### RESOURCES

- **UN Resolution(s) on Discrimination against Women**: 1979, 1995, 1999, 2000 (UN General Assembly)


- **Recommendations**: UN Women, IWG, Women in Sport, UNESCO (Recommendation on Gender Mainstreaming in Sport)

- **Organizations**: Special Olympics, UNESCO, IHRSA, The IHRSA Foundation, Commonwealth; Adviser on SDP; Swiss Federal Office of Sport, etc.

- **Websites**: www.rafapana.org; www.sportforall.org; www.humanrightsandlabour.com; www.unwomen.org; etc.


- **Guidelines**: Minimum requirements for the operational policy, strategy or implementation plan: Comprehensive and equal participation in PA, PE, sport; country); Percentage of existing baselines (% of insufficiently physically active); Spill over effect for ground level; Engagement with evidence-based knowledge and skills for health; Sustainability of the project; Minimum standards of governance boards; Development of a QPE policy; Support and Diagnostics; SIGA; University of York; UNESCO IT Tralee; UFIT, UniversAbility

- **Data**: National, regional and international data; Baseline data; Progress data; Comparative data; Impact data; Challenging data

- **Governance**: Governance, financial integrity, sustainability, partnerships, engagement with evidence-based knowledge, etc.

- **Financial**: Funding, funding sources, benefactors, etc.

- **Partnerships**: Partners, sponsors, stakeholders, etc.

- **Engagement**: Evidence, engagement with stakeholders, etc.

- **Evidence**: Evidence-based knowledge, evidence of impact, etc.

- **Sustainability**: Sustainability of the project, sustainability of the environment, sustainability of the economy, etc.

- **Partners**: Partners, sponsors, stakeholders, etc.

- **Stakeholders**: Stakeholders, beneficiaries, etc.

- **Beneficiaries**: Beneficiaries, target groups, etc.

- **Impact**: Impact of the project, impact of the environment, impact of the economy, etc.

- **Environment**: Environment, sustainability of the environment, etc.

- **Economy**: Economy, sustainability of the economy, etc.
Physical education, physical activity and sport reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across physical education, physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).

The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering female leadership (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls is central to the achievement of the UN Agenda 2030, and the implementation of the SDGs underlines the importance of gender equality and women’s empowerment. The advancement of women and girls in sport can contribute significantly to the development of sustainable communities.

Supporting the delivery of women’s programmes can help to reduce violence and harmful practices against women and girls and promote gender equality (SDG 5.1). Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, ethnicity, gender, language, socioeconomic status and other factors of exclusion and marginalization can help to promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those under-represented in sport. High quality physical education, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to promoting employability and lifelong learning, which are necessary for increased productivity and efficiency in the workplace.

Promoting the delivery of sport programmes that are inclusive and accessible can contribute to building a healthy and active population (SDG 3.6). Making cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11). Well-designed, inclusive and accessible public spaces can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens. UN Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 percent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces (SDG 11.3).

Inclusion and social inclusion is multi-dimensional and requires a holistic approach that incorporates economic, educational, political and social aspects. Physical education, physical activity and sport can contribute to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and sustainable societies (SDG 16). The development of inclusive physical education, physical activity and sport programmes can help to reduce violence and harmful practices against women and girls and promote gender equality (SDG 5.1).

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UN Global Compact and ASOIF Good Governance Task

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organisations while it is recognised that they contribute to significant improvements of these organisations. Women, in particular, are often under-represented in leadership positions within sports organisations. Important features are effective accountability, transparent institutions, responsiveness, implementing decisions by stakeholders, and the ways in which people are treated. Well-designed Foster good governance of sports organisations

violence (SGD 16.2). These phenomena undermine fundamental human rights, and run counter to the impairment to their health and development, and circumstances that run counter to the provision of safe shares, however, an expectation that their health, safety, and well-being are safeguarded so that sport Safeguard  athletes, spectators, workers and other involved groups

improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting

SDG 13.1).

Safeguard  athletes, spectators, workers and other involved groups

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climate change and its impacts (SDG 12 & 13)

reduction in the flow of illegal and illicit finance (contributing to SDG 16.4 and 16.5).

Safeguard  athletes, spectators, workers and other involved groups

Ways in which sport can contribute towards improvements in the governance ofNano-photonic and nanoelectronic technologies provide the opportunity to design and manufacture new generations of optoelectronic devices and systems, which in turn will enable a wide range of novel applications in areas such as quantum computing, high-speed communication, and biomedical imaging. These advancements are expected to have a significant impact on various industries, including healthcare, defense, and information technology. The integration of nano-photonic and nanoelectronic technologies is expected to drive innovation and create new markets. To support this development, research and development efforts are ongoing, with a focus on improving the efficiency and scalability of these technologies. However, several challenges, such as the integration of multiple devices and the achievement of high-performance functionality, need to be addressed to fully realize the potential of these technologies. This presents a unique opportunity for researchers and companies to collaborate and develop cutting-edge solutions that can revolutionize various fields. The demand for these technologies is expected to increase as the global market for nanophotonics and nanoelectronics is projected to reach $X billion by the year 2025. This forecast highlights the potential economic benefits of these advancements and underscores the importance of continued investment in research and development.
Doping continues to be a serious threat to the integrity of sport and the well-being of athletes at all levels. To protect athletes, public agencies and Anti-Doping Organizations work together to fight against Doping. This involves education, prevention, detection, deterrence, and research. Countries are increasingly adopting and implementing measures against doping.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has developed the Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency, which includes rules and procedures for the prevention and detection of doping in sport. The Code is designed to ensure a level playing field for all athletes and to protect the integrity of sport.

Some key articles of the Code include:
- Art. 3.26: Prohibited methods and substances
- Art. 3.32: whereabouts information
- Art. 3.36: TUEs (Therapeutic Use Exemptions)
- Art. 10.5: International Standards for Testing, Training and Investigations

In addition to the WADA Code, several international organizations work together to combat doping. These include the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), the Council of Europe (CoE), the IOC-Interpol, and the IOC-UNODC.


A number of sports federations have developed their own anti-doping rules, including the IOC, the World Athletics, and the International Olympic Committee (IOC). These rules are implemented through a network of anti-doping agencies, including the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and the National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADOs).

In recent years, there have been efforts to increase transparency and accountability in anti-doping efforts. This includes the adoption of the CoE Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions. The Convention requires countries to adopt and enforce anti-doping rules and to implement measures to protect the integrity of sport.

In order to effectively combat doping, it is essential to have strong legislative and law enforcement mechanisms in place. This includes the adoption of specific criminal law legislation in relation to anti-doping. It is also important to develop tools and resources for anti-doping education and awareness campaigns.

Several organizations have developed educational resources to support the fight against doping. These include the British Horseracing Authority's Equine Anti-Doping Education, the Australian Athletes' Alliance's CoachTrue, Sport Physician's, and other organizations.

Countries are taking steps to strengthen measures against doping. This includes the adoption of specific legislative and law enforcement mechanisms, as well as the implementation of educational and awareness campaigns.

In conclusion, the fight against doping is a multi-faceted effort that requires the cooperation of public agencies, Anti-Doping Organizations, and national anti-doping agencies. By working together, we can ensure a level playing field for all athletes and protect the integrity of sport.