in terms of good health, motivation, devotion to work, and physical and mental development; the people of Tanzania need to fully participate in games, sports and in physical exercise generally.

In order to achieve the objective of sport for all, the following actions will be necessary:

1. The mobilization of the government through the devices of mass media such as radio, television, newspapers etc to fully educate Tanzanians on the importance and advantages of participating in sport and physical exercise for their own benefit.
2. For the government to readily and efficiently use and educate its Ministries: the Ministry responsible for sport; the Ministry for Community Development, Women and Children; the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development; the Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and the Environment; the Ministry of Work and Youth Development; the Ministry of Local and Regional Government; to be responsible for allocating and protecting areas for sports fields and entertainment in education and wherever there are human settlements.
3. The strengthening, by the Ministry responsible for sports in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade and Industries and the private sector, of local industries for manufacturing Sports equipment, in order to reduce the scarcity of the equipment.
4. The introduction of tax relief for sports equipment imported from outside the country for the purpose of sports development.
5. The preparation and implementation, by the Ministry of Education, of strategies pertaining to the teaching of sport and physical education at all levels (primary school, secondary school, teacher training colleges and universities). This will enable every citizen to build a culture of participation in sport and physical exercise whilst also giving them the education and skills which will allow him/her to participate;
6. The provision of advice by the Ministry responsible for sports whose responsibility will be to encourage and supervise the administration of traditional sports and games as an incentive for all to participate in sports;

7. The mobilization of cultural groups in towns and villages to be used in increase the number of people participating in sports.

### **6.3 Sport for Competitions:**

These sports include team or individual games which are being played all over the world on a friendly or competitive basis, and which are governed by international law. In order to achieve success in these competitions, each competitor must have a high level of skill and ability. In light of this, sportsmen and women who are selected to represent the nation in international competitions must meet the skill-levels required by national and international standards.

In order to develop proficient sportsperson to represent Tanzania, the following factors have to be considered:

1. Sports coaching must be strengthened in schools in order to encourage the participation of youths and talented players who will be developed into national champions. Subsequently, physical education must be recognized as an important subject for all students in school;
2. Competition procedure, which will involve many players, must be prepared at all levels i.e. in regions, districts and villages. Competitions to select the best players have to begin at village level, involving schools, colleges, the army, parastatal organizations, companies and private clubs. In addition to this, a system involving competing champions from different groups must be developed in order to ensure the most equitable selection of the best players to ensure the highest sporting standard for competitions.
3. The Ministry responsible for sports will collaborate with other Ministries and sports institutions to initiate training, medical centres and sports colleges which will prepare players and experts with skills in different sports fields.
4. Sports services such as sports equipment, playing fields and medication for players will be initiated and developed at all levels. Moreover, the national representatives will be provided with various incentives while at training camps, both in or outside the country e.g. accommodation, food, insurance and medication.
5. Champions who will be selected to represent the nation in international competitions will be trained on our national ethics in order to help them understand that they are our ambassadors when they are in local or international competitions.

### **6.4 Sport for Groups with Special Needs:**

Sports benefits are also important to people with special needs, for example: the physically disabled, the blind, deaf people, people with mental disabilities and other types of disability. One of the policy objectives is to sensitize the community, and organizations which supervise sports, to strengthen sports services for people with special needs by:

1. Providing them with sports equipment and adequate playing fields;

2. Training sports experts for the physically and mentally disabled;
3. Organizing special competitions and enabling those with disabilities to participate in national and international competitions;
4. Amending regulations and rules which govern sports to encourage and include people with special needs.

### **6.5 Sport and Physical Exercise for Women:**

As a result of traditional customs which often marginalize women, Tanzanian women have not been fully involved in sport and physical exercise historically. Even those who were lucky enough to play sport during their youth, before they got married, found themselves forced to withdraw from physical activities after being married.

The major effect of this pattern of behaviour has been the overall weakening of women's health. It has also reduced the likelihood of women to encourage children to enjoy and participate in sports from their early childhood.

The Ministry responsible for sport, with the support of the National Sports Council; the Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children; the Ministry of Work and Youth Development; and the Community for Youth and Women; shall ensure the mobilization of women to participate in sport and physical exercise, in order to promote the benefits of good health and encourage them to bring up Tanzanian children to like sports.

The following efforts will be made:

1. organize and prepare campaigns to educate the community on the importance of female participation in sport and physical exercise;
2. establish a women's sport and physical exercise association;
3. give priority to women for sport leadership positions, and provide training opportunities and expertise in the field of sport;
4. educate the community on the negative effects that some traditions and customs have on their own development, for example the lack of women participating in sport and physical exercise and the impact this can have on the community as a whole.

### **6.6 Professional games:**

This includes sports where a player is being paid due to a special agreement which is approved by the owner and the player. As a result of the standard which Tanzania has achieved in some amateur games, especially football, and, in order to lay a strong foundation for the development of sporting talent, this policy allows for professional games.

## **7. Construction and Maintenance of Sports Fields:**

Important factors for developing and enhancing sport include the construction and maintenance of quality playing fields. Therefore:

1. the government, at its all levels, and in collaboration with various relevant individuals, will ensure that there are a sufficient number of quality playing fields and sports halls. In addition to this, special areas will be allocated for sport fields and various types of halls;
2. every institution which has a sports field or fields must maintain them properly in order to prolong their life;
3. stadiums must be well maintained and managed by persons with appropriate experience and relevant qualifications;
4. different institutions, organizations and companies will be encouraged to construct sports fields for their workers;
5. every sports club will be encouraged to have its own sports field;
6. individuals with the relevant skills should be sponsored to construct playing fields or national and international sports halls; provided that the design and measurements of the fields/halls are approved by the parent Ministry for Sport;
7. all sports fields in the country shall be surveyed and given title deeds;
8. trespassing on sports fields will be an offence and regulations shall be set to punish those who do not respect these conditions; at the village level, the city level, the regional level, and at district level.

## **8. Training as Basis for Sports Development:**

In order to develop sport in the country, provisory plans outlining the steps to be taken have to be set:

1. Physical Education must be taught as one of the core subjects in schools and teacher training colleges.
2. Training should begin at primary level and must involve all students in order:
  - to ensure positive health benefits for all;
  - to generate an interest in sports and physical exercise, so that in future everyone can participate successfully in sporting activities;
  - to provide every student with basic skills in different sports which, in future, will enable them to confidently select the sport which they like the most or are most proficient in;

- to use that opportunity to identify children with a special aptitude for sports, who can then be trained to become future national champions.

## **9. The Ministry responsible for education will ensure that:**

1. The syllabuses for Physical Education, which have been specifically prepared to lay the much needed foundation for exercise in primary and secondary education, are published and distributed to all schools and implemented accordingly. In addition to this, the Ministry is also responsible for the evaluation of physical education, as a subject, at all levels.
2. Training and the evaluation of physical education, as a subject, will be conducted in all teacher training colleges. In addition to this, an opportunity must be created for college students, who are talented in sports, to receive specialized training so that, upon conclusion of the training, they can coach children who show promise in sport.
3. The provision of special training for the Physical Education Certificate, which is available at Butimba Teacher Training College, must be extended to other colleges with the purpose of recruiting large numbers of highly qualified teachers to strengthen sports coaching in secondary schools and colleges. The training of physical education teachers at Diploma level should also be provided.
4. Sports experts who are graduates of the University of Dar es Salaam's foreign sister universities should be offered employment opportunities which will encourage the utilization and implementation of the education they acquired at those universities.

## **10. Training for National Teams:**

The training for National Teams has the intention of gathering selected players from different groups and enabling them to play as a team. Moreover, the training intends to:

1. prepare the player for the full-time, high intensity performance required at a state level;
2. enable the player to achieve his/her target of becoming an acclaimed National athlete;
3. to prepare players ethically, in order to endow them with the will power to successfully represent their Nation.

In order to achieve these objectives, the institutions responsible for teams' preparations will establish formal guidelines for the coaching of teams together, so as to make enough time to coach every individual player according to his/her needs.

The guidelines should include the following:

A training programme detailing:

1. the time for the team to assemble;
2. the physical training programme;
3. trial matches and fixtures.

Long term training guidelines will help the National team coach to better understand the players, and to learn the weaknesses and strengths of the team so that he/she can make improvements accordingly.

During this timeframe, the Coach may also increase or decrease the number of players who will successfully represent the nation.

During the National Teams' preparations for International Competitions, a preliminary survey should be conducted, by responsible experts, on the location where the competition will take place.

Subsequent to this, our teams must train in areas with an environment similar to that of the competitions. If the competition takes place in a town or a country with a warm climate, then practice must also take place in a similar area climatically. This is in order to acclimatize players for the competition.

## **11. Selection of the National Team:**

The Government's intention is to ensure that every sport played in Tanzania has a national team. The selection procedures may differ according to the game in question, however, the following cross cutting strategies must be adhered to:

1. District and regional competitions must be strengthened and used for the nomination of national team players. Together with these competitions, National Competitions like: National league, the Parastatal Organization, the Armed forces, Ministries and government departments, schools, colleges and club championships; also have to be used in the selection of National teams in various sporting disciplines.
2. In order to make the selection procedure successful, the responsible organs should form special expert committees which will be given authority to select the best players across a range of sporting disciplines.
3. The appointment of a National team will be made by the national experts committee which will be formed by a national association relevant to the concerned sport. The final appointment of the national team will be done by the team coach.
4. Every Sport Association participating in national and international championships must have two permanent teams: a youth team and a senior team. The procedure must begin in sports clubs, and carry through to district and regional associations, right up to the national level.



## **11.1 Guidance for the Players of National Teams:**

National players, even those from regions and districts, should understand the position they have, and the role they play in bringing fame and development to their nation through sports. In order to achieve this understanding:

1. The government will make sure that national players, and players of other levels, understand the country's ethics and that they play for the country. Therefore, each organization with players must make the effort to provide them with good guidance.
2. The Ministry responsible for sport, aided by the National Sport Council and other national sport organizations, will organize theoretical training on national ethics for players when teams are preparing for competitions at a district, regional or national level.
3. Players must understand that it is a great honour to be nominated for district, regional and national teams, and in order to achieve this prestigious role they have to develop good discipline and character.
4. Assistance, in the form of rules and regulations which will guide a player during training and competitions, will be provided to sportspersons in order to help them develop good discipline. The National Sports Council will collaborate with national sports associations to form these rules and regulations.
5. A player who represents a district, region and/or nation must be recognized as a person at work. And, subsequently, should be given all rights according to administrative rules as if he/she is an employee.

## **12. Services for Players:**

In order to appreciate our players, important services will be provided to strengthen their health, develop playing spirit, develop individual and team technical know-how, and to generate motivation to participate in sport, particularly as a player for the national team. The Ministry responsible for sport, aided by the National Sports Council and sports institutions, will establish guidelines which will control the provision of these services. The following services will be given a priority.

### **12.1 Health Services:**

1. A player's health shall be examined and health records shall be kept for the duration of their sporting career.
2. When players are in a camp they shall be attended to by a professional sports medicine doctor.
3. A medical treatment procedure for players shall include training on the impact of doping in sports. There should also be procedures implemented for testing players for doping substances.

## **12.2 Dietary Services:**

When players are at camp, attending practice and participating in competitions, they shall be provided with good accommodation and a balanced diet, all of which are required for body building and good health.

## **12.3 Different Incentives:**

Incentives which are supposed to be provided to players include: subsistence allowances, and awards for bringing national pride and a high standard of training in their respective sports profession. In addition to these incentives, retired players will be given priority in receiving higher training opportunities and will be nationally recognized. Players will also be provided with adequate exercise and competition facilities, as well as being educated on the importance of maintaining the facilities.

## **12.4 Insurance Service:**

National Team Players will be insured for the duration of the competition period of the concerned sport. Their respective clubs will also have insurance for the players.

## **13. Mass Media in Sport Development**

In order for the community to participate in sport, they should be educated and mobilized through:

1. The involvement of the mass media in writing special educational articles on sport.
2. The education of journalists concerning sports professions in order to ensure correct reportage.
3. Ensuring that positive sports news is always available for players.
4. Ensuring that sports news journalists are provided with training opportunities to adequately learn the specificities of the sports journalism profession.

## **14. Sports Funding:**

Funds are needed for the running of all varieties of sporting activities. In order to generate enough money for funding purposes, different institutions must cooperate. These institutions include the central government, local government, parastatal organizations, companies and even individual sport lovers and enthusiasts in their respective areas.

In that respect:

1. each government level shall be requested to allocate funds for different sport activities annually;

2. the Ministry responsible for sport will cooperate with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to encourage businesspeople to import sports equipment in large quantities. The government will also make sure that sports equipment is locally manufactured;
3. sports equipment and raw-materials for manufacturing them should receive tax relief;
4. sports equipment which is provided as gifts to sportsmen should be tax free;
5. maintenance costs for sports field should come from funds collected from the use of that field. Special funds such as revolving fund will be initiated;
6. concerning funds for financing the preparation of various teams:
  - it will be the responsibility of the government and supervisory sports institutions to monitor and mobilize people to make financial contributions to teams preparing to participate in various championships;
  - costs for the preparation of national teams will be coordinated by authorized sports institutions. The institutions will establish procedures for involving different sectors in contributing to those expenses;
  - the National Sports Council will make sure that a percentage of the income from the sports field entry fees is raised.
7. Experts' training will be sponsored by the respective Ministries, departments and institutions.

*The Relevant Social, Economic, Cultural, Educational and Political Aspects in Uganda's Physical Education and Sport Policy.*

## **1. Preamble**

Physical Education is the formal and informal teaching of facts, skills and values through coordinated movement exercises. On the other hand, sport constitutes the vigorous movements carried out in a given area, executed using complex tactical skills under the guidance of fixed rules. Sport requires regular practice in order to maintain a skill level, improve and excel in performance.

Sport policy is the Ugandan Government's deliberate, integrated and systematically articulated plan and lines of action for the promotion of physical education and sport. The National Physical Education and Sport Policy articulates the vision, mission, programme projects, clear management arrangements, legal framework and financing arrangements.

## **2. Background to the development of Ugandan physical education and sport policy**

The Government is constitutionally responsible for providing quality education and sport in the country. Since Uganda's independence in 1962, there has been no overall coordinating policy for the development and management of physical education and sport in the country.

The process of formulating the National Sports Policy began in 1999, with its adoption in 2004. This marked the beginning of the Government's effort to streamline and coordinate physical education and sport management. The department of physical education and sport was established in 2007, and charged with the responsibility of implementing and coordinating the NPESP (National Physical Education and Sport Policy).

## **3. Mission Statement**

To create a healthy, united, democratic and productive nation, through physical activity and excellence in sport. This statement is in line with Uganda's 2025 vision, which states that "prosperous people, harmonize nation, beautiful country".

## **4. Policy Objectives**

1. Improve the planning, management and administration of physical education and sport in the country.
2. Improve access to quality physical education in the country.

3. Develop a sustainable cadre of high performing athletes.
4. Provide a sustainable framework for the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of physical education and sports activities by all stakeholders involved in sports country wide.
5. Strengthen and provide a legal basis for the development of PES within the framework of long-term national development objects.

## **5. The Social, Economic, Political, Educational and Cultural Aspects in Uganda's Physical Education and Sport Policy.**

The justification for physical education and sport was derived from the benefits of PES to both the individual and the nation at large, as per the 1999 world summit on physical education.

The physical education and sport policy is, therefore, an integral part of the national development process and reinforces the rural development objectives in the country. It solidifies the Government's commitment to the development of physical education and sport

The physical education and sport policy highlights the potential contribution of PES in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) especially by helping to promote education, health, development and peace.

### **a) Social Aspect in NPESP**

The policy emphasizes the benefits of PES to the individual and nation, such as:

- enhanced self-esteem;
- reduction of HIV/AIDS, smoking etc;
- reduction of negative attitudes to schooling;
- enhanced concentration and commitment;
- promotion of gender equality;
- basic social skills like team building/ teamwork etc;
- positive health promotion and dissemination;
- communication and social mobilization.

### **b) Educational Aspects in NPESP**

- reduction of negative attitudes leading to school drop out;
- importance of physical education as a pre-vocational subject;
- dissemination of the knowledge that physical education and sport helps to enhance academic performance ;
- achievement of Universal Primary Education.

**c) Political Aspects in NPESP**

- fostering of patriotism, national pride, and unity amongst people;
- peace building and conflict resolution/prevention.

**d) Economic Aspects in NPESP**

- individual development;
- social integration and the development of social capital;
- economic development of social capital;
- economic development;
- eradication of poverty;
- recognizing sports as a profession;
- providing a basis to secure funding for physical education and sports.