Youth Charter

‘25’

Healthwise

submission for the

WHO Global Action Plan for Physical Activity 2017 to 2021

Sport, Arts, Culture and Digital Technology...A Legacy Opportunity 4 All...
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1.0 BACKGROUND & INTRODUCTION
A 25 Year Social and Human Development Games Legacy...

“Today’s young people are the least active generation ever and this is having a serious knock-on effect in terms of mental health issues”
- Steven Ward, Chief Executive, ukactive

The Youth Charter ‘25’ Healthwise submission to the WHO Global Action Plan for Physical Activity 2017 to 2021, builds on our 25 Years of campaigning, advocating and brokering Sport, Arts, Culture and now Digital Technology opportunities to support the Social and Human Development of youth and communities.

The Youth Charter’s work is comprehensive and has included:

- 22 Reports and Government Submissions
- 30 External Reports and Government Papers
- 200 Conferences and Events

The Youth Charter has pioneered three core youth and community development programmes:

1. Community Campus Model - Somewhere to Go
2. Social Coach Leadership Programme - Someone to Show Them
3. Youthwise ‘Curriculum for Life’ - Something To Do

As part of the 2017 International Day of Sport for Development and Peace the Youth Charter initiated a #legacyopportunity4all Global Call to Action for:

Global Call to Action
#LegacyOpportunity4All

5 Continents
50 Community Campuses
50,000 Social Coaches
5 Million Children and Young People
2.0 LEGACY DEVELOPMENT GOALS...

“Together we want to get more young people engaged with the physical activity and exercise communities”
- Chris Martin, chief executive, The Mix

The Youth Charter Community Campus Model provides a Cultural Framework for the delivery of ‘Sport Development in the Community’ and ‘Community Development through Sport’ programmes with social, cultural and economic outputs and outcomes. The outputs and outcomes of the Youth Charter Community Campus are measured against the following Legacy Development Goals (LDGs):

1. EDUCATION - attendance, attainment and performance
2. HEALTH - physical activity, wellbeing and active lifestyle
3. SOCIAL ORDER - civic rights and responsibilities
4. ENVIRONMENT - community cohesion and quality of life
5. VOCATION, TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE

The Youth Charter Legacy Development Goals are underpinned by the following principles:

- COLLABORATION & PARTNERSHIP
- EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION

The Youth Charter provides key recommendations within the five Legacy Development Goals and the underpinning principles, which are linked to the recommendations of the Youth Charter 2012 Games Legacy Report, Youth Charter 2016 Games Legacy Impact Report and the Youth Charter 2017 Legacy Manifesto.

The Vision, Goal and Cross Cutting Principles of the draft WHO Global Action Plan for Physical Activity 2017 to 2021 are:

- VISION: A world where all countries provide the enabling environments and opportunities for all citizens to be physically active and through this enhance the social, cultural, economic development and wellbeing of nations
- GOAL: One hundred million people more active by 2030
- CROSS CUTTING GUIDING PRINCIPLES: Life Course; Equity; Empowerment of peoples, families and communities; Human Rights-based approach; Evidence based practice; Cross-sectoral Engagement and Partnership for Joint Action; Policy Coherence; Universal health coverage.
Please see Table 1 for how the Youth Charter Legacy Development Goals and underpinning principles can support the development of the WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030, from Global to Local Level.

**Table 1: How the Youth Charter Legacy Development Goals and underpinning principles can support the development of the WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018-2030, from Global to Local Level.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. EDUCATION – attendance, attainment and performance</td>
<td>Salford draft Physical Activity Framework: Active Education Action Plan</td>
<td>Greater Manchester School Games</td>
<td>School Games</td>
<td>Physical Education and Sport at School in Europe</td>
<td>SDG 4 Quality Education</td>
<td>UNESCO Quality Physical Education</td>
<td>Olympic Values Education Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLLABORATION &amp; PARTNERSHIP</td>
<td>Salford City Partnership</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, the NHS in Greater Manchester and Sport England</td>
<td>Localism Act 2011</td>
<td>Erasmus and Sport</td>
<td>SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the International Olympic Committee and the World Health Organisation</td>
<td>UN IOC Partnership</td>
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<td>EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION &amp; PARTICIPATION</td>
<td>Salford Equality and Diversity</td>
<td>GMCA Equality, Fairness and Inclusion</td>
<td>Equality Act 2010</td>
<td>&quot;United in diversity&quot; The EU Motto a) SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities b) SDG 5 Gender Equality</td>
<td>UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
<td>a) Sport and Active Society b) Women in Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.1 EDUCATION...attendance, attainment and performance

“Our vision is clear – sport and physical education are essential to youth, to healthy lives, to resilient societies, to the fight against violence.”

- Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO

Schools, Colleges and Universities are the first point of contact for where formal Physical Education can be delivered and Physical Literacy can be developed.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Education are:

1. Five hours a week of Curriculum Sport, Arts and Culture to enrich school life and improve health and wellbeing of pupils
2. Global Citizenship Education delivered through Olympic & Paralympic Values and Promote Olympism in Society

Please see table 2 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Education Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Salford draft Physical Activity Framework: Active Education Action Plan | The priorities for the Active Education Action Plan are:  
  - Encourage all Primary Schools to introduce the Daily Mile, a simple but effective concept that gets children outside and active for around 15 minutes a day.  
  - Influence the primary curriculum to encourage 2 hours of PE and after school clubs  
  - Provide guidance on the most effective use of the School PE and Sport Premium when it doubles in 2017  
  - Active promotion of physical literacy and physical activity to both parents and pupils in all schools, including early years settings. |
| Greater Manchester School Games | This year the 2018 Greater Manchester School Games will compromise of 103 competitions in 28 different sports across a number of Manchester iconic sporting venues. These competitions form part of either our 2 large Multi-Sport Events, or are a stand alone Level 3 event in their own right. |
| School Games | The School Games is a unique opportunity to motivate and inspire millions of young people across the country to take part in more competitive school sport. |
| Physical Education and Sport at School in Europe | Physical education is compulsory in all examined national curricula at primary and lower secondary level. For almost all countries, the main aim of physical education lies in fostering children’s physical, personal and social development. |
| UN SDG 4 Quality Education | Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| UNESCO Quality Physical Education | UNESCO is the United Nations agency mandated to promote physical education and sport through concerted, collaborative and participatory action to support the round-ed development of every individual. |
| Olympic Values Education Programme | The Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) is a series of free and accessible teaching resources that have been created by the IOC. Using the context of Olympic sports and the core principles of Olympism, participants are encouraged to experience values-based learning and to assume the responsibilities of good citizenship. It communicates the benefit of sport and physical activity through an understanding of Olympism and its impact on individual health, enjoyment, and social interaction, |
2.2 HEALTH...physical activity, wellbeing and active lifestyle

“Excess body weight is one of the most challenging public health problems of our time, affecting nearly one in every three people.”

- Ashkan Afshin, from Global Burden of Disease 2015 Obesity Collaborators

Formal and informal community Sport and Physical Activity opportunities can be delivered throughout our life cycles, from pregnant mothers to toddlers to teens to young adults to people in retirement. Whilst our urban, suburban and rural environments can be designed to promote walking and cycling.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Health are:

1. Five hours a week of FREE Sport, Arts and Culture provided Beyond the School Gate for children and young people
2. Digital Technology used to promote health, physical activity, wellbeing and active lifestyle for children and young people
3. Physical Inactivity, Obesity and Related Diseases to be included in Targets and Indicators for UN SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being

Please see table 3 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Health Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

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| Salford draft Physical Activity Framework: Active Community Action Plan | The priorities for the Active Community Action Plan are:  
  • Ensure Salford plays a pivotal role in the development of a Greater Manchester bid to Sport England to be one of 10 pilot locality areas.  
  • Community assets and re-design communities:  
    - Ensure the plan for future indoor leisure facilities delivers communities the space and activities they need.  
    - Improve green space, making it attractive, accessible and safe.  
    - Involve communities in decisions about assets.  
    - Implement a marketing campaign to support the vision of the framework.  
    - Develop further insight around the priority groups identified to inform interventions. |

Continued on Next Page
## Table 3: Health Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes continued....

### Policy, Strategy and Programmes | Summary
---|---
**Greater Manchester Moving** | This will contribute towards delivering the Government’s five outcomes for sport within Greater Manchester: Physical Wellbeing; Mental Wellbeing; Individual Development; Social and Community Development; and Economic Development.
1. Lead policy, legislation, and system change to support active lives, ensuring physical activity becomes a central feature in policy and practice related to planning, transport, health and social care, economic, development, education, and the environment
2. Provide strategic leadership to secure system change for physical activity and sport across the life course, with person centred, preventative approaches in an integrated system.
3. Ensure that young people aged 0-4 have the best active start in life with physical literacy prioritised as a central feature of starting well.
4. Make Greater Manchester the best in England for children and young people age 5-25 to grow up, developing their life chances through a more active lifestyle, with a focus on reducing inequalities
5. Increase physical activity and sport across the adult population, reducing physical activity and contributing to health, wealth and wellbeing.
6. Make active ageing a central pillar within Greater Manchester Ageing Hub supporting the Greater Manchester ambition for an age friendly city region, which will lead to better health, wellbeing and independence
7. Develop more active and sustainable environments and communities
8. Maximise the contribution of physical activity and sport sector to economic growth across Greater Manchester
9. Build the knowledge, skills and understanding of the workforce across Greater Manchester to embed physical activity, make every contact count, and develop a workforce fit to deliver the ambitions of this plan
10. Ensure the Evidence, Data and Insight inform the development of policy and practice to support active lives
11. Embed high quality evaluation into all Greater Manchester Moving work, developing quality standards, helping to understand impact, learn and improve, and support advocacy.
12. Deliver high quality Marketing and Communications to support messaging and engagement of people from priority audiences in active lives

### Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Physical Wellbeing</th>
<th>Mental Wellbeing</th>
<th>Individual Development</th>
<th>Social &amp; Community Development</th>
<th>Economic Development</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outputs:</td>
<td>Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major events</td>
<td>More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport</td>
<td>A more productive sustainable and responsible sport sector</td>
<td></td>
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### EU Sport Policy: Societal Role – health and participation

Physical activity, including regular exercise and sporting activity, is the best way of staying physically and mentally fit, helps to tackle weight and obesity issues, and plays an important part in preventing or reducing the impact of many other health-related conditions. Apart from the individual health benefits, there is evidence on the positive direct and indirect economic effects of participation in sport and physical activity.

### UN SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being

NO Targets and Indicators addressing Physical Inactivity, Obesity and related diseases

### WHO Global Action Plan on Physical Activity 2018 to 2021

The Vision, Goal and Cross Cutting Principles of WHO Global Action Plan are:

- **Vision**: A world where all countries provide the enabling environments and opportunities for all citizens to be physically active and through this enhance the social, cultural, economic development and wellbeing of nations
- **Goal**: One hundred million people more active by 2030
- **Cross Cutting Guiding Principles**: Life Course; Equity; Empowerment of peoples, families and communities; Human Rights-based approach; Evidence based practice; Cross-sectoral Engagement and Partnership for Joint Action; Policy Coherence; Universal health coverage.

### Sport and Active Society

The Sport and Active Society Commission (formerly the Sport for All Commission) advises the IOC Session, the IOC Executive Board and the IOC President on all the activities of the Olympic Movement that are related to using sport to improve physical activity in the population, giving access to sport as a right for all, and on engaging in sports activities with a special focus on youth.
2.3 SOCIAL ORDER - civic rights and responsibilities

“Crime prevention and the prevention of ill health go hand in hand. This resource will help local health and crime prevention experts end this travesty, improve health across local populations and reduce re-offending rates.”
- Duncan Selbie, Chief Executive, Public Health England

Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime, Gang Culture and Radicalisation all impact on the health and well-being of youth and communities by creating a climate of fear and thus a holistic Sport and Physical Activity Plan has to include Social Order factors.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Social Order are:

1. **Combat Sports** used to provide a controlled environment for young people to exercise their aggression
2. Positive counter **youth culture message of hope** delivered through Sport, Art, Culture and Digital Technology
3. **Global Citizenship Education** delivered through Olympic & Paralympic Values and Promote Olympism in Society

Please see table 4 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Social Order Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 4: Social Order Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</strong></td>
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</table>
| Salford Community Safety Partnership | The Salford Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is made up of public and private agencies each with their part to play in reducing crime and disorder in Salford. The key partner agencies include:  
  • Salford City Council  
  • Greater Manchester Police  
  • Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service  
  • National Probation Service  
  • Salford Clinical Commissioning Group |
| Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2016-2017 | Key issues and challenges  
  • Increasing and changing demands on police time due to social care issues (for example, mental health, alcohol and substance misuse)  
  • The increasing prevalence of vulnerability including domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, modern slavery, human trafficking, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, hate crime and gang violence  
  • Recent increases in recorded crime including victim-based crime  
  • Challenges presented by the growth and complexity of fraud and cyber-crime  
  • The threat of terrorism and serious organised crime and their impact on community cohesion |
| National Alliance of Sport for the Desistance of Crime | The power of sport if used appropriately can offer an alternative means of excitement and risk taking to that gained through engaging in offending behaviour. Another advantage of using the power of sport is the access to an increasing alternative social network and wide range of positive social role models. The National Alliance of Sport for the Desistance of Crime will support a range of stakeholder’s ranging from the private, public, voluntary, community and social enterprise sector and will champion the power of sport as a tool for the prevention and the desistance from crime. |
2.3 SOCIAL ORDER - civic rights and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
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| **European Crime Prevention Network** | What does EUCPN do?  
- Identify good practices & share knowledge and experience gained between member countries  
- Accumulate and evaluate information on crime prevention activities  
- Improve the exchange of ideas and information within the Network  
- Develop contacts and facilitate cooperation between Member States  
- Contribute to developing local and national strategies on crime prevention  
- Promote crime prevention activities by organising meetings, seminars and conferences |
| **UN SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions** | Targets  
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children  
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime |
| **UNODC Crime Prevention through Sports** | As part of its efforts to support the implementation of the Doha Declaration, UNODC has launched a global youth crime prevention initiative that builds on the power of sports as a tool for peace. The initiative aims to promote sports and related activities to prevent crime and to effectively build resilience of at-risk youth. Strengthening the life skills of youth is a key objective in order to minimize risk factors and maximize protective factors related to crime, violence and drug use. By enhancing knowledge of the consequences of crime and substance abuse and developing life skills, the initiative seeks to positively influence behaviour and attitudes of at-risk youth and prevent anti-social and risky behaviour. |
| **Social Development through Sport** | The International Olympic Truce Foundation and the International Olympic Truce Centre were established in July 2000 as a joint initiative of Greece and the International Olympic Committee, turning the commitment of the Olympic Movement to promote its peaceful principles into concrete action. |
| **Olympic Truce** | The Commission for Public Affairs and Social Development through Sport (formerly the International Relations Commission) advises the IOC Session, the IOC Executive Board and the IOC President on strategies to promote the role of sport and Olympism in society and to position the IOC as a thought leader and a strong actor on the international stage around sport for development and peace in and beyond the Games. |
2.4 ENVIRONMENT - community cohesion and quality of life

“The increased appetite for culture was evident after Culture Secretary Chris Smith introduced free admission to museums in 2001. In the next decade, visitor numbers soared.”

- Rt Hon Ed Vaizey MP, Minister of State for Culture and the Digital Economy, UK Government

“For too long, some have seen cycling as a niche activity, rather than a normal activity for all. If we can increase levels of walking and cycling, the benefits are substantial. …it means lower congestion, better air quality, and vibrant, attractive places and communities.”

- Rt Hon Chris Grayling MP, Secretary of State for Transport, UK Government

Accessible leisure facilities for communities is imperative for the promotion of sport and physical activity, however, the cost of accessing facilities is the biggest barrier to participation. We have to reduce to a minimum the cost of accessing leisure facilities in order maximise the participation in sport and physical activity.

Whilst our urban, suburban and rural environments can be designed to promote walking and cycling. This will benefit all communities by making them safer, cleaner and healthier.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Environment are:

1. Access to Facilities
   • **Community Campus Model** - Somewhere to Go
   • 5 hours a week of FREE Sport, Arts and Culture: Something to Do
   • **Social Coach Leadership Programme**: Someone to Show Them

2. Active Travel - Cycling & Walking
   • Urban, Suburban and Rural environments designed for Cycling & Walking

Please see table 5 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Environmental Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.
2.4 ENVIRONMENT - community cohesion and quality of life

Table 5: Environment Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes

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| Salford draft Physical Activity Framework: Active Travel Action Plan | The priorities for the Active Community Action Plan are:  
  • Ensure Salford plays a pivotal role in the development of a Greater Manchester bid to Sport England to be one of 10 pilot locality areas.  
  • Community assets and re-design communities:  
    - Ensure the plan for future indoor leisure facilities delivers communities the space and activities they need.  
    - Improve green space, making it attractive, accessible and safe.  
    - Involve communities in decisions about assets.  
    - Implement a marketing campaign to support the vision of the framework.  
    - Develop further insight around the priority groups identified to inform interventions. |
| Greater Manchester Spatial Framework | Key Themes  
  • Garden city suburbs  
  • Greener growth  
  • Opportunity for all  
  • Homes you can afford  
  • Local benefits |
| Greater Manchester Cycling and Walking Commissioner | Olympic cycling champion, Chris Boardman, to get Greater Manchester moving as first ever Cycling and Walking Commissioner.  
  The announcement comes as the Mayor of Greater Manchester received and endorsed the four-year plan to get ‘Greater Manchester Moving’. He has committed his leadership to the ambitious plan, as part of a collaborative approach with Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership and Sport England. |
| The Culture White Paper | The DCMS Culture White Paper sets out the areas for how the government will measure the impact of its future culture strategies:  
  1. Everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers no matter where they start in life  
  2. The riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country  
  3. The Power of culture can increase our international standing  
  4. Cultural investment, resilience and reform |
| Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy | Our ambition for England  
  We want to make cycling and walking the natural choices for shorter journeys, or as part of a longer journey  
  By 2040 our ambition is to deliver:  
  • BETTER SAFETY ‘A safe and reliable way to travel for short journeys’  
  • BETTER MOBILITY ‘More people cycling and walking - easy, normal and enjoyable’  
  • BETTER STREETS ‘Places that have cycling and walking at their heart’ |
| Strategic framework - European Agenda for Culture | The 2015-18 Work Plan for Culture, adopted by EU Culture Ministers in December 2014, sets out four main priorities for European cooperation in cultural policy-making:  
  • Accessible and inclusive culture  
  • Cultural heritage  
  • Cultural and creative sectors: creative economy and innovation  
  • Promotion of cultural diversity, culture in EU external relations, and mobility |
| European Cyclists Federation (ECF): EU Cycling Strategy | This document makes the case why, in addition to the EU having the competence to act, Union action has great added value in improving conditions to get more people cycling, compared to Member States’ action at local, regional and national level alone. |
2.4 ENVIRONMENT - community cohesion and quality of life

### Table 5: Environment Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes continued...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</th>
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</table>
| **UN SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities**       | **Targets**  
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons  
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage |
| **Global Public Space Programme**                      | Launched in 2011, the Global Public Space Programme aims to improve the quality of public spaces worldwide. Public spaces have historically often been overlooked and undervalued by urban authorities but is increasingly being considered the backbone of cities. Public spaces are sites which are accessible and enjoyable by all without a profit motive and take on various spatial forms, including parks, streets, sidewalks, markets and playgrounds. Good public spaces enhance community cohesion and promote health, happiness, and well-being for all citizens |
| **Active Cities**                                      | The World Union of Olympic Cities plays a key role in the promotion of Sport for All through the dialogue and exchange of experiences it generates between cities of all sizes. |
| **Sustainability and Legacy**                          | Sport presents broad opportunities to promote sustainability awareness, capacity building and far-reaching actions for environmental, social and economic development across society. It also can be a means of achieving peace and reconciliation as a fundamental prerequisite for sustainability principles to be shared and applied. Here the Olympic Movement plays a key role. |

### Community Campus Map for Greater Manchester

Supporting Cohesive Communities across Manchester since 1992
2.5 VOCATION TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE

“Our health, wellbeing and happiness are inextricably linked to work. People in work generally have better health.”
- Duncan Selbie, Chief Executive, Public Health England

Being economically active is a key driver in a persons’ health and well-being as they enter adulthood and progress through their professional years to an active retirement.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Vocation Training, Employment and Enterprise are:

1. Sport, Arts, Culture and Digital Technology used to engage, equip and empower Young People to be economically active

Please see table 6 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Vocation Training, Employment and Enterprise Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6: Vocation Training, Employment and Enterprise Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</strong></td>
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| Salford draft Physical Activity Framework: Active Work Action Plan | The priorities for the Active Work Action Plan are:  
- Establish a Salford standard for an Active Workplace  
- Encourage partners to work towards the Workplace Wellbeing Charter  
- Investigate the feasibility of introducing sit stand desks within a number of City Council directorates  
- Utilise existing resources to promote workplace health, e.g. British Heart Foundation calendar, posters etc. |
| GMCA Skills and Employment | We are working to reduce unemployment, improve the skills of GM’s people and create more good-quality jobs and training opportunities that everyone in our city-region is able to access. We are bringing the different parts of GM’s public services closer together to create a skills and employment system that meets the needs of our people and employers and makes the whole region stronger and more productive. |
| Post-16 Skills Plan | This Skills Plan is our ambitious framework to support young people and adults to secure a lifetime of sustained skilled employment and meet the needs of our growing and rapidly changing economy. |
| New Skills Agenda for Europe | The new Skills Agenda for Europe launches a number of actions to ensure that the right training, the right skills and the right support is available to people in the European Union. It will aim at making better use of the skills that are available; equip people with the new skills that are needed - to help them find quality jobs and improve their life chances. |
| UNSDG8 Decent Work and Economic Growth | Targets  
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value  
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training  
8.B By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |
| ILO Youth Employment | 71 million unemployed youth worldwide and 156 million young workers living in poverty: youth employment remains a global challenge and a top policy concern  
The ILO has had a long-standing commitment to promote decent work for youth. Supported by a unique tripartite structure that brings together the key players in the world of work, ILO’s activities on youth employment span over advocacy, knowledge development and dissemination, policy and technical advice and capacity building services. |
| Olympic Solidarity | The aim of Olympic Solidarity is to organise assistance to all the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), particularly those with the greatest needs, through multi-faceted programmes prioritising athlete development, training of coaches and sports administrators, and promoting the Olympic values. |
2.6 COLLABORATION & PARTNERSHIP

“I am pleased that the latest resolution shows that Member States, alongside other relevant stakeholders remain strongly committed to fully realize the values of sport and leveraging its great potential to achieve objectives in a number of important areas, in particular with regard to the Sustainable Development Goals.”

- Wilfried Lemke, former Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary General on Sport for Development and Peace

Cross-sector Collaboration and Partnerships is a crucial factor in the successful delivery of the policy’s, strategies and programmes.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendations for Collaboration and Partnership are:

1. Community Campuses providing a Model for Collaboration and Partnership
   - 50 Community Campuses on 5 Continents around the World, with 50,000 Social Coaches working with 5 million children and young people
2. Cross-Sector delivery of policies, strategies and programmes in key development areas, such as, Education, Health and Employment
3. Public Spending linked to percentage of GDP in key development areas, such as, Education, Health and Employment

Please see table 7 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Collaboration and Partnership Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salford City Partnership</td>
<td>Salford City Partnership brings together people from the public, private, voluntary, community and faith sectors. We work closely together to ensure that all of Salford’s citizens have an equal chance to thrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, the NHS in Greater Manchester and Sport England</td>
<td>The MoU is between Sport England, the GMCA, and NHS in Greater Manchester (NHSGM), comprising of 27 NHS organisations in Greater Manchester (GM) and NHS England. It provides an agreed framework to work together to develop an insight and behaviour change approach to sport and physical activity across GM in order to impact on the health, social and economic outcomes for the area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Localism Act 2011</td>
<td>This guide gives an overview of the measures of the Localism Act 2011 under 4 headings: • new freedoms and flexibilities for local government / • new rights and powers for communities and individuals / • reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective / • reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erasmus and Sport</td>
<td>The General objectives for sports such as: to tackle trans-national threats to sport such as doping, match fixing, violence, racism and intolerance; to support good governance in sport and dual careers of athletes; to promote social inclusion, equal opportunities and health-enhancing physical activity through increased participation in sport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals</td>
<td>Targets 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development 17.15 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.16 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources of partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding between the International Olympic Committee and the World Health Organisation</td>
<td>The International Olympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as “IOC”) and the World Health Organisation (hereinafter referred to as “WHO”) share the view that all human beings have the right to aspire to harmonious and health development, both physically and intellectually, and to live in decent and peaceful conditions in respect of the universal fundamental ethical principles. Health is more than ever a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defense against transnational threats. In this context, both Parties recognize that physical inactivity, (a lack of physical activity) is an independent risk factor for noncommunicable diseases (NCD), which cause millions of deaths globally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Solidarity</td>
<td>The United Nations (UN) has long recognised the contribution of sport for development and peace, and collaboration between the IOC and the UN has played a central role in spreading the acceptance of sport as a means to promote internationally agreed development goals. In 2015, in a historic moment for sport and the Olympic Movement, sport was officially recognised as an “important enabler” of sustainable development and included in the UN’s Agenda 2030.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6 EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION

“Health inequities cause unnecessary suffering and result from adverse social conditions and failing public policies. These inequities are sentinels of the same factors that undermine development, environmental sustainability, the well-being of societies, and societies’ capacity to provide fair opportunities for all.”

- Dr Marie-Paule Kieny, World Health Organisation

Health inequalities can be seen in Greater Manchester, across the United Kingdom and Globally around the World. Equality, Diversity, Participation and Inclusion will always be the final determining outcome that success of policy, strategy and programmes can be measured against.

The Youth Charter’s Healthwise recommendation for Equality, Diversity, Participation and Inclusion is:

1. Equality, Diversity, Inclusion and Participation (EDIP) Framework applied to Sport, Arts, Culture and Digital Technology

Please see table 8 for how this can be applied to local, national and global Equality, Diversity, Participation and Inclusion Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes.

### Table 8: Equality, Diversity, Participation and Inclusion Sport and Physical Activity Policy, Strategies and Programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy, Strategy and Programmes</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salford Equality and Diversity</td>
<td>We value equality and diversity in Salford and more importantly we are committed to ensuring that we continue in our work to create a fair Salford, a place where we tackle inequalities and celebrate our diversity. We aim to achieve a Salford where all our citizens feel they are receiving an appropriate service and are actively encouraged and feel able to participate at all levels of our organisations and our partnership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMCA Equality, Fairness and Inclusion</td>
<td>The Mayor of Greater Manchester, Andy Burnham, has named the leader of Oldham Council, Jean Stretton, as the new portfolio lead for Equality, Fairness and Inclusion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;United in diversity&quot; The EU Motto</td>
<td>&quot;United in diversity&quot;, the motto of the European Union, first came into use in 2000. It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent’s many different cultures, traditions and languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities</td>
<td>Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN SDG 5 Gender Equality</td>
<td>Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights</td>
<td>The Sport and Active Society Commission (formerly the Sport for All Commission) advises the IOC Session, the IOC Executive Board and the IOC President on all the activities of the Olympic Movement that are related to using sport to improve physical activity in the population, giving access to sport as a right for all, and on engaging in sports activities with a special focus on youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport and Active Society</td>
<td>The United Nations (UN) has long recognised the contribution of sport for development and peace, and collaboration between the IOC and the UN has played a central role in spreading the acceptance of sport as a means to promote internationally agreed development goals. In 2015, in a historic moment for sport and the Olympic Movement, sport was officially recognised as an “important enabler” of sustainable development and included in the UN’s Agenda 2030.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in Sport</td>
<td>The role of the Women in Sport Commission is to advise the IOC Session, the IOC Executive Board and the IOC President on the development and implementation of the IOC women and sport policy and to promote equal opportunities for girls and women to participate in, and benefit from sport and physical activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Philosophy

“Sport is an order of chivalry, a code of ethics and aesthetics, recruiting its members from all classes and all peoples. Sport is a truce, in an era of antagonisms and conflicts, it is the respite of the Gods in which fair competition ends in respect and friendship (Olympism). Sport is education, the truest form of education, that of character. Sport is culture because it enhances life and, most importantly, does so for those who usually have the least opportunity to feast on it.”

Rene Maheu
Former Director of UNESCO

Our Vision

“Vision without action is a dream.
Action without vision is merely passing time.
Vision with action can change the world...”

Nelson Mandela