



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games

Fourth Collective Consultation,
Sheraton Grand Hotel Atasehir
Istanbul - Turkey
13-14 August 2018

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Final Report

The fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) was held at Sheraton Grand Hotel Atasehir, Istanbul - Turkey, on 13 and 14 August 2018. The Consultation brought together Ministers and representatives of UNESCO Member States and Group of Friends of UNESCO TSG and non-governmental organizations, experts from sports federations and associations, academics, , with the aim of further developing the programme on the safeguarding and promotion of traditional sports and games.

Summary

1. This report was prepared following the fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG), held on 13 and 14 August 2018 at Istanbul, Turkey.
2. The two-day consultation summarized the milestones achieved by the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee thus far and shared contributions made by participants in the field of TSG.

Context

3. The consultation was held to ensure follow up of the work carried out to implement the programme on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG that UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee (AAC) and the Working Groups had been tasked with in July 2017, during the third Collective Consultation, held at UNESCO Headquarters. AAC's work targets to further the conclusions of MINEPS III and MINEPS IV with respect to the Member States' emphasis on the safeguarding and promotion of traditional sports and games through a universal framework.
4. In furtherance of UNESCO and AAC's ultimate goal to encourage all relevant stakeholders from Member States to integrate traditional sports and games actively into their policies and strategies so as to enable the representation of TSG at local, regional and global levels, the fourth Collective Consultation was convened on 13 and 14 August 2018 at the Sheraton Grand Hotel Atasehir in Istanbul, Turkey.
5. Participants exchanged visions and concerns regarding the TSG Project and its impact on the strengthening of intangible cultural heritage, intercultural and intergenerational dialogues, promotion of peace as well as communities' empowerment. The key topics covered were: leveraging the international platform of TSG through the International Council on TSG; addressing women empowerment through TSG; and the cultural, social and economic benefits of TSG in practical life.

Results

6. During the discussions, participants agreed on the need to focus on ways to better preserve intangible cultural heritage whilst balancing it with sustainable practices and existent objectives set during the third Collective Consultation held in July 2017, at UNESCO Headquarters. Participants recognized that their collective presence at the Consultation, as representatives of public authorities as well as stakeholders of TSG, demonstrated the commitment of ensuring TSG as part of all areas of cultural promotion. It further signified that there also existed a political desire to move forward, share ideas and pool resources in order to effectively overcome the challenges faced in safeguarding and promoting TSG.
7. The draft statutes of the 'International Council of Traditional Sports and Games (ICTSG)' ¹were presented before the participants and the establishment of ICTSG as the international platform tasked with ensuring the safeguarding and promotion of TSG whilst aiming to support and assist governments and NGOs, as well as the Sport Movement at national, regional and international

¹ Please see Annex IV

levels through harmonization, coordination of efforts, guidance and advice, was agreed to in principle. Participants then deliberated upon the strategy to be undertaken in leveraging the international platform, with the support of the Working Group entrusted with the establishment of the International Platform on TSG, and it was unanimously upheld that UNESCO and AAC shall make use of the experience of various Permanent Delegations involved in the TSG Project for discussions on progressing the strategy of ICTSG. which objectives and functions of the ICTSG and it was decided that the detailed draft Statutes shall be circulated for feedback so as to incorporate all aspects relevant to the future operation of the ICTSG.

8. The further development and improvement of the following were stressed: (a) the draft Worldwide E-encyclopedia in terms of finalizing an updated and all-inclusive version on the basis of the one published by UNESCO in 2003; (b) the draft Policy Guidelines on TSG to provide Governments with technical support to adopt TSG policies and provisions; (c) the statutory framework of the AAC towards a body aligned to UNESCO regulations and policies including, inter alia, representation at global level; and (d) partnership and dialogue with Member States and interested stakeholders for the increased visibility of TSG events such as the World and Regional TSG events, on a regular basis.
9. In terms of increasing regional awareness of TSG, Member States belonging to the African Continent proposed setting up an African Working Group who would present the action points relating to the TSG Project to the African Union and also liaise with other African countries. Other regions were also encouraged to initiate similar endeavours specific to their respective regions/continents.
10. With respect to the announcement of the Host Nation for the First World Traditional Sports and Games in 2021, Member States were invited to take ownership of strategic development in terms of organizing regional and national TSG events as well. This would efficiently deliver the shared objective of UNESCO and all TSG stakeholders by taking leadership, engaging in political discussions and adopting the same in national legislations of Member States.

Conclusions

11. Summarising the conclusions of the two-day Consultation, UNESCO and the AAC expressed their sincere gratitude to the Government of Turkey for hosting the 4th Collective Consultation in Istanbul and to the World Ethnosport Confederation (WEC) and its President, Mr. Bilal Erdogan, for extending their gracious hospitality by co-organising the two-day Meeting as an endeavor to ensure the development and sustainability of TSG at all levels. The insight shared and contributions made by the participants during the interactive sessions and debates throughout the programme were also noted and highly appreciated.
12. The fifth Collective Consultation to be held in the future would aim to further develop the work achieved by UNESCO, the AAC and the Working Groups; follow up on the implementation of the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the 4th Collective Consultation on 14 August 2018; and provide an opportunity to explore the mandate of the ICTSG and seek opportunities to advance its scope of work as well.

Agenda Item			Description
Item 1			Opening of fourth Collective Consultation on Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games
	Item 1.1		Introduction by Mr. Marcellin Dally, UNESCO Secretariat, followed by Opening speeches by the Chairman AAC (Mr. Khan), President WEC (Mr. Erdogan) and statements from guest Ministers
	Item 1.2		Introduction of the Collective Consultation: presentation of the agenda, participants and activities of guest speakers
		Item 1.2.1	Presentation of the Progress Report by Chairman Ad hoc Advisory Committee (AAC) (Mr Khan)
		Item 1.2.2	Presentation of the draft Statutes and Terms of Reference of the International Council on TSG (Mr Khan)
		Item 1.2.3	Presentation on 'Leveraging TSG: International Platform' (Mr Dally)
		Item 1.2.4	Discussion on the strategy and modus operandi of the ICTSG
		Item 1.2.5	Discussion and exchange of views on the structure and nature of ICTSG
		Item 1.2.6	Adoption of the draft status of ICTSG
Item 2			Thematic debate on 'Addressing women empowerment through TSG'
	Item 2.1		Presentation by Professors from the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil (Prof Saura and Prof Zimmerman)
	Item 2.2		Presentation by Professor from the North Carolina State University, USA (Prof Rotich)
	Item 2.3		Presentation by the President of Federación Mexicana de Juegos y Deportes Autóctonos y Tradicionales (Ms Garcia)
	Item 2.4		Discussion
Item 3			Living TSG: cultural, social and economic benefits (Dr Oguz)
	Item 3.1		Presentation by Permanent Delegation of Madagascar (Mdme Rabemanjara)
	Item 3.2		Presentation on Cultural and Ethnic Games in Central America (Prof Delgado)
	Item 3.3		Discussion
Item 4			Proposals for hosting the 1 st World Traditional Sports and Games 2021
	Item 4.1		Presentation by interested Member States
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Item 5			Presentation of the Motion of Thanks and Joint Communiqué
Item 6			Conclusion of the fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG and Closing Ceremony

Annexes

Annex I: Agenda

Annex II: List of Participants

Annex II: Presentation on the draft Statutes of ICTSG

Annex III: Joint Communiqué

Item 1. Opening of the fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games

Item 1.1 Introduction by Mr. Dally on behalf of the UNESCO Secretariat, followed by Opening speeches by the Chairman AAC (Mr. Khan), President WEC (Mr. Erdogan) and statements from guest Ministers.

13. Mr Marcellin Dally, Programme Specialist for the Division of Youth, Ethic and Sport – Social and Human Sciences Sector and Coordinator of the TSG Project, welcomed participants on behalf of the Director-General UNESCO and expressed his deep gratitude to the government of the Republic of Turkey for providing support to the WEC in the hosting and organization of the Fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG with the valuable support of UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG. He highlighted that the 2018 Turkic Games which held in Erzurum, on 12 August, was a great example of witnessing the crucial importance of TSG in respect of building bridges between communities despite linguistic and cultural diversity and the development of intercultural and intergenerational dialogues for ensuring overall prosperity. UNESCO's strategic approach in relation to TSG was oriented towards the accomplishment of a four-fold objective:
- a) elaboration of the Policy Guidelines deliberated upon during the Third Collective Consultation to ensure that policy makers have a tool to guide their work on a national level and to create international cooperation through a more formal process;
 - b) fostering an international platform on TSG on the basis of the draft Charter that was earlier submitted to the General Conference², which shall finally lead to the establishment of international guidelines that UNESCO is currently working on;
 - c) development of a worldwide online encyclopedia on the foundation of the World Encyclopedia published in 2003; and
 - d) fostering cultural events in the attempt of bringing together all efforts so that the visibility of TSG is illustrated through the organization of national, regional and international events by Member States.
14. UNESCO's approach through the AAC's work is in line with the vision provided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the 17th United Nations General Assembly – particularly SDG 3, 4 and 5; and as a result, the project of an international body for TSG which shall foster cooperation and organization at the highest level supported by intellectual, political and innovative input from all stakeholders, along with the Group of Friends of UNESCO on TSG, will be instrumental in turning TSG's ambition into a tangible result.
15. Mr Khalil Ahmed Khan, Chairman of UNESCO's Ad hoc Advisory Committee on TSG (AAC), welcomed participants to the meeting and expressed his heartiest gratitude to WEC for the excellent arrangements and hospitality provided by them. He recalled that all participants had gathered at the occasion to promote TSG in the world and that this was in line with UNESCO's focus on safeguarding, promoting and developing TSG in order to ensure that such sports and games form an integral part of the not only national, but international cultural development as

² REF ?

well. TSG Project is an extra-budgetary one that does not call for financial support from Member States except on a voluntary basis. Mr Khan also registered his gratitude to the IATWS, whose financial contribution had made the TSG Project viable and operational till date, and expressed his hope that the two-day Consultation would give the participants a detailed insight as to the scope of TSG around the world and that this would enable taking TSG one step further in achieving its due recognition in society.

16. Guest Ministers from Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Serbia and Turkey also made short welcome speeches which highlighted the importance of traditional sports across all physical and cultural boundaries and registered their appreciation for being invited to become part of such an important step towards peace and harmonization through sports. H.E. Mr. Mehmet Kasapoglu, Turkish Minister of Youth of Sports placed special emphasis on the responsibility of the entities in charge of popularizing TSG within the youth.
17. Mr Bilal Erdogan, President of WEC, completed the opening speeches by welcoming everyone present at the meeting to Istanbul and gave a brief introduction on WEC and its work in preserving TSG in Turkey. He commended the efforts of the UNESCO Secretariat and AAC in their endeavors to preserve TSG as an intangible cultural heritage. He shared with the participants three suggestions that he thought would help direct TSG to its goal:
 - a) to not only enrich traditional sports and games as described in the Encyclopedia but to explore the ones part of local events and those being practiced by clubs and sportsmen;
 - b) to focus on availing the support of local governments and municipalities; and
 - c) to support organizations such as WEC in order to institutionalize traditional sports in terms of establishing more clubs, licensed sportsmen, referees, trainers and other officials and setting out the rules of the games.

Item 1.2 Introduction of the Collective Consultation: presentation of the agenda, participants and activities of guest speakers

18. Mr Dally explained the process to be undertaken for the next two days: the Consultation shall commence with a presentation by Chairman of the AAC summarizing the progress on TSG activities since 1999, which shall be followed by a summary of the outcomes so far achieved, and thereafter the draft Statutes and ToRs for ICTSG shall be introduced. Based on the outcomes of MINEPS III 1999 and MINEPSIV 2004 i.e. the two sessions which had already took into consideration the issue of an international platform, there is a need to reinvigorate the principle to harmonize collective efforts and strategies with a strong tool in hand to promote TSG. Mr Dally informed participants that the original agenda had been slightly revised so as to ensure that all delegates are present for the conclusion of the session by way of a joint communiqué by noon on the second day. He also registered his appreciation for all the technical and intellectual work addressed by various working groups of the AAC, some members of which i.e. Professor Pere Lavega, Mr. Wolfgang Baumann and Professor Ezzedine Bouzid, were also present at the event.

**Item 1.2.1 Presentation of the Progress Report by Chairman Ad hoc Advisory Committee (AAC)
(Mr Khan)**

19. Mr Khan presented a brief summary of the work tasked to and successfully achieved by the AAC and its working groups:

- a) The Final Report of the 3rd Collective Consultation had been uploaded on UNESCO's official website.
- b) The AAC had held its first Technical Meeting at UNESCO Headquarters, in December 2017, and a Group of Friends of UNESCO TSG was established by the AAC and the Secretariat.
- c) Successful meetings had been held with various stakeholders and potential partners at the Forum for Revitalization of Traditional Sports in Antalya-Turkey and an agreement to host the 4th Collective Consultation in Turkey was signed with WEC.
- d) UNESCO's TSG Delegation made a visit to Astana-Kazakhstan upon the invitation of their Minister of Sports, Mr. Arystanbek Mukhnadeduily and an official Letter of Intent for the promotion of TSG addressed to the Chairman AAC was signed by the Minister of Sports of Kazakhstan and President of the Kazakhstan Sports Association.
- e) The Letter of Commitment to join UNESCO TSG's 'Group of Friends' had been signed by various UNESCO Member States, namely: Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Palau, Republic of South Korea, Samoa, Sierra Leone and Tanzania and an increasing number of countries had been expressing their willingness to become part of the initiative.
- f) A Call for Expressions of Interest to host the 1st World Traditional Sports and Games in 2021 had been issued to all Member States through their respective Permanent Delegations inviting all interested countries to send their preliminary proposals to be assessed by AAC's Evaluation Committee.
- g) A temporary logo had been used on a working basis; however, there was a need to adopt a permanent one for use in all future documentation and correspondences. Mr Dally added that this had to be done in adherence to the applicable Terms of Reference which govern and regulate the use of logos at UNESCO. After interactive discussions which resulted in participants voting for the final logo, a design was chosen to be used as the official TSG Logo after the Consultation:



- h) As the Internet could play a vital role in the promotion of TSG through social media instruments, in addition to the TSG Page on the UNESCO website, a separate website was also being developed exclusively for TSG and , in addition to English and French, the content shall also be available in other languages in future.
 - i) In respect of fund-raising for TSG, the IATWS and WEC had made important contributions for the furtherance of the project. Mr Khan invited participants present at the meeting to join AAC's working group on Resources and Communications to help the cause further as the target to be achieved in terms of pooling resources was approximately 10 million euros.
20. After conclusion of Mr Khan's presentation, it was officially announced that the Letter of Commitment for joining the TSG Group of Friends had also been signed by Guinea.

Item 1.2.2 Presentation of the draft Statutes and Terms of Reference of the International Council on TSG (Mr Khan)

21. Mr Dally proceeded with the next agenda item i.e. ‘building on the outcome of the 2nd and 3rd Collective Consultation held in Tehran and Paris’ and informed the participants that, as reflected on the UNESCO website, a number of outcomes had already been achieved by UNESCO and its Ad Hoc Advisory Committee. The 4th Consultation aimed to seek the participant’s support in terms of adopting the principle of the draft Statutes; whereas in the next Consultation specific provisions of the Statutes will be discussed in detail.
22. Mr Khan explained how working groups had been tasked with assignments and the draft submitted by one of the working groups had been reviewed by the Committee and at the Secretariat level. He stated that since it was not possible to go through each and every provision, participants would be briefed as to the proposed structure and the draft Statutes themselves will be circulated to the Member States via email to seek their input within a stipulated timeframe so that the feedback received may be incorporated into the final draft prior to adoption.
23. Members were notified that the ‘International Council of TSG’ was being established as an international platform to ensure the safeguarding and promotion of TSG at various levels. Its aim would be to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sports, whilst protecting diverse cultures and traditions involved in sports; and also at the same time, to create a synergy between the youth, culture and TSG. This would be done through the involvement of entities who share the AAC’s aim to promote and develop TSG in terms of a planned and coordinated approach to sports development.
24. Mr Khan envisaged the ICTSG to support the Executive Advisory Committee to oversee governance, administration and development of TSG globally and for this purpose, the proposed framework for ICTSG was to include:
 - a) the Constitutional Document
 - b) an Organisational Structure
 - c) Operational Guidelines / Rules of Procedure
 - d) an Action Plan
 - e) an exclusive Development Plan for TSG
 - f) the applicable Code of Ethics; and
 - g) Financial Policies governing the ICTSG’s affairs
25. The objective of the ICTSG would be:
 - a) promotion and development of international cooperation in the field of Traditional Sport and Games with a view of contributing to peace building, tolerance, respect and mutual understanding between communities of different social and cultural backgrounds;
 - b) facilitating the understanding and integration of social, economic and educational aspects of TSG as essential components in the harmonious development of peace and human achievement by encouraging Member States to incorporating these objectives and components into national policies;
 - c) collection of information and dissemination of research, analysis, publication, data, scientific works, relevant documents and findings related to the improvement of TSG; and
 - d) raise awareness of the role and impact of TSG on the achievement of Education For All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

26. Participants were briefed about progress achieved and stakeholders were informed of a decision of the Executive Board at its 202nd Session regarding the need for safeguarding and protecting traditional sports and games not only to preserve cultural heritage but to stress its incorporation in 'national physical education and sports policies'; and the involvement of Permanent Delegations to UNESCO as the first step to gaining the requisite political support for achieving the General Conference's approval.
27. Upon conclusion of the presentation, participants unanimously approved the principle and status of ICTSG as reflected in the draft Statutes and represented Permanent Delegations were consulted to determine appropriate support to the implementation of the program..

Item 1.2.3 Presentation 'Leveraging TSG: International Platform' (Mr Dally)

28. Mr Dally underlined that ICTSG could be operating at different levels and in this regard, it was suggested that its regional implication should be explored with the establishment or the use of regional and inter-regional mechanism. Progress could be made to leverage this action to the international level.
29. Participants were updated regarding an initiative proposed by the African group of countries present at the Consultation wherein it was agreed that with the leadership of the Minister of Cote d'Ivoire, the Representative from the Permanent Delegation of Gambia would provide the participants with the outcomes of the meeting, which will be shared with the other regions so that the African perspective from the regional level could channel the brainstorming session so as to give a sort of direction which would lead up to the ICTSG.

Item 1.2.4 Discussion on the strategy and modus operandi of the ICTSG

30. Mr Yahya Al-Matarr Jobe, Deputy Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Gambia presented the issues and action points discussed during the afternoon meeting to the participants:
 - a) the establishment of an African Ad Hoc Committee whose representative Minister, after liaising with other Ministers belonging to the region, shall present the committee's collective opinion to the African Union and the ideas agreed would incorporate the issue of TSG at the UNESCO level through 'Priority Africa';
 - b) work through the 'African Mechanism on TSG' to be based on collaboration, consultation and discussion amongst African Member States;
 - c) increasing the African visibility on TSG by enhancing international cooperation between regions such as Europe and Asia in terms of coming up with applicable terms of reference, rules and regulations to make sure all sports are integrated;
 - d) discussions shall be held between the Permanent Delegations, UNESCO and the AAC in order to fine tune the issues deliberated upon during the Consultation and propose the same as an agenda at the Africa Plenary Meetings to present a detailed aspect of the proposal.
31. He explained this was crucial in order to obtain the backing of three powers for the initiative: endorsement by the African Union, endorsement by the African Ministers and endorsement by the Delegation of African Permanent Delegations at UNESCO and all of the work undertaken by the Committee would be channeled through the Secretariat to the Permanent Delegations and then filtered out to the Member States and its Ministers.

32. Mr Dally invited comments and suggestions from the participants based on the example of the African Region. He purposefully emphasized the example, as there was a need to charter the practice and share the contributions of the discussions held. The lesson learnt from this was to be able to organize at the continental level – this would mean coming together, using various platforms such as the African Union, the Ministerial platform to reflect some of the actions that could be incorporated into the African Union’s debate. This could be used for the other continents as well since the political dimension was of great importance.
33. He summarized the way forward as taking ownership by way of the continental implication and political dimension and then assess how the political dimension was going to fit in the Permanent Delegations as far as the scope of expert organization as part of the Advisory Committee went.

Item 1.2.5 Discussion and exchange of views on the structure and nature of ICTSG

34. Participants then provided their respective feedback:
 - a) Dr G. Wilton Littlechild, Grand Chief for the Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, Canada, pointed out that there should be representation for indigenous people at not only future Consultations but in the proposed Council as well. Mr Dally thanked him for his comments and appreciated his presence at the forum. It was admitted that there was a need to undertake the endeavor indigenous people had thus far been deprived of so that events such as the Nomad and Indigenous Games were reflected at the UN level, both in terms of political consideration as well as gathering countries together so that the cause being defended by individuals such as the Grand Chief could be taken into appropriate consideration.
 - b) Professor Bouzid suggested that there is great value in the work done by teachers and researchers who have studied TSG as a science and teachings from the same should be used for the Encyclopedia. Mr Dally agreed that this educational component i.e. work done by researchers was something to be analyzed seriously to assess how it could fit the work and challenges being addressed by all those present at the meeting. He explained that although a lot of work had been conducted at the educational level, this was yet to be perfected at the political level and thus, knowing how it could be nurtured would, in turn, guide political decision-making.
 - c) Mr Dally added that as far as peace-building and reconciliation were concerned, that should also be reflected in terms of not only political advocacy but educational tools as well. How this could be concretely translated would be one of the grounds ICTSG would work on developing. Citing the example of the African Group’s meeting earlier in the day, he clarified that this regional level initiative had been made by the countries themselves. For instance, they were able to gather together for the Collective Consultation which is a global consultation meeting; however, Madagascar had engaged in several continental meetings and even a technical meeting of Physical Education and Sports a few months ago and they had come up with an outcome whereby the issue of TSG is now going to fit in the agenda. Similarly, there will be a Ministerial meeting next year and the Minister of Cote d’Ivoire has been mandated so that he could wrap this and make sure he could also empower his fellows so that the Ministry could push at that particular political level.

- d) He stated that the TSG Project was now moving from technical advocacy to more political ownership and this was where the second step of the strategy was to be strengthened. Once everyone was in agreement, measures could be taken to ensure that different regions of constituencies are also put in place so that a consistent vision could be achieved.
- e) Mr. Abdallahally Mtolea, Member of the Parliament of Tanzania, proposed that the burden to discharge should be on TSG activists so that the governments could remain in the picture as regulators as far as the sports were concerned but individual activists from different countries could form the association of TSG which could then coordinate with the Ministers. He expressed his fear about leaving things to be done by the ministers themselves, who will immediately claim that they have the budget or strength but leaving it to be done by the activists would mean that they will accumulate funds from different sources, can schedule annual meetings, seasonal meetings and events etc regularly. So in respect of TSG as well, it would leave the room open for activists to create those associations – national associations of TSG, regional association for e.g east African countries like Kenya, Ghana and Tanzania could make up one region for African TSG. This would be the easier way to run things rather than by leaving it to politicians or ministers who don't know how long they'll be on the chair.
- f) Mr Khan clarified that the ICTSG, as an international platform, will have the same structures for its continental, regional and national bodies as well as the same guidelines and the same policy framework. All stakeholders will be part and parcel of the same. He also added that in relation to the point raised by Professor Bouzid, UNESCO had been convening scientific conferences since 2004 where expert stakeholders debating on these aspects are present. He informed participants that scholarships for the researchers had already been introduced through the TSG Project, the online applications forms for which might be available on the UNESCO website. This meant encouraging all the youngsters who are interested in research work and covering another aspect of education and participation of the youth as well as other experts.
- g) Mr Jobe explained that TSG was currently taking place in every country on a rural level; however, for it to be important or for it to gain the support needed from unions, politicians, ministers and presidents and to have the activists opinions heard, there was a need to lobby for the supporting political will. It is the activist groups on the ground who will implement national plans of action and cooperate on those principles passed by the Ministers. Mr Dally shared an experience during his assignment in Tanzania where he was based as a Regional Advisor for Africa from 2009 to 2013 - when dealing with the government whilst working with the UN family on the national development plan which was revisiting the framework of the country, whereby different sectors in the government would put their prerogatives through different channels, then fund from the budget at the national level and get national cooperation. But the lesson learnt by providing a concept note for the country on Physical Education and Sport incorporating TSG, was that Tanzania is one of the unique countries who have incorporated into their constitution the vision of sports. This is what should be taken into focus to translate some of the considerations to enable a concrete administrative, financial and operative plan.

- h) Participants also shared examples from their respective experiences in the countries they represented and Mr Khan thanked them for their suggestions. He said that the aim is to cater to all aspects and stakeholders based on the recommendations received at this forum. At the same time, he clarified that ICTSG shall be dealing with traditional sports and games only – no modern / professional sports which are recognized by the IOC, SportAccord, GAISF or the Commonwealth Sports Association etc were intended to be part of ICTSG as the idea was to not interfere in the domain of organisations such as these which had already been working for years. ICTSG will deal with sports that haven't been considered in the past and are near extinction, and are thus required to be protected and preserved.

Item 1.2.6 Adoption of the draft status of ICTSG.

35. Mr Dally summed up the discussions into five main points which were to act as considerations for follow-up leading up to the next Collective Consultation:

- a) **Political Commitment:**
Ministerial ownership of TSG is important at not just divisional levels, but at both national and international levels as well because TSG itself is a part of the African Continent.
- b) **Governance:**
Public authorities need to be brought into the decision making fold first and then NGOs and Sports Federations working on TSG issues to coordinate between the public authorities and the national stakeholders. The governance should be favourable to how exchange of information can take place, how synergy can be created within all those entities working at the national level and then they can reach beyond the national framework.
- c) **Benefits from best practices:**
There is a need to ensure that we build on the use of existing resources as well as experience to benefit from the best practices. This could be done by for example, mechanisms such as 'in-service training' to sustain work on education.
- d) **Capacity Development:**
Within the framework and the focus that we have in terms of working with ICTSG, capacity development would be a core component of the work that would be undertaken by the Council.
- e) **Organization:**
On a global level, by having a skeletal framework in place and with the provision to promote TSG, a distinction needs to be drawn against Olympic sports. UNESCO's role is not to address Olympic Sports within the mandate of TSG. A cooperation framework with IOC already exists as a Partnership; however, based on the UNESCO mandate, TSG is part of the core issues that was addressed by the Ministers in 1999 and therefore, based on the outcomes we have, we should now try and build on the proposals made by the Ministers thus far and that will also be on the agenda of the AAC.

Item 2. Thematic debate on ‘addressing women empowerment through TSG’

36. Mr Dally introduced the agenda item as an issue which had been incorporated into a TSG event for the first time. Participants were introduced to speakers from three (03) different institutions who would be making presentations on how women empowerment could be achieved through TSG.

Item 2.1 Presentation by Professors from the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil

37. Professors Soraia Chung Saura and Ana Christina Zimmerman gave a presentation on the topic which highlighted that through TSG, communities reinforced their own ways of living as well as their ancestry, heritage and resistance. Historically speaking, women have always had less time for leisure than men, double or triple work burdens, lower wages, lesser opportunities for work, career advancement and participation in public life as well as major decisions. Similarly, female participation in sports in most of the countries across the world is much lower in number, with less visibility, less incentive and less access to leisure in sport practices.
38. On the contrary, taking children as an example, when everyone is playing together there is no such thing as social barriers, age or gender distinction. There is equality everywhere. In distinct regions, there is something communicating with the very human in each of one us. In Brazil and everywhere we go, we see recurrence of practices and gestures being created from simple materials. In this respect, TSG shows expressions that belong to not one future but to humanity since we recognize similar games in different cultures. These elements emphasize the potential for dialogue that all humans share.
39. It is possible to empower women through TSG – if an ethical debate in a collective construction is considered and if we learn from practices on TSG that teach everyone to play together. At the same time, if the way of tradition does not allow such practice, the answer would be no. If TSG is made accessible to everyone, if someone wants to play, dance, wrestle etc, TSG would empower everyone and there would be no exceptions. The practice of TSG will also help because it encourages diversity and dialogue. Women empowerment is still a challenge. There is a need to talk about women empowerment because we believe in a future where addressing this question won't be necessary – a future with equality in all terms, where differences mean only in richness and diversity.
40. Summarily:
- a) to empower women through TSG means:
 - Facilitating accessibility in all levels: schools, public spaces, network and associations;
 - Ensuring space for women in committee borders; and
 - listening to what has been said since early times in our history: women always had voice and power, but do not have access to some spaces.
 - b) This can be done through two methods:
 - Understanding each one of the manifestations on TSG in its fundamental characteristics so that we can identify what the main elements are; and
 - Understanding tradition as something that needs renovation and adaptation, considering the perspective of the youth.

- c) Some of the actions that could be taken in relation to gender quality could be:
- Increasing research on TSG and gender
 - Improving the presence of TSG at schools in PE classes and as multi-disciplinary projects
 - Promoting TSG festivals with an inclusive perspective
 - Fostering TSG in teacher-training programs
 - Improving the presence of TSG in public policies
 - Adopting affirmative actions to improve women and youth participation in practices, committees and policy-making

Item 2.2 Presentation by Professor from the North Carolina State University, United States of America

41. Professor Jerono P. Rotich appreciated being given the opportunity to be able to address the topic as empowerment of women in itself. She reflected on how it was evident that although women continue to be marginalized, within the realm of sports and within other areas, it is also proven that women can be critical catalysts of change and development if given an opportunity, the skills, resources and the platform. She shared her own story as to how TSG had played a significant role in shaping her life and reflected on how we encourage women and youth to participate in physical activity and exercise and sports because of its benefits on health. Physical activity is also used to promote resiliency, to teach life skills, personal socio-responsibility as well as to promote peace, teamwork among under-staffed communities, women and children. Because of the platform provided by her mother and professor friend from the USA, she had become one of the only 2 women who are full professors in this field in Kenya.
42. She urged participants to plant the seeds in all nations and continents by exploiting and seeking opportunities to work in synergy so that we can promote women and children's participation in traditional sports. Various programmes such as the African Women Leadership, International Women Programme, Youth Sports, Community churches etc already existed. She acknowledged that have a tendency of doing things on our own; however, to do things together as a team, great things can be achieved. Various associations exist and have brought our efforts together so that we do not duplicate those services. Let us seek the opportunities and viable resources to train, educate, create awareness and incentivize women and girls.
43. Professor Rotich's suggestions included engagement of all stakeholders such as education partners, non-profit and faith based organizations as well as women groups; creation of support groups and mentors; provision of professional development opportunities for women and girls and the incorporation of life skills, work with universities and existing organizations within our reach.

Item 2.3 Presentation by the President of the Federacion Mexicana de Juegos y Deportes Autóctonos y Tradicionales, Mexico

44. Ms Ana Claudia Collado Garcia, introduced herself as a woman engaged in the safeguarding and promotion of traditional games in Mexico and explained TSG is closely linked with culture and consists of games that were born more than 3000 years ago. Perhaps one of the most important key questions is to recognize the social dimension of these practices. It is very

important to safeguard traditional games through the knowledge people are given and women have had a critical function to safeguard all this important knowledge. She highlighted that contribution and participation of women in sport was a representation of cultural strength as well and should be taken into account as it was necessary to promote the equality between men and women when they wanted to put in practice any physical activity of TSG. Cultural actions could be taken into account to promote the function of integration of TSG when talking about women and men sharing such activities as women have a lot of important knowledge that they can share with everyone when given opportunity to put into practice TSG.

45. Ms Garcia stated that the first step was to identify the knowledge that has been passing through generations. She shared the example of women working with her Association in Mexico in which out of a 100 in at least 20 activities women act as the main protagonists. In Mexico, the policy to promote traditional sports through women is by organizing the 'Day of the Women' playing traditional games and sports. Women are recognized as athletes of traditional games and this official recognition is very important to give equal opportunities for women. It is essential to transform the society in order to achieve a balanced equation and TSG are key for such integration.
46. She presented a video based on the inclusive and active participation of women in TSG and highlighted the actions that she felt should be considered in this regard:
 - a) Women, from time to time, have demonstrated that they are very competent in terms of safeguarding knowledge of the values preserved within the family. This function should be recognized when promoting TSG.
 - b) It is important to promote scenarios where women can be protagonists.
 - c) Meetings should be arranged and developed for women in the scientific, health, education and cultural aspects.
 - d) Promotion of women through UNESCO's World Encyclopedia on TSG.

Item 2.4 Discussion

47. Mr Baumann shared with participants the results of a recent survey that was conducted by TAFISA with the European Commission on the significance of TSG, particularly for children, which clearly revealed that girls could very much be attracted through 'sports for all' and TSG to become active in physical sports.
48. Mr. Mtolea raised a question for the panel: women empowerment is a traditional way of living but gender equality is the modern way of living – where is the line to be drawn that women empowerment should not transform traditional games into modern organization? This was because for the issue to remain under TSG, it had to remain in its original nature and there are traditional games specific for women and some for men. Would this mean traditional games played by men cannot be played by women and vice versa? He stressed that clarity was required as to where the line is to be drawn.
49. Ms Zimmerman responded that there was a need to know which elements are fundamental in which particular cultural / TSG practice to draw such a line. The difference between traditional games and modern sports was that TSG did not follow universal rules, they respect each unique culture; however, this did not mean that the same model had to be followed by every game and every culture. Each community should decide themselves on a collective basis how to solve modern questions – not by adopting modern general rules and behaviours derived

from other cultures. The important thing was to preserve educational discussion and relationships amongst the community.

50. Ms Saura added that things were changing nowadays and even in a very traditional setting, communities were looking forward. For example, the best archer in Canada is a girl but she couldn't participate in the Indigenous Games held in Brazil because indigenous women don't play. So we should talk about it – is that correct? Where we can change traditions and what we can't change at all for what we want it to be.
51. Mr Zayed Mohammed Ali Al Madheed from Qatar informed participants that even within the Falconry Association there was a separate working group for women – not isolated from the community but tasked with specific assignments for women and a similar working group for the youth.
52. Professor Lavega stressed that it was very important to put in practice the empowerment of women, but it was also necessary to gain a better understanding of what was happening in the field of traditional games played by women. The approach had to be one of an open mind. He said that one project that he had worked on was that in children - the proportion of male, female and mixed games was equal. But with adults, the percentage for female games lowered. Women are not very present in competitive games but in TSG women are very active in mixed games. For example, with a human tower comprising 1000 people has men, women and children all together because there they are not competing. So the question should be whether you are promoting research through the contribution of traditional games for women? This would be important for future generations to know what these mean.
53. Mr Dally encapsulated the agenda item by conceding that a lot of work required to be done. In terms of the political aspects the decision-making process had to be based on the research carried out and assessed against how the existent work that has been conducted at the level of research should be followed up. This will be brought together with the AAC's work and after having been assessed by the Technical Committee, the findings will be shared through the UNESCO website.

Item 3. Living TSG: cultural, social and economic benefits of TSG moderated by President of Turkey National Commission for UNESCO

54. Mr Dally gave the floor to Professor Dr. Ocal Oguz, who was moderating the topic on the 'Social, Cultural and Economic impact of TSG'. Professor Oguz opened the session by emphasizing, once again, that the protection of traditional sports and games and the transfer of them to future generations is beneficial for humanity, in terms of not only identity and a sense of belonging but sustainable development as well. After introducing the agenda, he gave the floor to the participants.

Item 3.1 Presentation by the Permanent Delegation of Madagascar

55. Madame Harifera Elisa Rabemanjara, Ambassador of the Permanent Delegation of Madagascar to UNESCO made a presentation introducing participants to the traditional sports of Savika and Ringa in Madagascar. She highlighted that the integration of TSG into national education policies would play an extremely significant role in the promotion and safeguarding of TSG.

56. It was also announced that Madagascar had officially signed the Letter of Commitment to join UNESCO's Group of Friends of TSG and the Letter was handed over by the Ambassador to Chairman AAC Mr. Khan.

Item 3.2 Presentation on Cultural and Ethnic Games in Central America

57. Professor Luis Bruzon Delgado, who was representing Central American Cultural and Educational Coordination, briefed participants on the Central American Integration System known as 'SICA' which consisted of four aspects: development, liberty, democracy and peace. He stated their work was based on anthropological knowledge and creative economy and social change and that the Central American cultural policy was to:
- a) Promote common cultural heritage and diversity of cultural expressions in accordance with the 2003 and 2005 UNESCO Conventions;
 - b) Strengthening of creative cultural industries; and
 - c) Interaction and generation of knowledge amongst cultural stakeholder of the region.

For instance, the ancient Mayan ball game was not important just for its traditionalistic value but also because Mayan culture has sacred roots.

58. He informed everyone that the next actions that they were currently working to achieve were as follows:
- a) To achieve the Ministers' commitment at the next Council meeting in October
 - b) Research, documentation and inventory of traditional and ethnic games in Central America
 - c) Promotion of regional TSG events
 - d) Contributions to the inter-sectorial and multi-ethnic dialogue for supporting the regional integration
 - e) Working with communities to recovering and empowering the heritage
 - f) Transmission by setting up educational tools and publishing through social networks.

Item 3.3 Discussion

59. Dr. Oguz invited participants to seek any clarifications they required from the panelists.
60. Dr. Zinaida Kuznetsova from Russia enquired as to whether research had pointed out that the games in Latin America were all very similar but had different names. Professor Delgado clarified that due to the two major influences from the North i.e. modern professional games and the South i.e. indigenous and traditional sports and games, Central America was a mixture of all the countries and thus, even though the games could be similar, they would have different expressions particular to its country of origin and practice. Some characteristics were common but many were different as well.
61. Grand Chief Littlechild asked whether the role of indigenous women in terms of language as they were carriers of the same would be considered in the planning of the 1st World Traditional Sports and Games. Professor Delgado stated that the Central American policy in relation to this featured a very important sense about gender and empowerment.

Item 4. Proposals for hosting the 1st World Traditional Sports and Games (WTSG) 2021

Item 4.1 Presentation by interested Member States

62. The representative from Kazakhstan Ethnosport Association, Mr Rakhat Zhaksbay shared with the participants Kazakhstan's proposal to host the 1st World Traditional Sports and Games in 2021. The video presentation highlighted ethnosports and its significance in the development of TSG in Kazakhstan whilst recognizing its position in lifestyle, physical power and national spirit. He informed members that the plan was to host the 1st WTSG on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Kazakhstan's independence

Item 4.2 Announcement of the successful bidder

63. Since no other proposals by other Member States were received, Kazakhstan was unanimously approved as the host nation for the 2021 1st WTSG.

64. 'Astana 2021' was officially announced with all formalities to be followed by the Organizing Committee in due course. President of the Kazakhstan Ethnosport Association, Mr. Bekbolat Tileukhan expressed his gratitude for being given the opportunity and invited all participants to visit Kazakhstan in 2021 for the event.

Item 5. Presentation of the Motion of Thanks and Joint Communiqué

65. Mr Dally explained to the participants that a Motion of Thanks from all participants to the Host Country and a Joint Communiqué summarizing the outcomes of the work done over the two days' consultation would mark conclusion of the 4th Collective Consultation's agenda.

66. After receiving the stakeholder's feedback and input on the two documents, he stated that the Joint Communiqué would also serve as a guideline for the future work to be carried out and would be put up on the UNESCO website.

Item 6. Conclusion of the fourth Collective Consultation and Closing Ceremony

67. Mr Khan thanked the WEC for its wonderful hospitality and hoped that ethnosport would get its due recognition under the leadership of Mr Erdogan. He summarized the discussions that had taken place over the 2 days and reflected that TSG was slowly achieving its recognition and that this was the best way to promote cultural heritage.

68. Mr Erdogan also thanked the participants for their presence and appreciated the fruitful deliberations that had taken place regarding the development of TSG. He placed great importance on the philosophy behind promoting and preserving TSG and announced his continuous support towards similar TSG events. He further applauded all those who saw value in supporting TSG in an age where the sports industry had started missing its target in terms of human development, support of peace and welfare of human beings and hoped that TSG and its values would give many lessons to the modern sports industry as well. Mr Erdogan concluded his closing speech by congratulating Mr Khan and the AAC for their work.

69. Participants were all given Certificates of Appreciation for attending the 4th Collective Consultation on behalf of WEC.

Annexes

Annex I: Agenda

Annex II: List of Participants

Annex III: Presentation on the draft Statutes of ICTSG

Annex IV: Joint Communiqué

ANNEX I

Agenda for the 4th Collective Consultation

Day 1 – Monday, 13th August 2018

09:00 – 09:15 Reception and registration of participants

09:15 – 10:15 Opening addresses:

- Minister of Youth and Sports of Turkey;
- UNESCO Secretariat;
- President of the WEC;
- Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee.

10:15 – 11:15 Presentation of progress reports by Chairman AAC

11:15 – 11:30 COFFEE BREAK

11:30 – 12:30 Building on the outcomes of the 2nd & 3rd Collective Consultation held in Tehran and Paris:

- Presentation of the draft Statutes and Terms of Reference of the International Council on TSG
- Leveraging TSG international platform

12:30 – 14:00 LUNCH BREAK

14:00 – 15:30 Strategy and modus operandi of the “International Council of Traditional Sports and Games”

15:30 – 15:45 Discussion, exchange of view on the structure and nature of “International Council of Traditional Sports and Games”

15:45 – 16:30 Adoption of the draft status of the ICTSG

END OF 1ST DAY SESSION

Day 2 – Tuesday, 14th August 2018

09:00 – 10:00 Thematic debates

- “Addressing women empowerment through TSG?”
- “Living TSG: cultural, social and economic benefits”: moderated by Mr. Ocal Oguz, Boarding member of the WEC

10:00 – 10:30 Coffee break

10:30 – 11:00 Opening and Presentation of the Bids/Proposals submitted by Member State(s) for hosting the 1st World Traditional Games

11:00 – 11:30 Announcement of Member States interested in hosting the 1st WTSG 2021 and other international TSG events

11:30 – 12:00 Presentation of the Final Report

12:00 – 12:30 Concluding remarks and closing Ceremony

END OF 2ND DAY SESSION

ANNEX II

List of Participants

NAME	STATUS	ORGANIZATION/COUNTRY
Mr Khalil Ahmed Khan	Chairman	Ad Hoc Advisory Committee (AAC)
Mr Necmeddin Bilal Erdoğan	President	World Ethnosport Confederation (WEC)
Mr Marcellin Dally	Programme Specialist Coordinator TSG	UNESCO
Dr Mehmet Muharem Kasapoğlu	Minister of Youth and Sports	Republic of Turkey
H. E. Mr Salah bin Ghanem Al Ali	Minister of Culture and Sports	State of Qatar
Mr Paulin Danho	Minister of Sports	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
Hon. Hadrammeh Sidibeh	Minister of Youth and Sports	Republic of the Gambia
Mr Kanat Amankulov	Minister of Sports	Kyrgyz Republic
Mr Vanja Udovicic	Minister of Youth and Sports	Republic of Serbia
Mr Muhammad Faiszer Mustapha	Minister of Sports	Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Mr Fadeba Keira	Deputy Minister of Sports/Secrétaire General	Guinea
H.E. Mrs Harifera Elisa Rabemananjara	Ambassador	Permanent Delegation of Madagascar to UNESCO
Mrs Marie Veronique Faratiana	Representative	Permanent Delegation of Madagascar to UNESCO
Mr Roche Rajaofetra	Cultural attaché	Permanent Delegation of Madagascar to UNESCO
Mr Arshad Mirza	Federal Secretary Education	Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Mr Michael Shamsu Mustapha	Director of Sports	Ministry of Sports of Sierra Leone
Mr Ishmael Suma	Assistant Secretary	Ministry of Sports of Sierra Leone
Mr Abdallah Ally Mtolea	Member of Parliament	United Republic of Tanzania
Mrs Elazabith Kiondo	Ambassador to Turkey	United Republic of Tanzania
Mr Yahya Al-Mataar Jobe	Deputy Permanent Delegate	Permanent Delegation of the Gambia to UNESCO
Mr Voitoych Yaroslav	Deputy Minister of Youth and Sports	Ukraine
Mr Aaron Scott Wendel	President	US Traditional Wrestling Society
Mr Abdul Hamid Muradi	President	Local and Rural Games of Afghanistan
Mr Abu Zafar Sadiq	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Sports (IPC) of Pakistan
Mr Afet Jashari	Representative	Ministry of Cultural Affairs of Macedonia

Mr Aman Kumar Sharma	Member	Working Group AAC
Ms Ana Claudia Collado Garcia	President	Federación Mexicana de Juegos y Deportes Autóctonos y Tradicionales
Ms Ana Cristina Zimmermann	Professor	University of Sao Paulo of Brazil
Ms Areeba Khalil	Rapporteur	AAC Working Group
Mr Bakyt Karnakbayev	Representative	Kazakhstan Falconry Association
Mr Batyr Abdyev	Head of International Affairs	Ministry of Sports and Youth policy of Turkmenistan
Mr Bekbolat Tiluekhan	President	Kazakhstan Ethnosport Association
Mr Bekhzad Mistimisod	Representative	Office of National Olympic Committee of Uzbekistan
Mr Boris Filipovic Grcic	President	Alka of Sinj, Croatia
Mr Chief Willie Littlechild	President	Confederacy of the First Six Nations Treaty
Mr Darko Udovicic	Assistant Sports Minister	Republic of Serbia
Mr Dunicagli Pablo Green Solis	Representative	Panama Traditional Sports Association
Mr Elis Alizhan	Representative	Ministry of Sports of Kyrgyz Republic
Mr Ezzeddine Bouzid	Member	AAC
Mr Farid Mansurov	Head of International Affairs	Ministry of Sports of Republic of Azerbaijan
Ms Fatma Toru	Belediye Baskani/Mayor	Meram, Turkey
Mr Francis Bolou	First Secretary	Embassy of Cote d' Ivoire in Turkey
Mr Ganesh Bahadur Kunwar	President	Nepal Belt Wrestling and Goresh Federation
Mr Gholamreza Jafari	President	Local and Rural Games of Islamic Republic of Iran
Mr Hakan Kazanci	Vice President	WEC
Mr Hamid Ali Tariq	Secretary to Chairman	Office of the Chairman AAC
Mr Hari Osias Catolos Banaag	Member	AAC
Mr Harpreet Singh Arora	Joint Secretary	Global Sikaran Federation
Mr Hisham S Kh Aljaser	President	Kuwait Belt Wrestling Federation
Mrs Ivana Dukic	Advisor to Minister of Sports	Republic of Serbia
Mr Iyor Paulyuk	Representative	Ministry of Sports of Russian Federation
Prof Mrs Jerono Rotich	Professor	North Carolina Technical and State University USA
Mr Jung Han Kun	Member	AAC Working Group
Mrs Karima El Khomry	Representative	Ministry of Sports of Kingdom of Morocco
Mr Kenneth Tobago Middleton	President	Botswana Traditional Sports Confederation
Mr Kim Jong Tae	Member	AAC Working Group
Mr Lancinet Keita Kabassan	Director Sports	Ministry of Sports of Guinea

Mr Lee Jong Hak	Member	AAC
Prof Luis Bruzon Delgado	Representative	Central American Educational & Cultural Coordination
Mr M Levent Akici	International Affairs Coordinator	WEC
Prof Dr M Ocal Oguz	President	Turkish National Commission of UNESCO
Mr Matviy Bidnyi	Director Non-Olympic Sports	Ministry of Sports of Ukraine
Mr Mohammad Al Bloushi	Representative	Ministry of Culture and Sports of Qatar
Mr Mohammad Nouhi	Member	AAC Working Group
Mr Mukhamejan Tazabek	Representative	Kazakhstan Ethnosport Association
Mr Pere Lavega Burgues	Member	AAC
Mr Petru Mutruc	Representative	Ministry of Education of Moldova
Mrs Rajwinder Kaur	President	Traditional Martial Arts Games Committee of India
Mr Rakat Zhaksybay	Executive Director	Kazakhstan Ethnosport Association
Mr Ravi Sahu	Member	AAC
Mr Sami Serdar	Secretary General	WEC
Mr Shammi Rana	Rapporteur	AAC
Mrs Soraia Chung Saura	Professor	University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
Mr Tariq Ali	Representative	IATWS
Mr Umid Akhmatjanov	President	Uzbekistan National Olympic Committee
Mr Vikas Kaushik	Vice President	Amateur Belt Wrestling Federation of India
Mrs Viktoria Racheva-Slavkova	Director of EU Programmes, Projects and IC	Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Bulgaria
Mr Wolfgang Baumann	Member	AAC
Mr Zayed Al Madeed Al Gannas	Board Member	Qatar Falconry Club
Mrs Zinaida Kuznetsova	Professor	Russian Ministry of Education

ANNEX III

Presentation on the draft Statutes of ICTSG

Excerpts from the Presentation on ICTSG during the 4th Collective Consultation 2018

Background:

- The 1999 Declaration at the 3rd Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials of Physical Education and Sports (MINEPS III), Member States emphasized on the preservation and appraisal of traditional and indigenous sports from various regional and cultural heritages, including but not limited to the establishment a World Heritage List of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG);
- MINEPS IV's recommendations to promote traditional sports and games within education systems and to introduce a draft international charter on traditional sports game in order to agree upon a universal framework to facilitate and support their preservation were addressed during the 33rd session of UNESCO's General Conference, held in Paris in 2005, and detailed through the Preliminary Report on the Desirability and Scope of an International Charter on Traditional Sports and Games;
- In furtherance of the guidelines developed over the years, relevant stakeholders approved the creation of an 'international platform' at the Second Collective Consultation Meeting of UNESCO in 2009;
- Pursuant to constitution of UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee (AAC)'s at the Third Collective Consultation held in 2017 and the work subsequently undertaken by the same to further develop the TSG Project the creation of the international platform for the preservation, promotion and development of traditional sport and games by establishing the International Council of Traditional Sports and Games (ICTSG) to control, manage and supervise Traditional Sport and Games at the global level is being proposed to be endorsed.
- The Ad Hoc Advisory Committee was tasked with, inter alia, the aim of establishing an 'International Platform' which shall ensure the preservation and promotion of TSG at various levels.

Aim:

- to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sports, whilst protecting diverse cultures and traditions involved in sports.
- to create a synergy between youth, culture and TSG.

Execution:

- involvement of entities who share the Advisory Committee's aim to promote and develop TSG
- a planned and coordinated approach to sports development

Scope of Work:

- International Platform to act as a medium for the Executive Advisory Committee to oversee governance, administration and development of TSG globally.
- Framework for the ICTSG shall include:
 - Constitutional Document
 - Organisational Structure
 - Operational Guidelines / Rules of Procedure
 - Plan of Action
 - Development Plan for TSG
 - Code of Ethics
 - Financial Policies

Objectives:

- promotion and development of international cooperation in the field of Traditional Sport and Games with a view of contributing to peace, tolerance, respect and mutual understanding between people of different social and cultural backgrounds;
- facilitating the understanding and integration of social, economical and educational aspects of TSG as essential components in the harmonious development of peace and human achievement by encouraging Member States to incorporating the same into national policies;
- collection of information and the dissemination of research, analysis, publication, data, scientific works, relevant documents and findings related to the improvement of TSG; and
- advocating the need to raise awareness of the role and impact of TSG on the achievement of Education For All (EFA) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

ANNEX IV

Joint Communiqué

Joint Communiqué

Fourth Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion
of Traditional Sports and Games
13-14 – Istanbul, Turkey

4th CC on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG

1. At the close of the 4th UNESCO Collective Consultation on the Promotion and Safeguarding of Traditional Sports and Games held in Istanbul on 13 and 14 August 2018, we, the participating Ministers as well as Members of the UNESCO's Permanent Delegations, jointly with the stakeholders on traditional sports and games, arrived at the following joint positions on the basis of our exchanges:
 - a) Recognize the importance of the place, role and contribution of TSG in strengthening intercultural dialogue, their constructive values in inclusive society, embracing the need to foster their safeguarding, transmission of knowledge and practices as cultural heritage;
 - b) Acknowledge the achievements and work in progress on TSG conducted by UNESCO within the framework of its mandate as UN lead agency for sports, with the guiding role of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee;
 - c) Urge for further development and improvement of:
 - The draft Worldwide E-encyclopedia on the basis of the 2003 version published by UNESCO for an updated and inclusive work in progress to be published by Summer 2019;
 - The draft TSG Policy Guidelines to ensure that it serves as catalyst tool to guide and inspire TSG policies and provisions;
 - The statutory framework of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee towards a consistent and aligned mechanism to UNESCO regulations and policies with relevant representation at global level;
 - Partnership and dialogue with Member States and interested stakeholders for the visibility of TSG events, in terms of promoting the World TSG events on a regular basis;

- d) Unanimously approve (i) the working Logo of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee in accordance with the applicable UNESCO rules and practices, and (ii) support the principle of the establishment of the International Council on Traditional Sports and Games (ICTSG, an external body to UNESCO) and its draft Statutes; further encourage all TSG bodies to
 - e) Call upon all concerned parties to support the implementation and achievement of the outcomes addressed in the present communiqué, relevant to the prerogatives of UNESCO, by providing necessary extra-budgetary resources and identify all relevant means to sustain the promotion and safeguarding of TSG;
2. Recommend to the Director-General to:
 - Facilitate further tangible steps for the follow-up to the implementation of the outcomes emphasized in the present communiqué, particularly under extra budgetary resources;
 3. Call upon UNESCO Member States to continue to make progress on the agenda of the TSG, as a priority area contributing to promote cooperation and fraternity, to facilitate visibility and impact on intangible cultural heritage and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Done in Istanbul, 14 August 2018.



In cooperation with
**Social and Human
Sciences Sector**

