

U N E S C O - T S G



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

on the

FOURTH COLLECTIVE CONSULTATION

for the

SAFEGUARDING and PROMOTION

of

TRADITIONAL SPORTS and GAMES



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Introduction

This report has been prepared in the context of the successful completion of the 4th Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) on 13th and 14th August 2018 at Istanbul, Turkey in order to be presented before UNESCO’s Asia-Pacific (ASPAC) Member States at the occasion of the 6th ASPAC Plenary Meeting as an update on the TSG Project.

It provides a detailed background on the work undertaken by UNESCO and its Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG (the “AAC”); the significant milestones achieved collectively by all stakeholders involved in the TSG Project; and a description of what the AAC is currently working on in order to further the cause of promoting, developing and protecting traditional sports and games throughout the world.

For ease of reference, the document is divided into four sections:

- Section A Background on the TSG Project
- Section B Achievements of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG
- Section C Update in relation to the 4th Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG
- Section D Current initiatives undertaken by the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG

SECTION A

Background and History

UNESCO has recognized the importance of traditional sports and games for their intrinsic cultural values and their ability to increase participation in physical activity and sport for almost two decades.

In 1999, on the occasion of the 3rd Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials of Physical Education and Sports (MINEPS III), held in Punta del Este, Uruguay, the international community proposed that a significant action from UNESCO could be initiated within the framework for the promotion and preservation of traditional games and sports.

In this regard, *inter alia*, the following proposals were made during MINEPS III¹:

- ✓ that Member States be requested to organize and support festivals of traditional sports and games at both national and regional level, and to provide opportunities for participation in the World Traditional Sports and Games; and
- ✓ that the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS), with the help of the relevant regional and national bodies and networks and the support of the NGOs, associations and institutions concerned, be requested to prepare a worldwide list of traditional sports and games.

Accordingly the Director-General of UNESCO at the time, with the cooperation of existing and future regional and national bodies and networks, was invited to consider the eventual possibility of an international charter on traditional sports and games, to be followed by a mid-term and a long plan of action to govern and regulate the same.

As part of the 1999 Declaration of Punta del Este, adopted by MINEPS III, Ministers emphasized the preservation and the appraisal of traditional and indigenous sports from different

¹ Third Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials of Physical Education and Sports (MINEPS III), Final Report, Annex 2, p. 4.

regional and national cultural heritages, including the establishment of a World Heritage List of Traditional Sports and Games².

During MINEPS IV held at Athens, Greece in 2004, several delegates emphasized the advantages of promoting traditional sports and games within education systems and some further wished for this to be translated into immediate effect, specifically via the introduction of a draft international charter on traditional sports and games. This charter proposed that countries should agree upon a universal reference framework to facilitate and support efforts to protect them³.

These recommendations were addressed on 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 Games⁴. During this meeting, attendees were informed that CIGEPS had drafted the international charter on traditional sports and games and the "World Sports Encyclopedia" had been produced under the expertise of Professor Wojciech Liponski of Poland in Polish, English and French versions, as a worldwide list of traditional sports and games⁵. As a result, the General Conference invited Member States to research appropriate mechanisms for sharing not only their traditional sports and games but their efforts to protect and preserve them as well⁶.

Through regular collective consultations of experts and specialized organizations, UNESCO's work in relation to safeguarding and promoting traditional sports and games (TSG) has focused on scientific research, creation of an online encyclopedia, development of guidelines and the creation of an international platform, with the participation of relevant stakeholders.

A brief description summarizing each meeting is provided hereunder:

1st Collective Consultation – Paris, France (2006)

The first meeting convened in 2006 targeted to contribute on the outcomes of MINEPS IV and aimed at creating an international platform for the promotion and development of

² Article 8, Declaration of Punta del Este: "The Ministers support a policy of preserving and enhancing traditional and indigenous sports based on the cultural heritage of regions and nations, including a 'worldwide list of traditional games and sports', and of encouraging the holding of regional and world festivals".

³ Third Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials of Physical Education and Sports MINEPS VI, Final Report; General Debate, p. 5.

⁴ General Conference, 33rd Session, Preliminary Report on the Desirability and Scope of an International Charter on Traditional Games and Sports, 33 C/59, 5 October 2005.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

traditional sports and games as a ‘formal umbrella organization specifically concerned with TSG’ which could become the “*International Council on TSG*”.

Following the recommendations of MINEPS IV, UNESCO and the International Association of Traditional Wrestling Sports (IATWS) established a partnership, through an agreement signed on 21 May 2008 for a period of 24 months, with the objective of encouraging the preservation of traditional sports and games.

2nd Collective Consultation – Tehran, Iran (2009)

The second consultative meeting collectively organized by UNESCO and the Physical Education Organization of Iran focused on the establishment of an *Advisory Committee* for UNESCO which would act as an ‘umbrella body’ and provide a platform for all relevant stakeholders to exchange knowledge and undertake capacity building exercises in relation to TSG in addition to advising UNESCO in respect of achieving the common goal of safeguarding and promotion of TSG.

During the 2nd Collective Consultation Meeting, participants also approved the creation of an international platform to be known as the “International Council on Traditional Sports and Games (ICTSG)”.

The TSG Project hit a hiatus from 2010 to 2016 and the work being undertaken at the time was suspended. However in January 2017, UNESCO and IATWS renewed cooperation and joined hands once again to take forward their common goal of protecting, promoting and developing TSG and applied the funds remaining from the initial partnership in 2008 to the TSG Project.

3rd Collective Consultation – Paris, France (2017)

In order to ensure the revitalization of the programme on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games i.e. the TSG Project, the third Collective Consultation took place on the 6th and 7th July 2017 at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris wherein the strategic issues pertaining to: a) drafting guidelines on the safeguarding and promotion of TSG; b) implementation of an international platform on TSG; and c) the publication of an online Encyclopedia on TSG were discussed by the participants.

Consequently, in accordance with the road map and governance model prepared for the TSG Project and provided to the participants, an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee was established and the IATWS President, Mr. Khalil Ahmed Khan, was elected unanimously to chair UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG⁷. Four Working Groups were also appointed to specifically target work on the strategic issues deliberated upon during the course of the two day consultation and it was decided that a fourth collective consultation would give members of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee and the Ad Hoc Working Groups an opportunity to present their follow ups on the actions envisaged.

⁷ Third Collective Consultation on the safeguarding and promotion of traditional sports and games (TSG), Final Report, p. 2.

SECTION B

Achievements in relation to the TSG Project

Since their establishment, the AAC and the Working Groups established to specifically develop and strengthen the objectives of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee have been undertaking their respective functions in order to eventually amalgamate all the targeted results and consolidate the work into creating an overall framework designed to act as a foundation for all future activities of the AAC as well as UNESCO in relation to the TSG Project.

In this regard, summarily, some of the significant work carried out is described below:

1. The UNESCO Secretariat and the AAC convened a technical meeting for the Chairs and Rapporteurs of the specialized working groups at the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris in December 2017 in order to build on the foundations of the series of the collective consultations held in relation to the TSG Project so as to refine the progress made by that time and delineating a common framework for the protection of traditional sports and games.
2. The AAC's 'Group of Friends of UNESCO TSG', which aims to strengthen political advocacy and structure exchanges with experts, has become operational. Under this initiative, various Member States of UNESCO continue being approached and some have even expressed their willingness to integrate TSG actively into their respective policies and strategies, thereby presenting an opportunity to promote and protect traditional sports and games at local, regional and national levels throughout the globe.

Till date, Letters of Commitment have been signed by the following Member States:

- a. Azerbaijan
- b. Cote d'Ivoire
- c. Gambia
- d. Guinea
- e. Kazakhstan
- f. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- g. Madagascar
- h. Malawi
- i. Mauritius
- j. Nigeria

- k. Palau
 - l. Republic of South Korea
 - m. Samoa
 - n. Sierra Leone
 - o. Tanzania
3. The Governments of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan also approached the AAC to visit their respective countries in order to hold detailed deliberations on the potential cooperation between the interested stakeholders in relation to the TSG Project. A three-member high level delegation meeting was thus held with the Association of National Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Astana, Kazakhstan in May 2018 and an official Letter of Intent on the cooperation towards popularization of national sports was signed on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Sport of the Republic of Kazakhstan by their Minister of Sports, Mr. Arystanbek Mukhmadeduily.
 4. Various governments also expressed their interest in wanting to host and arrange the First World Traditional Games event. Therefore, in furtherance of the aim to encourage UNESCO Member States to integrate traditional sports and games actively into their policies and strategies, and in recognizing the role of traditional sports and games (TSG) as part of intangible cultural heritage notably fostering peace building, sustainable development and education values through the safeguarding and promotion of cultural identities, UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Traditional Sports and Games, in collaboration with the Social and Human Sciences Sector, launched an initiative to partner with Member States to safeguard and promote TSG worldwide and invited Member States to express their interest in hosting the First World Traditional Sports and Games 2021.
 5. Since the TSG Project is an extra-budgetary one, the AAC is in a constant search for potential sponsors and donors for the TSG Project. In the same spirit, and as a result of the Chairman's detailed negotiations with the World Ethnosport Confederation and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, an offer to host the next Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG on the occasion of their local *Turkic Games* scheduled to be held in August 2018 was received and accepted by the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee.

SECTION C

4th Collective Consultation on the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG



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 experts from sports federations and associations, academics, Ministers and representatives of UNESCO Member States and non-governmental organizations, with the aim of further developing the programme on the safeguarding and promotion of traditional sports and games.

The meeting was attended by approximately 82 participants from over 40 countries.



The dignitaries present on the occasion included Sports Ministers and representatives of UNESCO Permanent Delegations from Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey, Qatar and Ukraine.

Various government officials and TSG experts from countries such as Bulgaria, Botswana, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Pakistan and Russia also participated in the two-day event.

The highlights of the outcomes of the 4th Collective Consultation were as under:

- a) Participants, including Ministers and Representatives of UNESCO's Permanent Delegations, recognized 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; and the transmission of knowledge and practices of TSG as cultural heritage.
- b) Whilst acknowledging the achievements and work in progress on TSG by UNESCO within the framework of its mandate as the UN lead agency for sports as well as the

guiding role of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG, all Participants agreed and urged for the further development and improvement of, *inter alia*:

- i. the publication of an updated and inclusive Worldwide e-Encyclopedia based on the 2003 version published by UNESCO by summer 2019;
 - ii. the TSG Policy Guidelines in terms of ensuring that it serves as a catalyst tool to guide and inspire TSG policies and provisions;
 - iii. partnership and dialogue with Member States and all interested stakeholders for the increase in visibility of TSG events through world, regional and national TSG events on a regular basis; and
 - iv. the statutory framework of the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee into a forum which is consistent and aligned with UNESCO's policies and regulations whilst ensuring relevant representation at the global level.
- c) The official working Logo for the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, as well as the domain for the official website for TSG in addition to the TSG page on UNESCO's website⁸, to be designed and used in accordance with the applicable rules and practices of UNESCO as unanimously agreed were also approved.
- d) Members of the AAC, after detailed deliberations and work over the course of the years, endorsed adoption of the recommendations of the 1st and 2nd Collective Consultations in 2006 and 2009 respectively by establishing the ***International Council of Traditional Sports and Games (ICTSG)*** to regulate, manage and supervise Traditional Sport and Games in the world.

In this regard, the draft statutes for governing ICTSG were approved in principle and Mr. Khalil Ahmed Khan, Chairman AAC / President ICTSG was authorized to sign documents, provide instructions and do all other acts and deeds that may be required on behalf of the ICTSG in connection with its objectives and functions, including but not limited to:

⁸<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/physical-education-and-sport/traditional-sports-and-games/>

- i. undertaking endeavours to ensure the fulfillment of the ICTSG's role and in this regard to draft applicable rules and regulations for governing the organization and to assist in its day to day management;
 - ii. delegation of any or all powers granted to him hereunder; and
 - iii. generally, to do all such acts and deeds that may be required from time to time to establish and incorporate the ICTSG and do all such things that may in his sole discretion be required to be done for the said purpose.
- e) Member States belonging to the African region proposed how different regions could possibly integrate themselves to the ICTSG network through a collective effort. It was discussed that the African Member States present at the Consultation would present their suggestions in relation to TSG to the African Union and the matter may be taken up through the African Mechanism on TSG by the Ministers and by the Permanent Delegations of UNESCO Member States through regional plenary meetings and eventual at the General Conference at the UN level. Other regions were also urged to take inspiration and extract ideas from the African region's initiative and use it to set up other regional councils for the ICTSG as well.
- f) The Government of Kazakhstan submitted their official proposal to host the First World Traditional Sports and Games in 2021 and presented a short video on traditional sports and games in Kazakhstan. It was decided that a detailed proposal will be submitted by the Host Country during a Group of Friends Meeting scheduled for September 2018
- g) In addition to the participants engaging in a thematic debate on the cultural, social and economic benefits of TSG, for the first time in the history of the TSG Project special emphasis was placed on addressing '**Women Empowerment through TSG**'. Notable speakers stressed how empowerment was definitely possible through not only participation in TSG events but through its development, promotion and research as well. It was noted that since each culture or community for that matter did not have the same model, it was crucial that rules/models be catered to in accordance with each cultures regional needs. Though a lot of work needed to done in this particular area, it was decided that the existing work already carried out should be consolidated and merged through the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee's technical committees.

At the conclusion of the two-day interactive consultative seminar, Member States were called upon to:

- i. support the implementation and achievement of the outcomes addressed during the 4th Collective Consultation by providing necessary resources and identifying all relevant means to sustain the promotion and safeguarding of TSG;
- ii. continue to make progress on the TSG agenda as a priority area for contributing towards the promotion of cooperating and building the TSG network; and
- iii. facilitate visibility and impact of TSG on intangible cultural heritage and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

SECTION D

Current Project Initiatives

(Work in Progress)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda for 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)), in its preamble, explicitly recognizes that "sport is also an important component of sustainable development".

"Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives."

Driven by this milestone recognition and based on the past success of Sport for Development and Peace activities and programmes across multiple sectors, sport will continue to advance global development assisting in the work towards, and the realization of, the SDGs.

As the United Nations' lead agency for Physical Education and Sport UNESCO inspires, guides and supports sport policy development and decision making.

UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG recognizes the importance of TSG for their intrinsic values and their ability to increase participation in physical activity and sport.

1. GROUP OF FRIENDS OF UNESCO TSG

During the first Technical Meeting convened at UNESCO Headquarters in December 2017, the establishment of a Group of Friends of UNESCO TSG initiative was agreed. The Group aims to encourage UNESCO Member States to integrate traditional sports and games actively into their policies and strategies. This would represent an opportunity to promote and safeguard TSG at local, regional and global levels as a driving force notably mobilized for the programme worldwide and the activities implemented by the AAC and its Working Groups. Furthermore, the ever-increasing membership of the Group of Friends has expanded the expert pool globally and in turn, strengthened political advocacy and international relations and is a continuous work in progress.

Members of the Group of Friends of TSG are committed to promoting and safeguarding traditional sports and games in their national policies, as well as regionally and internationally. The Group undertakes to play a significant role in UNESCO's strategic planning and implementation process through a broad dialogue-based and consensus-building approach.

Each Member of the Group of Friends has individually, as well as on a collective basis, undertaken to:

- * raise awareness of the need to address the necessary safeguarding and promotion of traditional sports and games;
- * promote institutionalization of Safeguarding and Promoting TSG through coordination and cooperation between UNESCO, the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, national, regional and international authorities;
- * support the mission, adhere to the vision and promote the values of the programme for the Safeguarding and Promotion of Traditional Sports and Games;
- * emphasize the importance of coordination and conveying a unified message and approach to safeguard and promote Traditional Sports and Games with the guidance of the Secretariat and the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee;
- * provide political support to efforts by the Secretariat and the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee to safeguard and promote Traditional Sports and Games;
- * share lessons learned and best practices involved around various topics pertaining to the safeguarding and promotion of Traditional Sports and Games including, but not limited to, the importance of good governance, gender equality, women's and youth engagement, education, development, intercultural dialogue;
- * support communities to actively safeguard and promote Traditional Sports and Games;
- * provide a forum for discussion and coordination between UNESCO, the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee, the Ad Hoc Working Groups, governments, civil society and other stakeholders to ensure a mainstream approach and non-duplicative efforts;
- * contribute to the fundraising strategy and mobilization of donors and mobilize more resources in order to secure sustained funding for mediation activities; and

- * attend to the meetings on a regular basis to discuss the programme, new initiatives and other activities at Ministerial level, level of Permanent Representatives and Experts.

Currently, the Group of Friends comprises of 13 Member States.

Positive feedback has also been received from countries such as Turkey, the Republic of Bulgaria, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Japan, India, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates.

2. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON TRADITIONAL SPORTS AND GAMES (ICTSG)

The ICTSG shall act as an international organization aiming to serve as an international platform for the preservation, promotion and development of traditional sport and games (TSG) at the global level.

ICTSG's main objective and mission shall be to develop, implement and regularly update a working programme that contributes to, without limitation, the:

- 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).

The aim of the Council is to, inter alia, to help all concerned and interested governmental and non-governmental national, regional and international organizations in the harmonization and coordination of efforts and capacity in view of providing guidance, counseling and to sustain

initiatives and programmes that pertain to TSG for policy-makers, stakeholders and concerned parties.

This will help share know-how, knowledge, information and data related to TSG at different levels of incentive and normative needs or initiatives that can contribute to improve the development and promotion of TSG at local, national, regional and international levels.

The ICTSG whilst recognizing the regional diversities and liveliness against the background of the implementation of the SDGs, further aims to undertake endeavours advocating and raising awareness in relation to the cultural diversity and respect of cultural identity within the context of new issues and challenges in a globalized world, where values, knowledge, skills and behavior are in constant change.

Whilst the draft statutes of the ICTSG have been approved in principle, the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee intends to seek feedback from all Member States which are part of the TSG Network in order to make sure that the concerns of all stakeholders may be addressed through this international platform in pursuit of the common goal of promoting, protecting and developing TSG in order to ensure that all work undertaken by ICTSG in future is guided by universal values and principles based on human rights and ethical principles.

3. TRADITIONAL SPORTS AND GAMES EVENTS

Recognizing the role of TSG as part of intangible cultural heritage notably fostering peace building, sustainable development and education values through the safeguarding and promotion of cultural identities, UNESCO's Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Traditional Sports and Games, in collaboration with the Social and Human Sciences Sector, launched an initiative to partner with Member States to safeguard and promote TSG worldwide by hosting a World Traditional Sports and Games (WTSG) event on a tri-annual basis.

The initiative is part of the programme for the Safeguarding and Promotion of TSG which aims to ensure that traditional sports and games form an integral part of cultural development on a multilayer approach thus reinforcing the implementation of United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Objectives of the initiative are articulated around 3 targets: i) raising awareness amongst key stakeholders on the importance of safeguarding traditional sports and games; ii) safeguarding and

promoting intangible cultural heritage through traditional sports and games; and iii) promoting cultural environment in which practice and transmission of TSG are embedded. This would bring together excellent experts in the fields of sport, culture and education, involving the sport movement across various disciplines, sharing a unifying and ambitious goal.

Whilst festivals and competitions of traditional sports and games massively mobilize communities who proudly practice these ancestral disciplines, as evidenced by the organization of the first World Indigenous Games, held in Brazil in 2015, yet no international event bringing together traditional sports and games of the world in a transversal way, like the Olympic and Paralympic Games do, exist.

The ancient sports of horse and camel racing have been enjoying a significant resurgence and occupy a special status for Saudis regardless of their cultural and social backgrounds. These traditional sports benefit from a unique status as the most popular sports in The Arabian Peninsula. An economic report has predicted that 600000 visitors attended the 2nd King Abdulaziz Camel Festival, an average number of visitors estimated at 20000 visitors per day. In addition to the inherent cultural values conveyed by TSG and their ability to increase participation in physical activity and sport, as well as to mobilize a large and diverse audience, TSG are also an economic windfall and a source of significant benefits.

Such success stories confirm the growing potential of the World Traditional Sports and Games (WTSG) Project, which, like the Olympic and Paralympic Games, would unite States, sport movement and communities behind the world's traditional sports and games.

The First WTSG in 2021 will establish UNESCO as a leading organization in this specific domain and a pole of attraction for international cooperation, nurturing creativity from a multilayer approach and will significantly value associated partners and Member States through their contributions and participation. Strategically and scientifically defined, this project will address the following:

Objectives	Rationale	Recommendations
Promote Values Education Through TSG	TSG provide educational and ethical values (integrity of sport, equity, fair play, solidarity, empowerment, etc.) tackling global challenges (public health, sustainable development, conflict) fostering the	Promote active learning for instance through the practice of TSG enhancing the benefits of TSG values, organizing workshops during the WTSG and related events, peer-education programmes, etc.

	development of cognitive skills and physical literacy, individual and collective fulfillment notably through inter-cultural and inter-generational dialogues, youth empowerment, peace-building, inclusion and gender equality.	
Develop prevention against doping and unethical behaviors in TSG	TSG as intangible cultural heritage in danger are threatened by moral haphazard, doping, extreme standardization, etc, that are challenging mainstreamed sports.	Promote prevention against doping and unethical behaviors through ethical and sustainable practice of TSG, promotion of values during the WTSG.
Increase visibility of TSG	Marginalized and played in the shade of mainstreamed sports by communities benefiting from poor visibility, TSG must be duly promoted.	Build partnerships with countries hosting TSG events in order to foster international cooperation and promote high visibility.
Build a sustainable approach notably in line with sustainable development goals (SDGs 1,3,4,5,8,10,11,12,13,15)	TSG develop cognitive, emotional and social skills that foster dialogue, empowerment, healthy life styles, active citizens notably promoting the improvement of problem-solving and critical thinking, academic achievement, and financial, social, individual capital. TSG represent an important lever valuing the environment in which they are played by the communities. Moreover, TSG offer an	Develop instruments and encourage innovative approaches to safeguard and promote TSG in line with relevant SDGs. Foster the establishment of sustainable communities and societies, with eco-friendly initiatives promoted in the organization of the WTSG and related events to enhance environmental citizenship and participation.

	interesting potential for sensitizing wide public to eco-responsible and eco-citizen behaviors, particularly in the context of cultural and sport events.	
Develop a cultural and educational approach of TSG	TSG are at the crossroad of culture, education, social and human sciences and sciences. This domain should therefore be approached from a holistic perspective.	Highlight cultural diversity and historical richness conveyed by TSG unveiling for instance handicraft, traditional cuisine, traditional costumes worn by players, languages and dialects spoken by communities, etc.

An official request to host the First World Traditional Sports and Games in 2021 has been received by Kazakhstan and the scope and possibilities to promote TSG through this international event are currently being explored by the Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on TSG.

Similarly, in order to save costs and focus on rich cultural diversities specific to various regions, Member States have also been called upon to host Continental and Regional Traditional Sports and Games events, either individually or collectively with other countries belonging to its region, as well.



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