



# MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS

## –ACTIVITY REPORT –

NOVEMBER 2025

Produced by Sam Judd MNZM  
Co Founder and CEO of Sustainable Coastlines

En partenariat avec

**France** 



**SPREP  
PROE**

**SWAP**  
Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific



This initiative is supported by the SWAP2 Project, funded by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP), with the aim of improving waste infrastructure, building capacity, and fostering regional collaboration.

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## Acronyms

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AFD	Agence française de développement ( <i>French Development Agency</i> )
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DoC	Department of Conservation, New Zealand
ECD	Environment and Conservation Division
HCC	Honiara City Council
LI	Litter Intelligence
MECDM	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology, Solomon Islands
MHMS	Ministry of Health & Medical Services
MNZM	Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit,
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NOCSI	National Olympic Committee of the Solomon Islands
ONOC	Oceania National Olympic Committees
RISGC	Resilience and Innovation Social Girls Club
SC	Sustainable Coastlines
SIMA	Solomon Islands Maritime Authority
SIPA	Solomon Islands Port Authority
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme
StatsNZ	Statistics New Zealand
SWAP	Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific
WMCD	Waste Management and Control Division



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since 2018, Sustainable Coastlines<sup>1</sup> has been delivering a long-term citizen science programme in New Zealand to collect open-access scientific data on marine litter and use it to turn insights into action. The Litter Intelligence Programme, New Zealand's first national litter database, was designed in close collaboration with Statistics New Zealand<sup>2</sup> (StatsNZ) and the Department of Conservation<sup>3</sup> (DoC) to help build a better understanding of the litter problem - because ultimately, we cannot understand what we do not measure.

The “Sustainable Waste Actions in the Pacific (SWAP)” Phase 2 project<sup>4</sup>, funded by the Agence française de développement<sup>5</sup> (AFD) and implemented by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme<sup>6</sup> (SPREP) aims to improve sanitation, environmental, social, and economic conditions in Pacific Island countries and territories through proper waste management. As part of this initiative, Sustainable Coastlines (SC) and its Litter Intelligence Programme is delivering Litter Intelligence<sup>7</sup> (LI), Citizen Science training in Pacific island countries: Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribats, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu with the objective to strengthen communities and local authorities' capacity around Marine Litter. In particular, to deliver training and workshops to monitor the evolution of Marine Litter pollution and produce awareness materials to inform and educate on the issue of Marine Litter.

The programme provides a platform, system and set of resources for local constituents to use as an evaluation tool for measuring the effectiveness of interventions to reduce plastic entering the ocean.

Sustainable Coastlines is providing in person training for communities and associations involved in the implementation of the SWAP Marine Litter Pilot Projects, to enable them to conduct statistically sound beach litter surveys and audits during clean-up activities, and to enable them to record this data using the Litter Intelligence online application for Marine Litter data sharing. The training is being delivered through workshops that provide training on methodology and the use of the online data collection application for recording beach litter data.

<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainablecoastlines.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.stats.govt.nz/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://swap.sprep.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.afd.fr/en>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.sprep.org/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://litterintelligence.org/>

**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

This is the first in the field delivery report of the SWAP Marine Litter Phase 2 contract. Sustainable Coastlines delivered 2 in person training workshops, 2 litter surveys and 1 audit during clean-up activities in the Solomon Islands.

They also delivered engaging presentations with the National Olympic Committee of the Solomon Islands<sup>8</sup> (NOCSI) and Tourism Solomons - who were both invited, and attended the LI training workshop through additional effort from SC.

The report outlines the activities and community groups in Solomon Islands that took part in the training workshops and the beach litter surveys and data collected. This report includes the training material delivered, and photos of the field work.

Following the training, SC also delivered a collaborative event with the Tourism Solomons team in Auckland, New Zealand, in collaboration with Child Fund (and NGO) and filmmaker Mike Bhana. This galvanised an opportunity to work in partnership to deliver interventions for waste and litter minimisation in the Solomons Islands into the future.

The contract for this work was signed on the 22nd of September. The trip carried out by Sam Judd MNZM, Co-Founder and CEO of Sustainable Coastlines, occurred from Wednesday 29 October - Wednesday 5 November. Judd elected to extend his trip to enable further engagement with community groups outside of the immediate networks of the focal point (including NOCSI). This was an investment in capacity development to assist communities for the cause, made by Judd and SC.

Initially the plan was to run two trainings across two days. One in a freshwater scenario and another coastal. This was changed to one day of training, close to the time of the trip.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.nocsi.org.sb/>



## 2. PRE-TRAINING WORK CARRIED OUT

### 2.1. Solomon Islands Sports Organisations Presentation and Workshop

Prior to the trip, Judd reached out to Joe Au Ramosaea, who he had worked with previously with the National Olympic Committee Solomon Islands (NOCSI). Ramosaea works at the Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in an infrastructure role but remains active in sports administration and coaching.

Ramosaea connected SC with the Olympic Committee, the Solomon Islands National Institute of Sport<sup>9</sup> and a number of athletes and para-athletes. NOCSI organised a presentation at the Solomon Islands Institute of Sport at which 22 people attended, including the President of NOCSI and the CEO of the Sports Institute.



*Photo 1: Presentation at the Institute of Sport Building (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)*

The 2-hour programme consisted of an hour-long presentation, followed by a collaborative workshop on Friday 31 October.

The presentation covered background materials from Judd about the cause, the partnership SC has had with the Oceania National Olympic Committees<sup>10</sup> (ONOC) and opportunities to build solutions - such as using LI to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions.

<sup>9</sup> <https://sportperformancecentres.org/centres/solomon-islands-national-institute-sport>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.oceanianoc.org/>

SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)  
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*Photo 2: Officials, athletes and para-athletes in attendance (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)*

A number of opportunities were identified during the workshop, including funding opportunities that can be generated for pilot studies through Olympic Solidarity and the fact that the Sports Institute has a team of existing educators who are athletes and therefore have good, influential standing in communities, as well as existing budgets being spent on travel.

For more information on opportunities around Sport and the Environment, please see the documents linked to in Appendix 1 below, which cover the international context of Olympic funding (particularly at page 29) and the local context within Oceania from the Oceania National Olympic Committees.

The conclusion was that a collaborative project would be worked on - to raise funds to deliver a business case in collaboration next year. It was also identified that Martin Ba'Ai Rara, the NOCSI President is on the Oceania Committee for Sports and the Environment.

Our focal point in the Solomons for the SPREP work also kindly offered 2 spaces from sports organisations to come to the LI workshop.

## 2.2. Site visit at Matabai Village / Mataniko Rivermouth

After the sports visit, Judd went with Ramosaea to the Mataniko Rivermouth. Ramosaea has family living there - which meant that we had permission to scout the area organised - albeit at a cost.

It was immediately apparent that the community there is suffering from waste arriving from upstream. It was also clear that the river is being used as ablutions. The village of Matabai is of approximately 500 people and is at an extremely low level of economic development - with



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no sewage solutions and only one tap - which is not providing potable water and costs community members to use.

Key waste issues here are clearly 1.5 litre plastic water bottles and butane canisters from portable stoves.

The community relies upon for potable water almost exclusively. Villagers, including important elders, all supported the idea of an intervention happening here in the future. There were also complaints about the burning of rubbish, which is commonplace. During Judd's trip, a bomb exploded in Honiara - which is a common occurrence - creating a significant risk.

Please see images below highlighting the issues here and the water system. The local language-sign by the tap is explaining that people have to pay for this water.



***Photo 4: Water supply at Matabai village  
(Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)***

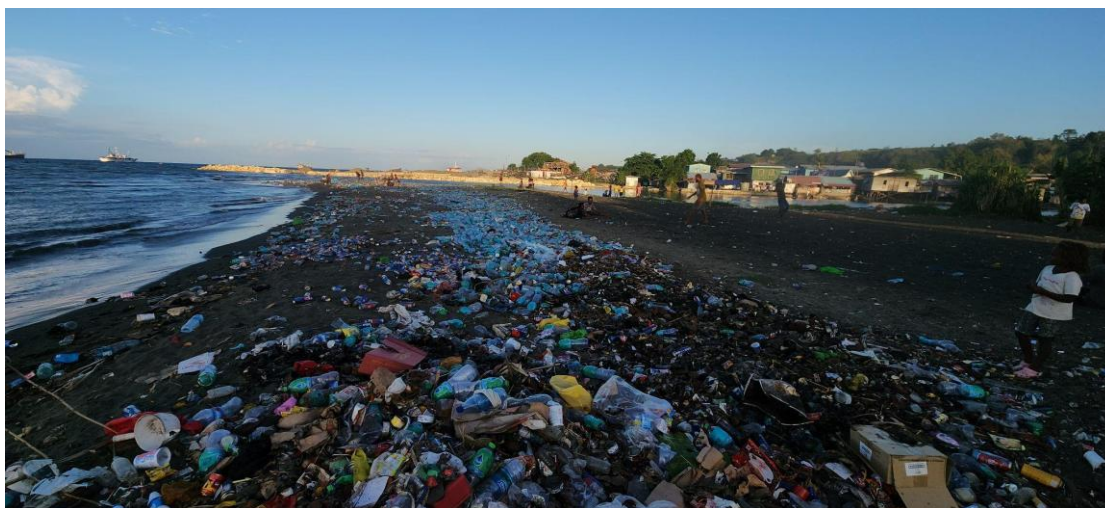


***Photo 3: Mataniko Rivermouth (Credits:  
Sustainable Coastlines)***



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Single-use butane canisters are also commonly used in Honiara. These become a risk of exploding also when discarded improperly. We discussed that with some infrastructure and capacity development, larger, reusable gas bottles and water dispensers being more commonly-available, could provide opportunities to create change.



***Photo 5: Matabai, Mataniko Rivermouth (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)***



***Photo 6: Children from Matabai making a playhouse from butane canisters, Mataniko Rivermouth (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)***



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We also noticed with interest, that despite this being a place with clear challenges - that sport was an activity that generated pleasure for the people. Right next to the rubbish-covered rivermouth were basic volleyball and soccer courts, as pictured below.



Photo 7: Sports at Matabai, Mataniko Rivermouth (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)

### 2.3. Initial Meeting with Tourism Solomons

After the Matabai village / Mataniko visit, Judd and Ramosaea met with Breden Mautoa, Team Leader, Short Haul Markets at the Tourism Solomons office.

We discussed collaborative opportunities and organised to do a presentation for their staff on the day of Judd's flight the following week. Again, the SWAP2 focal point in the Solomon Islands kindly invited a representative from the office to the training session. James Talotuita was the team member who ended up attending.

### 2.4. Scouting Matabai / Mataniko Rivermouth and Mataniko River at Tuvaruhu

Monday 3 November 2025, Julie Pillet from SPREP and Judd travelled to the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECDM) office to meet with Debra Kereseka and Wendy Beti and a to plan out the training session.

They also travelled with Ezekiel Leghuma - the MEDCM focal point for the SWAP2 project, to the location Tuvaruhu community alongside the Mataniko River and the Mataniko Rivermouth to scout for the training locations for LI.

Sites were selected for the training sessions and it was agreed to run an extra session on the final day of Judd's trip at the freshwater site as a means to meet community demand from some passionate locals from the Resilience and Innovation Social Girls Club (RISGC), who are operating a recycling system for plastic bottles being made into bricks.



**Photo 8:** Original freshwater site, Tuvaruhu (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)



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Photo 9: *Original coastal site, Mataniko Rivermouth (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)*

### 3. TRAINING DAY 1 – LITTER INTELLIGENCE CITIZEN SCIENCE WORKSHOP

#### 3.1. Agenda

<b>MARINE LITTER TRAINING</b> <b>Tuesday 4 November, 2025</b> <b>Location: Lawson Tama - Children's Hub, Honiara / Guadalcanal Province / Solomon Islands</b>		
<b>Time (Solomons Time)</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Resource Person</b>
<b>8:30am – 9:00am</b>	Registrations	Julie Pillet, SPREP
<b>9:00am – 11:45am</b>	Theory session - Lead Citizen Scientist theory session (slide-based presentation)	Sam Judd Sustainable Coastlines
<b>11:45am - 1.00pm:</b>	Practical training session - litter survey set up and litter collection activity. Rove Children's Park Beach	Sam Judd Sustainable Coastlines
<b>1.00pm - 1.30pm:</b>	Lunch and refreshments	SWAP Project
<b>1.30pm - 3.00pm:</b>	Auditing session	Sam Judd Sustainable Coastlines

*Table 1: Workshop Agenda – Training Day 1*

#### 3.2. Attendees

25 people attended this training session. They came from a diverse set of organisations and included visitors from both Gizo and Tulagi - who travelled to Honiara for the session. Details of the attendees and organisations are outlined below in Appendix 2.

#### 3.3. Activities

The marine litter training occurred at the Lawson Tama Children's Hub, Honiara and Rove Beachfront Children's Park on how to conduct a marine litter survey and audit.

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The activities conducted during this day were:

- 1) Introduction to the Training, Presentation on the Marine Litter Problem and Litter Intelligence. The PPT Presentation used for this introduction is attached to this report in Appendix 4;
- 2) Hazard identification and control design workshop;
- 3) Setting up of the litter audit and survey area;
- 4) Picking up of the litter from the survey area;
- 5) Litter audit.

These activities are illustrated below:

**Introduction to the Training, Presentation on the Marine Litter Problem and Litter Intelligence**



**Hazard identification and control design workshop**





## SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)

### MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT

#### Setting up of the litter audit and survey area



#### Picking up of the litter from the survey area



#### Litter audit



**Photo 10: Training Day#1 (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines and SWAP2)**

The session on hazard identification was particularly useful - with participants taking a keen eye on both identification and controls. This bodes well for LI to continue in a safe manner in the future.

Participants did an excellent job of the survey.



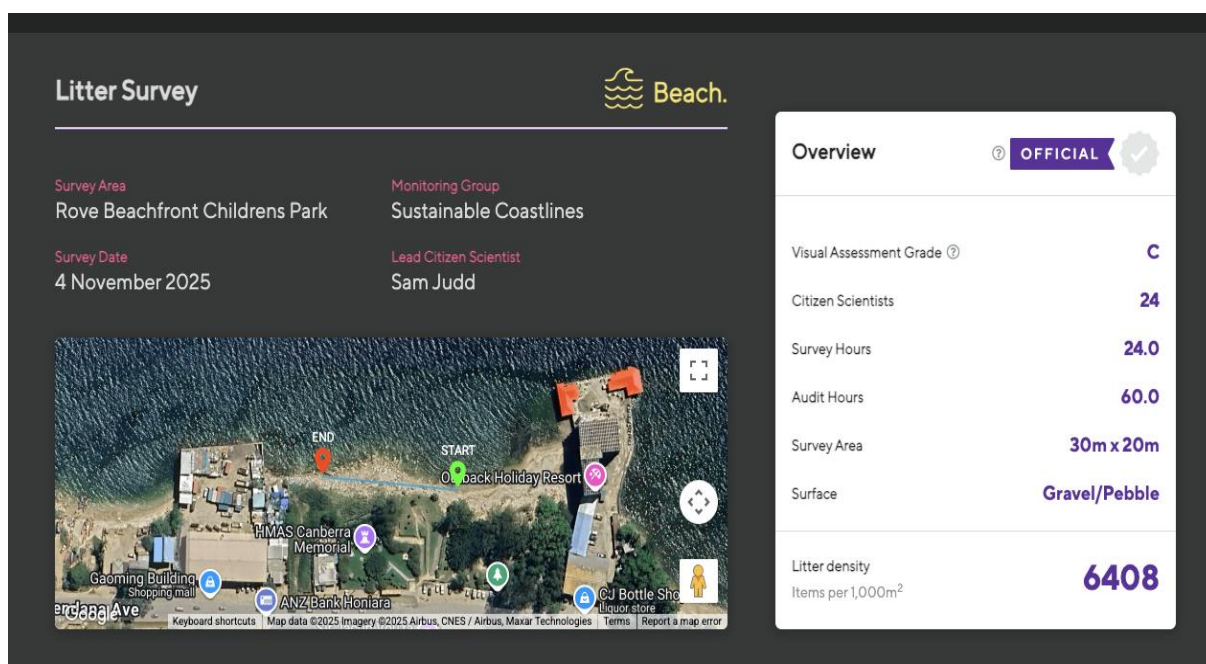
## SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)

### MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT

We then returned to the presentation venue and commenced the audit. There were very large numbers of fragments and items but the team happily got through the work. Participants all stayed well after the allocated time of 3.00pm and we finished at 4.15pm. There were no complaints about this which was a very positive sign.

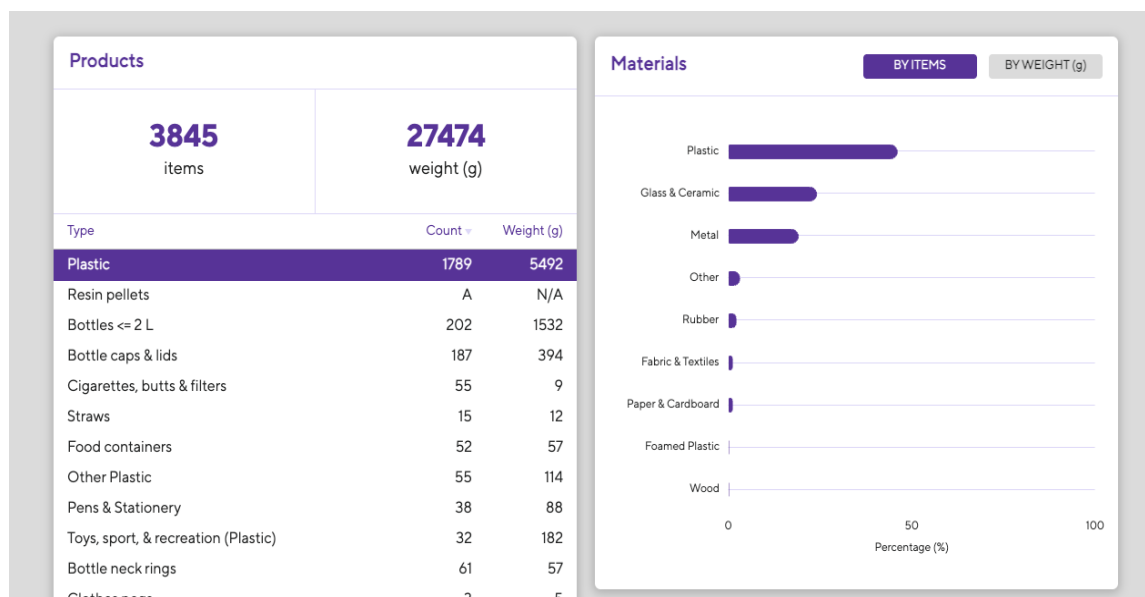
#### 3.4. Results Litter Survey in Rove Beachfront Children's Park

- Results litter survey: <https://litterintelligence.org/data/survey?id=3700>
- Survey Area monitored: 30m x 20m
- Rubbish Volume collected: 160 Litres
- Rubbish Item Count: 3,845
- Rubbish Weight collected: 27.474 Kilograms
- Litter density Rove Beachfront Childrens Park: 6,408 Items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>
- Raw data available in Appendix 5



# SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)

## MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT



**Figure 1: Results of the Litter Survey in Rove Beachfront Children's Park (Source: Litter Intelligence)**

## 4. TRAINING DAY 2 – LITTER INTELLIGENCE FRESHWATER WORKSHOP

### 4.1. Agenda

<b>MARINE LITTER TRAINING</b> <b>Wednesday 5 November, 2025</b> <b><u>Location:</u> Mataniko @ Tuvanuhu - Honiara / Guadalcanal Province /</b> <b>Solomon Islands</b>		
<b>Time (Solomons Time)</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Resource Person</b>
<b>10.00am</b>	Meeting time	Julie Pillet, SPREP Mugabeth Keina, RISGC Sam Judd, SC
<b>10:15am –10:30am</b>	Hazard Identification and Control workshop	Mugabeth Keina, RISGC Sam Judd, SC
<b>10:30am - 11.00am</b>	Setting out river survey	Mugabeth Keina, RISGC Sam Judd, SC
<b>11.00am - onwards</b>	River litter collection and audit	Julie Pillet, SPREP Mugabeth Keina, RISGC

*Table 2: Workshop Agenda – Training Day 2*

### 4.2. Attendees

10 people attended the freshwater session. This included team members from the Resilience and Innovation Social Girls Club (RISGC), MECDM staff, Joe Ramosaea, Julie Pillet and Sam Judd. Details of the attendees and organisations are outlined below in Appendix 3.

### 4.3. Activities

This activity was included as an add-on to the work programme, to assist RISGC to set up a new monitoring location on the Mataniko River, near the base where they collect plastic bottles to create bricks.



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The activities conducted during this day were:

- 1) Facility and Brick visit + Survey Site Selection
- 2) Hazard identification and control design workshop
- 3) Setting up of the litter audit and survey area;
- 4) Picking up of the litter from the survey area;
- 5) Litter audit.

These activities are illustrated below:





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Survey Site Selection



Hazard identification and control design workshop





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**Setting up of the litter audit and survey area**



**Picking up of the litter from the survey area**





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Litter audit



**Photo 11: Training Day#2 (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines and SWAP2)**

On the day, it was decided to change the location of the survey to from the originally-proposed site to another location, due to flooding. This will make it more likely for return surveys to be carried out.

Again, the session on hazard identification was particularly useful - with participants taking a keen eye on both identification and controls. The safety briefing was also carried out by Joanna of the RISGC team.

Judd and Ramosaea had to depart after the survey site was set out to get on a flight. The clean-up and audit were then completed by the RISGC team with support of Julie Pillet.

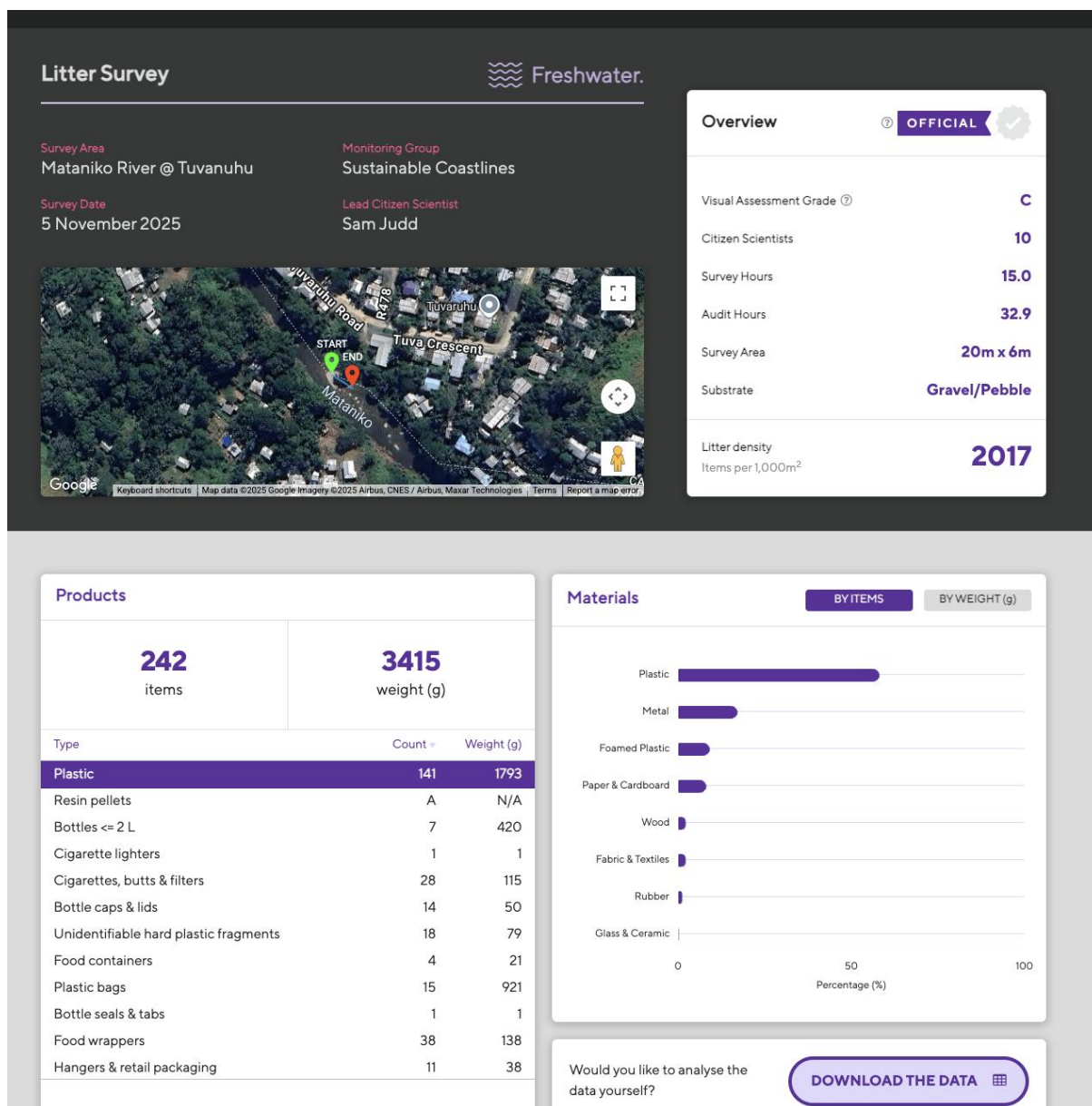
#### 4.4. Results Litter Survey in Mataniko River @ Tuvanuhu

- Results litter survey: <https://litterintelligence.org/data/survey?id=3704>
- Survey Area monitored: 20m x 6m
- Rubbish Volume collected: 70 litres (estimate)
- Rubbish Item Count: 242
- Rubbish Weight collected: 3,415 Grams
- Litter density: 2,017 Items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>
- Raw data available in Appendix 5



## SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)

### MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT



**Figure 2: Results of the Litter Survey in Mataniko River at Tuvanuhu (Source: Litter Intelligence)**

## 5. POST TRAINING WORK CARRIED OUT

### 5.1. Presentation at Tourism Solomons, Honiara

Directly after the river-based training, Judd went to the Tourism Solomons Office and delivered a presentation / workshop with 10 people from Tourism Solomons. This included their senior leadership team, at the office in Honiara.

The slides are below in Appendix 4.

The theme was based around partnerships. It was excellent that James Talotuita from their office had attended the previous days' Rove Children's Park training and audit session too. This provides an opportunity for tourism to be linked to waste management interventions.

There was a strong consensus that interventions for litter reduction need implementation for tourism to develop sustainably.

It was also decided that Tourism Solomons would like to partner with the SWAP project, MEDCM, SPREP and Sustainable Coastlines for initiatives. Images of this session follow.



**Photo 12:** Presentation with Tourism Solomons (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)



**Photo 13:** Brenden Mautua and James Taloutuia with Sam Judd (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)

## 5.2. Dinner with Tourism Solomons, Child Fund NZ and Wildfilm, Auckland, New Zealand

On Sunday 16 November 2025, Sustainable Coastlines hosted a group from the Solomons Tourism marketing team at the Flagship Education Centre in Auckland, New Zealand for dinner and a workshop. This included James Taloutuia who attended our LI workshop in Honiara.

The event was delivered in collaboration with Child Fund NZ, top New Zealand Paediatrician Dr Caroline Hart, TV personality JP Foliaki and multi award-winning filmmaker Mike Bhana Wildfilm.

Child Fund are one of the principal delivery agencies for New Zealand Aid in the Solomon Islands and have committed to bringing clean water to villages in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands. Please see their media release below at Appendix 6 for more detail.

Specialist Maori chefs volunteered, to help make the dinner an incredible experience for all involved.



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We had a feast that showcased some of the best food on offer in New Zealand - all harvested sustainably - mainly through freediving / spearfishing.

A rough cut of the documentary that is being produced about the Childfund project was displayed to the group and we all learned about the project.

We then had an open, roundtable discussion as to what the group could do to help with health, waste minimisation and sustainable development for the Solomon Islands.

It was agreed during this session that:

1. Child Fund and Sustainable Coastlines will collaborate on work in the Solomon Islands going forward. In particular, to use LI to monitor the difference that bringing clean water to Temotu will have on litter.
2. We will set up a working group for the design, delivery and evaluation of projects with a regular meeting. We intend to invite a representative from SPREP to join this group.
3. Tourism Solomons will invest in promotion of sustainable food harvesting / tourism and line it up with work being undertaken on litter moving forward, such as in Temotu.

Please see photos below of the session.



**Photo 14:** *Filmmaker Mike Bhana with crayfish for Tourism Solomons (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)*

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**Photo 15:** Sam Judd and family with kingfish for Tourism Solomons (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)



**Photo 16:** Specialist Māori chefs preparing and tasting the delicacies at the Flagship (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)



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**Photo 17:** Mike Bhana from Wildfilm presenting to the group at the Flagship (Credits: Sustainable Coastlines)



## APPENDICES

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## Appendix 1: Background Documents on Sport and The Environment Opportunities

- Appendix 1a: Sustainability through Sport
- Appendix 1b: Olympic Solidarity in Oceania





INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

# SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH SPORT

IMPLEMENTING THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT'S AGENDA 21 — 2012





## FOREWORDS



### **Jacques Rogge, President International Olympic Committee (IOC)**

Together with its partners, the IOC is committed to promoting sustainable development and respect for the environment in and through sport. Our efforts are driven by two considerations: the first is the impact that a degraded environment can have on sport, and the other refers to the effects that sport – and, in particular, the Olympic Games – can have on the environment, as well as on individuals and communities. Sport has shown its potential to be a catalyst for creating more sustainable, healthy urban and non-urban environments and economies. To this end, the IOC will continue to support and nurture this potential whilst achieving ever greater levels of sustainability.



### **Achim Steiner, Executive Director United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

The Olympic Movement has raised the bar for future sustainable mass spectator events, and the United Nations Environment Programme is delighted and privileged to have taken this journey with the International Olympic Committee.

Our successful partnership carries forward the ambitions of the Rio Earth Summit of 1992 and accelerates the transition towards a more sustainable 21st century. This work has led to a renewed enthusiasm for sustainability and a burgeoning transformation in attitudes, which reaches beyond the Olympic Games to society at large.



INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

Sport and Environment  
Commission

### **The IOC Sport and Environment Commission**

The contribution of the Olympic Movement and of its numerous volunteers must be complementary to the political framework on environmental protection as set up by the governments. Nevertheless, the IOC is firmly convinced that much can be done with limited means. Each step taken to harmonise the development of sport with its environment can, in the long term, make a real difference to the cause of sustainability.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sport presents broad opportunities to promote environmental awareness, capacity building and far-reaching actions for environmental, social and economic development across society. It also can be a means of achieving peace and reconciliation as a fundamental prerequisite for sustainability principles to be shared and applied and here the Olympic Movement plays a key role.

In considering sustainable development through Olympic Movement stakeholders such as the International and National Sports Federations (IFs and NFs respectively); National Olympic Committees (NOCs); Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games Organising Committees (OCOGs and YOCOGs); corporate sponsors; the media, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the public at large, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is well positioned to help build a sustainable future by encouraging a renewal of political commitment, working with major groups and building a global framework for action.

At the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio – the Earth Summit – environmental issues formally moved into the political mainstream. One of the conference key outcomes was the Earth Summit *Agenda 21*, a blueprint for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues into the 21st century.

Striving for environmental excellence runs parallel to achieving distinction in sport. Environmental governance became a structural part of the Olympic framework and thinking. The culmination of this was articulated at the Centennial Olympic Congress (1994) where concern for the environment became the third pillar of Olympism (Olympic Charter, Chapter 1, Rule 2, Paragraph 13) and the role of the IOC, as stated, was:

“to encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly.”

The Charter also states (Chapter 1, Rule 2, Paragraph 14) that it is an IOC responsibility:

“to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries.”

From such early beginnings, subsequent editions of the Olympic Games have delivered innovations that in some cases have been mainstreamed in the development of environmental management systems related to event planning and staging, innovations in design and construction, energy and waste management, preservation of water resources, transport infrastructure and ethical supply chains. Today, the ecological footprint of venues and infrastructure (permanent or temporary) is all the more important as they, together with athletes and spectators, are a key component of organising the Games.

That said, the IOC's determination to deliver sustainability goes beyond the Olympic Games – exemplified by the creation of the Sport and Environment Commission and publication of its IOC Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development (2007), followed by the Olympic Movement's (OM's) *Agenda 21* (1999). More than these is the importance placed on sustainability by the IOC, its principles incorporated within the candidature documentation and technical manual and references contained within the Olympic Charter. The IOC's action programme is one that defines the responsibilities of the OM constituency in implementing sustainable development and environmental governance – a blueprint for how the sporting community can and should adopt more sustainable practices while contributing to the achievement of a greener future.

The Olympic Congress in Copenhagen (2009) recommendations comprised a renewed commitment to promoting sustainability in sport and spreading the message across the Olympic Movement. The IOC has implemented a large number of the recommendations.

In addition, the IOC has pledged its support to help the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education – all by the target date of 2015. In its efforts to contribute, the IOC and the sporting world have worked cooperatively with relevant UN agencies and programmes; the IOC established a cooperative agreement with the UN

Environment Programme (UNEP) in 1994, while it gained official observer status in the UN General Assembly (2009).

To coordinate its diverse activities across the 200+ territories and countries that form the OM family, the IOC has established mechanisms to coordinate and spread its sustainability agenda. The Sport and Environment Commission helps define how sport can champion sustainable development by advising on environmental policies and supporting sustainability initiatives. Projects that raise awareness and build green development capacity are supported through conferences, knowledge sharing, training workshops, toolkits, resource manuals and “good practice” awards.

Activities generated by sport and major sporting events such as the Games can help stimulate the economy and generate investment, jobs and innovations.

In 2012 the international community meets once again in Rio to renew its commitment to sustainable development, assess progress, highlight gaps in the implementation of agreed objectives and reflect on emerging challenges in the context of the current state of the environment. The IOC and the OM are playing an active part in the discussions to help achieve a sustainable future for all.

This document identifies the milestones achieved since 1992 in using sport as a catalyst for promoting positive action and changing attitudes. The OM is steadfast in applying the Olympic ideal of excellence in its drive for sustainability of the environmental, social and economic agenda.





The OM also works to facilitate peace by bringing people together in an environment that celebrates human achievement. By promoting peace, the OM lays the ground for a better, more sustainable future by creating the environment in which sustainable development can take place.

This publication sets out the sum of developments made since the original Rio summit and makes a broad assessment of sustainable development as a whole. Besides looking back, it also casts a look forward to determine the steps that need to be made to involve future generations – today's youth – in the process of working towards greater sustainability.

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## INTRODUCTION

World leaders met in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), otherwise known as The Earth Summit. The Brazil meeting was a watershed moment for humanity that brought environmental and sustainable development issues irrevocably into the global political arena.

Aside from establishing three multilateral environmental agreements (i.e. the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification) the summit resulted in *Agenda 21*, a plan of action for the introduction of sustainable development in the 21st century.

That proposal, as fresh and relevant now as the day it was launched, encouraged national and local political bodies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and citizen groups to recognise that environmental and development concerns are inextricably linked, and that a global partnership for sustainable development would lead to “improved living standards for all, better protected and managed ecosystems and a safer, more prosperous future”.<sup>1</sup>

The Olympic Movement (OM) was one of the first organisations to pick up the UNCED baton. Within six weeks, at the Games of the XXV Olympiad (Barcelona 1992), International Sports Federations (IFs) and National Olympic Committees (NOCs) signed the Earth Pledge, committing to making the Earth a safe place.

This was followed by the IOC's partnership forged in 1994 with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), recognition of the environment as the third pillar of Olympism alongside sport and culture at the Centennial Olympic Congress in the same year and the formation of the IOC's Sport and Environment Commission in 1995.

Olympic Movement founder Baron Pierre de Coubertin was first and foremost an educator who saw sport as a powerful catalyst for social and economic development. He believed sport could bring about “the harmonious development of man” and “the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity”. His thoughts chime with *Agenda 21*'s ethos of responsible development.

It was appropriate therefore that in 1999 the OM adopted *Agenda 21: Sport for Sustainable Development*. Based on the UNCED model, it lays down a clear pathway for sustainable development throughout the sporting world. Stakeholders include IFs and NFs, NOCs, Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (OCOGs) and Youth Olympic Games (YOCOGs), sponsors, government partners, the sporting goods industry, athletes, youth and the media.

By convening the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, 2012) – Rio+20 – the world community considers the current state of the environment and movement towards the introduction of sustainable development. This is a moment to reflect on what progress has been made and what still needs to be done to achieve sustainable development.

1 Earth Summit, Agenda 21, The United Nations Programme of Action from Rio, UN, 1992, <http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/>

Although knowledge of our planet's fragile ecosystems and understanding of humanity's impact on Earth have improved exponentially over the last 20 years, and in spite of technological innovations and growing political agreement on the issue in that period, the state of the environment remains a major cause for concern.

Climate change is real. Overconsumption of natural resources driven by unprecedented economic growth, globalisation and the inexorable rise in world population is clearly not sustainable in the long term. At Rio+20 the world's policymakers reassess our current interpretation of continuous growth.

At the same time the IOC is taking advantage of this global reflection to review how the sporting world has embraced the challenges set out in the OM's *Agenda 21*, and to reaffirm its commitment to implementing measures that will bring sustainability to the forefront.

This publication is a summary of progress made over the past 20 years in the broad area of sustainable development, including environmental stewardship, education and socio-economic development. It also looks forward, assessing what steps need to be taken in sport to achieve radical change, particularly with regard to youth – tomorrow's leaders.

The OM plays a vital role in this aspect. Sport is a key way of communicating with young people to educate them on the benefits of physical activity and the importance of sustainable development. The Olympic Charter states:

“Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example, social responsibility and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.”

This sentiment echoes much that underlies sustainable development.

An example of how the OM blends sport, culture and education is the recent creation of the Youth Olympic Games (YOG) in 2010. The success of this first YOG edition, followed by the first winter edition in Innsbruck in January 2012, demonstrated an effective platform for educating youth through sport.

This report illustrates how far the OM has come since 1992. The OM's constant drive for excellence demonstrates how citizens, organisations, corporations and governments can help create a sustainable future.

It also serves as an invitation for others to cooperate in a spirit of respect, friendship and excellence to work towards responsible development.

Culture and Education Programme (CEP)  
YOG Singapore 2010

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## INTRODUCTION

The environment and sustainable development are inextricably linked. In 1972, the United Nations Conference on Human Development stated:

“Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development.”<sup>2</sup>

Fifteen years later, the Brundtland Commission's report *Our Common Future* defined sustainable development for the first time, as:

“Satisfying the needs of the present generation without compromising the chance for future generations to satisfy theirs.”<sup>3</sup>

In the summer of 1992, when 108 heads of states and delegations from 172 countries<sup>4</sup> joined more than 20,000 NGO activists, along with the IOC, scientists and journalists at the Rio Earth Summit, environmental issues formally moved into the political mainstream. One of the summit's main outcomes was a blueprint for a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development issues into the 21st century.

FIG. 1

Links between Ecosystem Services  
and Human Wellbeing

Source: Living Beyond Our Means:  
Natural Assets and Human Well-being, UN.  
<http://www.maweb.org/documents/document.429.aspx.pdf>

This link was developed further in the 2005 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), which stressed that human needs can only be supplied by a healthy environment, defined as one providing four fundamental types of ecosystem service: supporting, provisioning, regulating, and cultural Figure 1.<sup>5</sup>

- 2 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 4, <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?documentid=97&articleid=1503>
- 3 Our Common Future, Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, <http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>
- 4 UN Conference on Environment and Development 1992 “Earth Summit” <http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>
- 5 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005, <http://www.maweb.org/en/index.aspx>

Over the past two decades, the global community has reached consensus on a number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and environmental goals and targets. While these have taken significant steps in making *Agenda 21* a reality, the state of the global environment continues to deteriorate. The scientific community warns that critical environmental thresholds, which if passed could lead to rapid and irrevocable change, are approaching. In some cases these may already have been passed.<sup>6</sup> As the 3rd Nobel Laureates Symposium advised:

“We are the first generation facing the evidence of global change. It therefore falls upon us to change our relationship with the planet, in order to tip the scales towards a sustainable world for future generations.”<sup>7</sup>

Vancouver, Canada

<sup>6</sup> Global Environmental Outlook 5, UNEP, 2012, [http://www.unep.org/geo/pdfs/GEO5\\_SPM\\_English.pdf](http://www.unep.org/geo/pdfs/GEO5_SPM_English.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> The Stockholm Memorandum, 3rd Nobel Laureates Symposium on Global Sustainability, 2011

## THE OLYMPIC COMMITMENT

At the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, all International (Sports) Federations (IFs) and National Olympic Committees signed the *Earth Pledge*, committing them to contributing towards making the Earth a safe place. That was an extension of the original Olympic Charter, initiated by Pierre de Coubertin in 1894,<sup>8</sup> which states that the goal of Olympism is “To place everywhere sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view of encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity”. While this does not specifically mention the environment, humankind’s harmonious development, peace and human dignity are all highly dependent on the state of the environment, a principle that had been recognised in the UN Conference on the Human Environment Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan that defined principles for the preservation and enhancement of the natural environment and highlighted the need to support people in this process.

The Olympic Movement (OM) articulated its determination to incorporate sustainability principles at the 100th Olympic Congress in 1994 and in the Olympic Charter in 1996.

As is shown in this report, many steps have been taken to meet this commitment – not least the publication of the *Olympic Movement’s Agenda 21* (Chapter 3, Box 2) in 1999, clearly laying out the basic concepts and general actions needed to ensure sustainable development of our planet for the entire OM.<sup>9</sup>

Friendship, respect and excellence are values that guide the work of The OM’s 204 NOCs across five continents and 35 IFs,<sup>10</sup> and these values underpin its determination to ensure sustainable development.

The spirit of **friendship** is vital to an understanding that responsible development is about people everywhere. **Respect** applies equally to people as well as the environment and its natural systems. Friendship and respect are inexorably intertwined with the promotion of peace since it is a pre-requisite for sustainable development in any community. The IOC and the OM strive at all times for **excellence**, well aware of Coubertin’s maxim that “The important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle, the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well”.<sup>11</sup>

Opening Ceremony, Athens 2004

8 Olympic Review, July August 2007

9 The *Olympic Movement’s Agenda 21*, IOC, 1999, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reports/EN/en\\_report\\_300.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reports/EN/en_report_300.pdf)

10 National Olympic Committees, IOC, <http://www.olympic.org/national-olympic-committees> and 35 Sports, IOC, <http://www.olympic.org/sports>

11 Olympic Politics, Christopher R. Hill, (MUP), 1996



As with sporting records, excellence in prioritising sustainable development is a moving target. Comparing the OM's environmental achievement at the Lillehammer Games in 1994 – the first Games at which such concerns were explicitly stated – to the use of renewable energy in Sydney 2000, and the complete transformation of the Lower Lea Valley in London ahead of the 2012 Games. It is clear how far environmental knowledge and expertise have developed in the past 20 years (Chapter 4). Past achievements continue to encourage and motivate others to aim higher and move forward in a spirit of innovation and inspiration.

**Work by the OM complements efforts elsewhere to:**

- Sustain natural resources by encouraging for example water stewardship; sustainable energy and waste management; climate protection; ethical sourcing and promoting sustainable employment
- Protect the health of citizens and the planet's ecosystems
- Meet Olympic Games host countries' international environmental obligations under national, regional and international environmental agreements
- Promote equity
- Improve the quality of life and wellbeing.

The above objectives are manifest in the IOC's decisions to:

- Encourage all Olympic Games applicant and bid cities to work towards minimising the Games' footprint on the environment and use the Games as a catalyst for positive change and innovation, demonstrate the ability to hold carbon-friendly Olympic Games, and host cities to implement policies and actions which achieve these objectives

- Encourage sports federations to develop technical rules that balance their sports requirements with environmental considerations, taking local conditions into account and the need to create sustainable legacies from sports events
- Urge sports organisations at every level to share their expertise, experience and tools in incorporating sustainability principles within their event planning and operations.<sup>12</sup>

Most recently, the OM's commitment to responsible development was renewed at the 2011 IOC World Conference on Sport and the Environment in Doha, Qatar, where the IOC was asked to showcase sport as a catalyst for change and inspiration and towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>13</sup>

12 Progress Report: Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development, 9th World Conference on Sport and the Environment, IOC, 30 April – 2 May 2011, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences\\_Forum\\_and\\_Events/Sport\\_and\\_Environment/Progress\\_Report-9th\\_World\\_Conference\\_on\\_Sport\\_and\\_the\\_Environment\\_Doha\\_2011.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forum_and_Events/Sport_and_Environment/Progress_Report-9th_World_Conference_on_Sport_and_the_Environment_Doha_2011.pdf)

13 Doha Declaration, IOC, 2011

## BOX 1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT (1972 – 2012)

### 1972

The Club of Rome<sup>14</sup> publishes *Limits to Growth*, an analysis expressing concern about the dichotomy of a growing world population and finite natural resources.

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, attended by 119 countries, states that “Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now gravely imperiled by a combination of adverse factors. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must therefore receive importance in planning for economic development”.<sup>15</sup> The conference also establishes the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In a symbolic gesture acknowledging the environment and diversity, NOCs from all over the world planted shrubs brought from their countries in the Munich Olympic park during the XX Olympiad.

### 1987

The UN World Commission on Environment and Development (UNWCED), also known as the Brundtland Commission, publishes its report, *Our Common Future*, which first articulates the concept of sustainable development.

### 1992

The Earth Summit establishes *UN Agenda 21*.

During the Barcelona Games (XXV Olympiad) IFs and NOCs sign the Earth Pledge, committing to making the Earth a safe place.

### 1993

The UN General Assembly adopts Resolution (48/10) proclaiming the year 1994 as the International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture.

### 1994

Lillehammer Winter Olympic Games becomes the first Games to explicitly include environmental considerations.

The IOC and UNEP enter a cooperative agreement.

The Centennial Olympic Congress: Congress of Unity promotes respect for the environment to be one of the Fundamental Principles of the Olympic Charter and calls for The OM and environmental organisations to cooperate and contribute to the education of the sporting world and young people in ecological sustainability.

### 1995

The IOC forms its Sport and Environment Commission to advise on progress in environmental governance and sustainable development.

The first IOC World Conference on Sport and the Environment takes place in Lausanne, Switzerland. Subsequent World Conferences on Sport and the Environment are held biennially.

14 The Club of Rome is an informal association of independent personalities from politics, business and science ([www.clubofrome.org](http://www.clubofrome.org))

15 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Principle 4, op. cit.

BOX 1 CONTINUED

**1996**

The IOC amends the Olympic Charter to establish the environment as the third pillar of Olympism, alongside sport and culture.

**1997**

The IOC publishes the *Manual on Sport and the Environment* focusing on raising awareness and educational campaigns for all members of the Olympic Family. Its aim: to underline the importance of a clean environment and sustainable development, enabling constituents to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

**1999**

The IOC publishes the *Olympic Movement's Agenda 21: Sport for Sustainable Development*.

**2000**

Sydney (XXVII Olympiad) – the Games incorporate environmental thinking into every aspect of the event. The construction of the eco-friendly Olympic Village ends the myth that green technologies for housing at events are too expensive to implement on a large scale.

The IOC publishes the *Be a Champion for the Environment* booklet for Summer Olympic Games, focusing on educational campaigns for members of the Olympic Family and athletes in general on the importance of a green environment.

**2001**

The IOC publishes the “Be a Champion for the Environment” booklet for the Winter Olympic Games.

**2002**

The UN's World Summit on Sustainable Development reaffirms the international community's commitment to the implementation of *Agenda 21* and agrees to focus on “worldwide conditions that pose severe threats to the sustainable development of people, which include: chronic hunger; malnutrition; foreign occupation; armed conflict; illicit drug problems; organised crime; corruption; natural disasters; illicit arms trafficking; trafficking in persons; terrorism; intolerance and incitement to racial, ethnic, religious and other hatreds; xenophobia; and endemic, communicable and chronic diseases, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis”.<sup>16</sup>

The Salt Lake Games are significant in the framework of planting programmes at the venues and “Plant it Green: The Global Trees Race”, which saw more than 100,000 trees planted in Utah and more than two million others throughout the world. The energy recycled from the curling hall's air conditioning unit heated the showers and the bathrooms at the venue. This system used ammonia, which does not destroy the ozone layer.<sup>17</sup>

The IOC forms a partnership with the UN Interagency Task Force Sport for Development and Peace that brings together UN funding, applied programmes and specialised agencies that use sport in their activities.

In addition, the IOC launches the Olympic Games Knowledge Services (OGKS) to ensure effective sharing of acquired knowledge.

16 Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, para 19, World Summit on Sustainable Development, UN, <http://www.un-documents.net/jburgdec.htm>

17 IOC Factsheet on Environment and sustainable Development (July 2009)



BOX 1 CONTINUED

**2004**

Athens (XXVIII Olympiad) improves the transport infrastructure of the city, significantly reducing air pollution and protecting archaeological sites.

**2005**

The IOC publishes the *Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development* guide, developed by the IOC with 35 Olympic International Federations (IFs) to help the Olympic family implement OM Agenda 21 recommendations.

**2006**

The Turin Winter Olympic Games includes the environment in both the lead-up to the event and its legacy. The Organising Committee forms a strategic alliance with UNEP – the first of its kind – to provide support and cooperation in the implementation of environmental projects connected to the Games and its legacy.

**2007**

The IOC receives the UNEP Champion of the Earth Award for its leadership in promoting sustainable development and environmental policies.

**2008**

Ahead of the XXIX Olympiad, Chinese authorities work to improve Beijing's chronic pollution and create a greener city, significantly improving living conditions by creating green belts within the city, renovating polluting infrastructure, using wind and solar power, introducing traffic regulations and reducing home coal consumption.

**2009**

The IOC is granted official observer status by the UN General Assembly (UNGA).

**2010**

An independent Environmental Assessment of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games is published by UNEP.

Vancouver (XXI Winter Olympic Games) sets new standards for sustainable Games. The organising committee creates a sustainability governance model for organisations responsible for delivering large sporting events. It also introduces an integrated Sustainability Management and Reporting System (SMRS) to foster organisation-wide, cross-functional responsibility and public accountability for performance on sustainability commitments and objectives.

The inaugural Summer Youth Olympic Games are celebrated in Singapore, focusing on culture and values education, complementing an international multi-sport event.

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) event organisers' sector supplement is published after a two-year effort which was supported by the IOC and benefited from the expertise of the Vancouver 2010 and London 2012 organisers.

**2012**

The first Winter Youth Olympic Games are celebrated in Innsbruck, Austria, with young athletes from more than 60 nations, all of whom also participate in the Culture and Education Programme (CEP) designed to raise awareness of well-being and healthy living, social responsibility and environmental issues – core Olympic values.

BOX 1 CONTINUED

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), Rio+20 is convened to “secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, assess the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, and address emerging challenges”.<sup>18</sup>

London (XXX Olympiad) is the first summer host city to embed sustainability from the outset, with planning, building and sourcing built around WWF/BioRegional’s “One Planet Living” concept – that is, living within our environmental means.

The ISO 20121 international standard to help event organisers to map the economic, environmental and social impacts of event organisation is launched. The OM is a key player in its development.

London 2012 - Velodrome

18 Rio+20, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, <http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/about.html>

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## INTRODUCTION

Sport is a positive force in terms of health and recreation, and provides social benefits for billions of participants; however it has a simultaneous impact on the natural world. The Centennial Olympic Congress (Paris, 1994) called for the inclusion of a provision in the Olympic Charter underlining the necessity of preserving the environment while improving its interaction with sport.

Building ecological consideration into all aspects of Olympism is not an easy task. Our understanding of environmental issues is constantly developing. Despite our advanced understanding of climate change, global emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> rocketed by almost 40% between 1990 and 2009 as the global population increased.<sup>19</sup> However, during this period our ability to source renewable or carbon neutral energy improved and crucially became more economically attractive.

Governance limits are a consideration. The IOC leads the OM, sets broad guidelines, offers guidance and coordinates the activities of NOCs, IFs, OCOGs and host cities, but imposing strict environmental standards is not yet a realistic option particularly when varying levels of environmental needs, awareness, protection, legislation and capacity across nations are taken into account.

What the IOC can do is to make clear its commitment to sustainability and offer advice, guidance and support, while promoting exchange of best practices and case studies among its constituents and invoking its core value of striving for constant improvement.

The Sport and Environment Commission advises the IOC Executive Board on the OM's policy to encourage environmental protection and support sustainable development, as well as supporting relevant IOC programmes and activities through its members.

## INTRODUCING SUSTAINABILITY TO THE SPORTING WORLD

One of the first actions of the IOC Sport and Environment Commission was the publication of the *Manual on Sport and the Environment* (1997), which demonstrated the links between sport and the environment and made practical suggestions for improving environmental performance in sport. This was followed by the OM's *Agenda 21* (Box 2).

Sport providing recreation and social benefits – Lusaka, Zambia

<sup>19</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Fuel Combustion, IEA, 2011 <http://www.iea.org/co2highlights/co2highlights.pdf>

## **BOX 2 THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT'S AGENDA 21** <sup>20</sup>

The starting point for *The Olympic Movement's Agenda 21* is that national approaches and policies on sports and environment should recognise that athletes need a healthy environment in which to train and perform at their optimum, specifically requiring:

- Basic air quality standards to ensure that the air we and our athletes breathe does not impair our health
- Basic water quality standards to ensure that the water we drink and the rivers and lakes we use for swimming, fishing and rowing does not impair our health
- Basic food and nutrition standards to ensure everyone has access to adequate and healthy food
- Adequate green space and facilities for sports and recreation, especially in densely populated and fast growing urban slums throughout the world.

In addition, the document embraces the three tenets of sustainable development.

### **Improving socioeconomic conditions by:**

- Promoting values of Olympism and its action on behalf of sustainable development, fostering stronger international cooperation for sustainable development, combating exclusion

- Working to change consumer habits
- Ensuring health protection
- Improving human habitat and settlements
- Integrating the concept of sustainable development into sports policies.

### **Conservation and management of natural resources by:**

- Ensuring all actions of the OM respect the environment and encourage sustainable development
- Ensuring the protection of conservation areas, the countryside, the cultural heritage and natural resources as a whole
- Encouraging the best possible use of sports facilities, keeping them in good condition and improving them by increasing safety and reducing their environmental impact
- Sourcing sports equipment which is environment-friendly
- Reducing energy consumption; encouraging the use of renewable energy, sources and energy savings, and encouraging access to renewable and non-polluting energy sources for areas without such power supplies
- Working to make accommodation and catering arrangements for major sports events become exemplars of sustainable development
- Protecting water reserves and preserve the quality of natural waters; minimising activities that could pollute water resources, including waste waters generated by sports activities

<sup>20</sup> *Olympic Movement's Agenda 21*, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reports/EN/en\\_report\\_300.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reports/EN/en_report_300.pdf)

**BOX 2 CONTINUED**

- Minimising all forms of pollution, including noise pollution, and promoting community programmes for the management and recycling of wastes
- Opposing any practice – especially any sporting practice – that gives rise to unnecessary or irreversible contamination of air, soil or water; or jeopardises biodiversity or endangers plant or animal species; or contributes to deforestation or is prejudicial to land conservation.

**Strengthening the role of major groups including:**

- Advancing the role of women
- Promoting the role of young people
- Recognising and promoting indigenous people and communities.

Vancouver 2010, Canada  
Olympic Village





While many of the ideas set out in the OM's *Agenda 21* require commitment and action from governments and major sporting bodies, their viability is not solely a concern of institutions. The general principles and plans are relevant to grassroots organisations and individuals. Indeed the participation of informed and involved citizens across the sports community is essential to the successful implementation of the agenda.

The IOC's 2005 *Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development* builds on the agenda by suggesting practical initiatives to participants and spectators alike, and providing an easy way for sporting bodies to understand the global need for environmental protection in diverse geographical, socio-economic, cultural and sports contexts.

The guide analyses the impact that athletes and various sports – from indoor disciplines to large outdoor competitions and winter sports – have on the environment, drawing on the latest eco-thinking.

The guide was prepared for use by all the members of the Olympic Movement, from the largest and most developed entities to the smallest organisations, all the way down to the individual level. It is designed for a public which is not necessarily equipped with a specific expertise in environmental issues, and aims to provide basic tools to identify problem areas, establish priorities and find appropriate responses to issues stemming from the relationship between sport and the environment.

## EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY AND LEGACY WITHIN THE OLYMPIC GAMES PROJECT

Staging an event as complex as the Olympic Games has a significant impact on the host city. However, as IOC President Jacques Rogge explains: "Every city that hosts the Olympic Games becomes a temporary steward of the Olympic Movement. This is a great responsibility and also a great opportunity, each creating a unique set of environmental, social and economic legacies that can change a community, a region, and a nation for ever".<sup>21</sup>

Prior to Sydney 2000 each host city effectively started work with a blank canvas; there was no transfer of knowledge from one OCOG to the next.

Although different cities have distinct administration and legal structures, not to mention diverse public attitudes to green issues, the IOC felt that the Sydney Games organisers' knowledge and experience should be made available to their successors. That led to the establishment of the IOC's Olympic Games Knowledge Management programme (OGKM).

This transfers a range of education, management, and consulting tools and services to candidate cities and organising committees. To ensure the transfer of all valuable, relevant insight gained in preparing to host the Games, OGKM collects best practices, facts and figures, lessons and recommendations from current and future OCOGs/YOCOGs.

<sup>21</sup> Values, Partnership and Legacy: Cornerstones of the Olympic Movement, Dr. Jacques Rogge, 2007, [http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/UserFiles/File/Events/FY08%20Events/11\\_November%2007%20Events/Rogge%20Chicago%20speech,%20v10%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.thechicagocouncil.org/UserFiles/File/Events/FY08%20Events/11_November%2007%20Events/Rogge%20Chicago%20speech,%20v10%20FINAL.pdf)

Furthermore, the IOC created the Olympic Games Impact (OGI) studies, which help organisers understand and quantify potential impacts hosting an Olympic Games has on the host city or region.

While Turin was the first OCOG to partly apply the OGI study and Beijing was the first Olympic city to benefit from such a study, all host cities are now required to participate.

So how does it work?

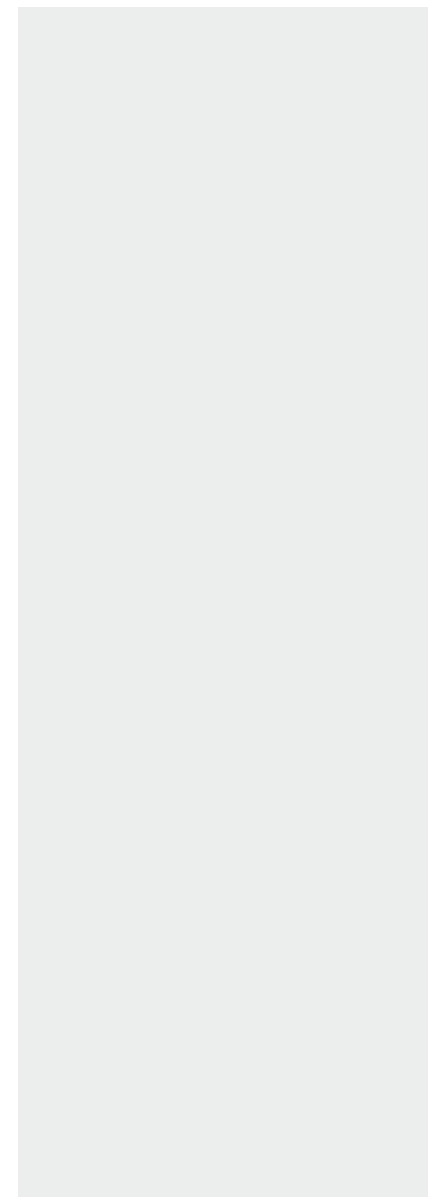
The primary objectives of the OGI study are:

- Measure and understand the impact of the Olympic Games in a Host City, its region and country
- Help bidding cities and Olympic organisers identify potential legacies in order to maximise the benefits of their Olympic Games
- Enable the IOC to create a relevant and useful knowledge base of the impacts and legacy of the Games.

The OGI study is part of a wider IOC Olympic Games sustainability framework which promotes a combined application of sustainability management systems with the need to monitor and assess impacts and ultimately to use credible reporting tools.

The scope of the OGI study covers the three recognised spheres of sustainable development, i.e. economic, socio-cultural and environmental. Within this context, the study contains mandatory thematic topics such as air and water quality, new and improved infrastructure, energy, and social inclusivity. Each thematic topic is broken down into targeted focus areas for which data is to be collected, monitored and analysed.

The OGI study covers a period of twelve years. The period encompasses the two years prior to the Host City election and continues three years post-Games. Five territorial notions are proposed to cover the geographical areas affected by the planning and staging of the Olympic Games. They are: (1) World, (2) Country, (3) Region, (4) City and (5) Olympic sites.



### BOX 3 KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Through advanced tools and processes such as the OGKM programme and the OGI studies, the IOC supports OCOGs during their Olympic lifecycle, from bid to dissolution. It provides extensive educational material and service from continual knowledge-building capacity, through technical manuals to ad-hoc workshops.

For their part, OCOGs are expected to fully participate in the IOC's knowledge transfer activities, first by benefitting and learning, later by contributing new and updated information and knowledge.

Sochi, the Host City of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in Russia, provided their initial OGI Report in 2010 and the second in 2012. These reports highlighted economic effects and benefits brought about by the Games, such as additional businesses being formed and construction and employment opportunities, which have had a positive impact on the local economy. Social developments' including an improved sporting infrastructure that has led to more grassroots sports participation, a better focus on volunteering and changes in attitudes to disabled people have also been assessed by the reports. Lastly, the studies indicated that there has been an increased awareness of green standards being used in Olympic construction and the improved waste management in Sochi.

Bergisel, YOG Innsbruck – Austria



In 2009, UNEP published an independent assessment of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games environmental performance and made recommendations for future editions of the Games and for other major sporting events.

The study was broadly complimentary, concluding that “Increased awareness of environmental issues in China, particularly among Beijing residents and businesses, is a powerful legacy of these Games”.<sup>22</sup>

**Recommendations included:**

- Promotion of water management strategies/technologies
- Encouraging future host cities to invest in innovative approaches in energy-efficient design and water-saving technologies, and the adoption of eco-friendly purchasing policies for games-related construction
- Offering assistance to the IOC and other sport organisations in compiling climate neutrality standards
- Suggesting that selection criteria for future sponsors and OCOG partners include mandatory or baseline environmental requirements and that future OCOGs develop mandatory environmental guidelines for suppliers, merchandisers, caterers and accommodation.

The IOC endorsed the need for lasting benefits accruing from Games both for the benefit of sports and for the wider community, saying organisers should: “Plan with long-term legacy in mind, thinking about the legacy use in 30 years’ time and not just the period immediately after the Games”.<sup>23</sup>

OCOGs and their delivery partners are increasingly embracing the use of national and international event organisation and construction standards. Turin 2006 was the first OCOG to

gain International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) certification and to use the European Union’s Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) management tool, which allows organisations to evaluate, improve and report on their environmental performance.<sup>24</sup>

Vancouver 2010 was the first Olympic host city to ensure that their purpose-built competition venues and athletes’ accommodation were rated by Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), an initiative of the US Green Building Certification Institute, which covers design, both interior and exterior, construction, maintenance and neighbourhood development.<sup>25</sup>

The evolving work of the IOC and OCOGs has brought about this year the launch of ISO 20121 – an International Sustainable Event Management System Standard that will change significantly the way events around the world perceive their economic, environmental and social impact.

London’s commitment to staging a sustainable 2012 Games was the immediate catalyst for the creation of the standard, developed using the expertise of event industry representatives from more than 30 countries. In launching ISO 20121, the Chair of ISO/PC 250 explained that the new standard would support business, cultural and sport events around the world “to work in a new way and consider sustainability at every point in the planning and delivery of the event” and added: “This standard has the potential to create a sustainable event industry – a significant legacy from the Olympic Movement and Olympic host cities”.<sup>26</sup>

22 Independent environmental assessment: Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, UNEP, 2009, [http://www.unep.org/publications/search/pub\\_details\\_s.asp?ID=4018](http://www.unep.org/publications/search/pub_details_s.asp?ID=4018)

23 Final report of the IOC coordination commission: games of the XXIX Olympiad Beijing 2008, IOC, 2008, <http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reports/EN/Br-Beijing-ENG-web.pdf>

24 EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/index_en.htm)

25 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, <http://www.leed.net/>

26 ISO to develop sustainable event standard in run-up to 2012 Olympics, Press Release Ref. 1281, 5 January 2010, <http://www.iso.org/iso/pressrelease.htm?refid=Ref1281>

## EXCHANGING IDEAS

Biennial conferences are organised by the IOC on Sport and the Environment, in conjunction with Olympic Solidarity and the respective IOC Commission. These bring together representatives and partners of the OM as well as governments, international and NGOs, industry, businesses, research institutes and the media.

The conferences assess the progress being made in the field of sustainable development by members of the OM and provide an opportunity to exchange knowledge, as well as encouraging cooperation to further the development of environmental policies for sport.<sup>27</sup>

The IOC World Conference on Sport and Environment in Doha in 2011 stressed the important role of youth in the promotion of environmentally sound development. The *Doha Declaration*<sup>28</sup> recommended that the IOC and NOCs “develop and support educational programmes for young people on the environment and sustainable development” and that NOCs “consider promoting and supporting initiatives that engage young people, particularly in under-privileged communities, in sustainable development activities”.<sup>29</sup>

27 “From Plan to Action” for a better environment, IOC News, 5 June 2007, <http://www.olympic.org/news?articleid=54826>

28 Doha Declaration, op. cit.

29 Ibid.

## **BOX 4 PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The Fifth World Conference on Sport and the Environment (Torino, 2003) set out eight steps that remain key to ensure that the OM and the sports community conduct sport and leisure activities in an environmentally sustainable manner. These steps, detailed below, continue to guide the OM today.

### **Sport as a Tool for Sustainable Development and Solidarity**

- Toolkits should be created for NOCs in developing countries to assist them in developing opportunities to promote sustainable development, and in developing appropriate action plans to address their particular priorities and challenges
- The IOC Sport and Environment Commission, through the Olympic Solidarity programmes should assist NOCs in the formulation and implementation of sport and environmental projects
- The IOC and partners should develop and produce guidelines for feasible projects at the national level
- Sport should be used in addressing other social and economic priorities such as the fight against poverty and the spread of HIV/AIDS, and in the promotion of social justice, human well-being and gender equality.

### **The Role of Athletes**

- Maximise the effective role of athletes and organisations in education and awareness, by promoting and communicating the importance of sustainability and protection of the environment
- Encourage athletes to act as role models and take part in communicating green messages to the community.

### **Events Collaboration at Community Level**

- Effective partnerships between organisers and both local and national authorities, and civil society from the outset are essential for the environmental success of any sports event
- The role of athletes as role models in establishing such collaboration should be developed to promote a safe and healthy environment.

### **Sustainable Venue Design**

- Respect for the environment in venue design is an integral part of the sustainable development legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games
- Sustainable development must embrace the interaction of all members of the local community with their improved environment.



BOX 4 CONTINUED

**Environmental Legacy**

- Organising Committees must build strong relationships with all stakeholders (including the community, local authorities and the private sector)
- Transfer of knowledge must take place from city to city and remain active beyond the Games.

**Marketing Partnerships for Sport and the Environment**

- As the environment has become a very important element in society and in the Olympic portfolio, the Olympic Games can offer a unique opportunity to showcase environmentally-friendly projects and raise sponsors' environmental profiles
- It is critical to ensure service providers and sponsors endorse the environmental policy and fully support it from early stages of planning to avoid problems later
- Close communication between the organiser (rights holder) and the sponsors is essential in order to make the most of opportunities to build a strong environmental programme and to profile more sustainable products and services.

**Measuring Event Sustainability**

- Integrating environmental, social and economic information streams into management accounts and decision-making processes is fundamental for a positive legacy of every Olympic Games
- In this context the further development of the IOC's Olympic Games Impact (OGI) project is relevant to the overall sustainability of sporting events.

**“Greening” Products and Services**

- The strongest results are achieved when sustainability is emphasised and promoted throughout the entire “product chain” of supplies, products and services that are associated with a sports event and facilities.
- Organisers must clearly define and communicate, both internally and externally, their sustainable objectives and priorities. Appropriate guidance and decision-making systems should be put in place to lead all partners (notably suppliers of all products and services) towards a strong performance in these areas
- The green procurement policies and tools must be disseminated to all public authorities and other partners.

The IOC also organises continental and regional seminars that address specific issues related to individual regions under the theme “Think globally, Act locally”. These forums provide a platform for NOCs to exchange ideas and share experiences on initiatives implemented by NOCs and their Sport and Environment Commissions, to identify major issues to be resolved and to secure commitment on relevant measures and actions to implement at a national level.

Participants also learn how sport can support national environmental institutions and their governments.

#### **The forums promote:**

- Advocacy, by generating greater awareness of the environment and sustainable development and their links to sport
- Information sharing, through increasing knowledge of action by the sporting community, model projects, potential financial resources and partners, and explaining how to access Olympic Solidarity for sport and environment funding
- Action plan design, through helping their development and defining implementation processes
- Networking, by helping develop partnerships between sporting and other organisations linked to the environment.

#### **Participating NOCs are asked to:**

- Prepare sport and environment action plans that address the environment in its wider interpretation, encompassing sustainability, gender equality and human development and specifically targeting youth, athletes and the media
- Use the Olympic Solidarity World Programmes by submitting sport and environment projects to be implemented in their respective countries.<sup>30</sup> The Olympic Solidarity World

Programmes offer the NOCs assistance adapted to the level of their athletes and the type of competitions for which they are preparing.<sup>31</sup>

Within the context of the conference programme, seminar delegates are introduced and trained in assessment and sustainability tools such as the *Sustainable Sport and Event Toolkit* (SSET) and ISO 20121. SSET aims to give sports organisations the tools required to incorporate sustainability organisationally and to plan and execute sustainable sports events. It is in part a VANOC legacy and the IOC is its Principal Supporting Partner.<sup>32</sup>

Recent seminars included the 2009 IOC Continental Seminar for the 17 NOCs of Oceania, at which the SSET toolkit was introduced and the specific issues of small island developing states (SIDS) addressed. The 2012 Continental Seminar for the 49 European NOCs, held in Wroclaw, Poland, included interactive training with practical exercises in:

- Identifying sustainability issues relevant to a participant's specific situation
- Gaining an understanding of how to use ISO 20121 to start working in a way that considers social, economic and environmental impact

Participants ended by identifying potential case study topics on issue identification and made a commitment to contributing to information sharing using the “case study” approach.

30 Progress Report: Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development - Eighth IOC World Conference on Sport & Environment Vancouver, Canada, 29-31 March 2009, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences\\_Forum\\_and\\_Events/Sport\\_and\\_Environment/Progress\\_Report1-WCSE-Innovation\\_and\\_Inspiration-Vancouver-2009.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forum_and_Events/Sport_and_Environment/Progress_Report1-WCSE-Innovation_and_Inspiration-Vancouver-2009.pdf)

31 Olympic Solidarity World Programmes <http://www.olympic.org/content/the-ioc/commissions/olympic-solidarity/world-programmes/>

32 Sustainable Sport and Environment Toolkit, Inspired by Vancouver 2010 (<http://www.podium.ac.uk/news/view/142/sustainable-sport-and-event-toolkit-inspired-by-vancouver-2010>)

## BOX 5 IOC SPORT AND ENVIRONMENT AWARD

At the recent 9th World Conference on Sport and Environment (Doha 2011), outstanding contributions to the promotion of a healthy environment and the introduction of sustainable development are honoured through the Sport and Environment Awards.

These are given to individuals, groups and organisations that have shown particular initiative or taken action to drive environmental or sustainability efforts and projects within their own communities. One award is given for each of the five continents.

### Award Categories

- Design and/or construction of sport facilities
- Protection and enhancement of biodiversity or cultural heritage through sport
- Environmental education or raising sports community awareness on environmental and sustainability issues
- Management of sport events, facilities or clubs
- Media coverage and production of material to promote sustainability in sport
- *Agenda 21* initiatives, incorporating sustainable sport practices.



The IOC Sport and Environment Award  
– Trophy



## OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

Olympic Solidarity's aim is to organise support for all NOCs,<sup>33</sup> particularly those with the greatest needs.<sup>34</sup> While this is largely focused on the development of sport – helping committees to reinforce their structure and support athletes – the OS sport and environment programme protecting the environment is an attitude inseparable from sport and culture.

The programme encourages NOCs to include environmental considerations in their policies and helps them undertake activities in this field, using sport as a tool for green development. It enables NOCs to send delegates to IOC conferences on sport and the environment, as well as regional and continental seminars, the principal aim of which is to help NOCs with the implementation of strategies and actions in this field.

It also empowers NOCs to set up and carry out national initiatives linking sport and the environment such as national seminars, targeted awareness campaigns, sporting events and clean-up campaigns at sports venues and infrastructures.<sup>35</sup>

Olympic Solidarity supports the growing number of Sport for All activities, helping NOCs to promote sport and the practice of physical activities at all levels of society. NOCs wishing to develop individual initiatives are enabled to organise national Sport for All pursuits such as Olympic Day, awareness campaigns, programmes aimed at target groups, seminars or training.<sup>36</sup>

33 Olympic Solidarity: Creation and Development, IOC, 2006, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions\\_PDFfiles/creation\\_development\\_en.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/creation_development_en.pdf)

34 The Mission of Olympic Solidarity: <http://www.olympic.org/olympic-solidarity-commission>

35 Where The Action Is: 2009-2012 Quadrennial Plan, Olympic Solidarity, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/PDF\\_files\\_0807/os\\_2009\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/PDF_files_0807/os_2009_2012_en.pdf)

36 Ibid.

## BOX 6 2011 OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY KEY FIGURES\*

- **208** individual NOC initiatives across six programmes
- **59** NOCs received assistance to participate in the 9th World Conference on Sport and the Environment and the 14th World Sport for All Congress
- **22** NOCs attend IOC Continental Seminar on Women and Sport
- **135** NOCs attend IOC Continental Seminar on Sport and the Environment.

\*Provisional figures

Sport and Education Programme,  
Osire, Namibia

## OLYMPIC LEGACY

The IOC works to ensure that all stakeholders in the planning of the Games consider the impacts of their actions and policies and make best use of the opportunities that come from hosting the Games and, to a lesser but still important extent, bidding for an Olympic Games.

To make the most of these opportunities and identify and mitigate risk for bid cities, the IOC advocates the consideration of the following principles:

- The delivery of a positive and sustainable legacy requires early planning and long-term vision
- A host city, region or country does not have to wait until after its Games to reap the benefits of Olympic legacy
- Early involvement and direction from urban planners is crucial to ensure Olympic infrastructure is aligned with the city's long-term urban planning needs and objectives
- Legacy objectives must be realistic. Managing expectations is crucial for a bidding city and subsequent OCOGs as the Games cannot address all of the challenges that a host city or country faces
- Long-term legacies must be permanently locked into existing institutions such as public authorities and businesses. These organisations will exist after the Games and can oversee legacy planning to fruition
- There must be clear delineation of roles and responsibilities in planning, design and implementation and ongoing management and operations

- Legacy objectives should be communicated and shared with the Host City and country's inhabitants to encourage public engagement and support. Communications should be developed and shared regularly
- Where there is potential for a particular action to have both a positive and negative legacy – for example a new venue having a positive sport legacy but a negative environmental legacy – decisions should be made taking the city's overall needs and priorities into account
- Flexibility is recommended in planning and implementation as objectives can evolve and be affected by external events and decisions.

In tracing the development of environmental and sustainability thinking and action across the OM ([Chapter 4](#)) there are many examples of the positive legacy provided by the Games in terms of socio-economic, environmental and physical development. Many are tangible; however there are less quantifiable benefits. Barcelona's former Mayor Jordi Hereu summed it up, saying: "There was also something intangible which was the pride given to the people of Barcelona".

Legacies can also be delivered by unsuccessful candidate cities. Over the years, bid cities have tried to use the passion and commitment created through the bidding stage to develop and implement initiatives that have a legacy irrespective of the outcome of their bid.



## **BOX 7** OLYMPIC LEGACIES WITHOUT THE GAMES

### **Improving City Infrastructure**

The New York City bid to host the 2012 Games sought to use the Olympic Games as a catalyst for developing facilities and infrastructure with lasting value for the city. NYC2012 formulated a plan focused on seven underdeveloped areas: the Far West Side of Manhattan, Brooklyn's East River Waterfront, Long Island City in Queens, Flushing in Queens, Harlem, the South Bronx, and Downtown Brooklyn.

Despite being unsuccessful in their Olympic candidature, their comprehensive plans were approved. A major re-zoning has been achieved, affordable housing is under construction, public transport has been improved and new parks and other new infrastructure and amenities are under way. Four of the sport facilities that were to be part of the Olympic Plan have either been completed or are under construction.

### **New Neighbourhoods**

Redeveloping the ex-industrial Hammarby Sjöstad area of Stockholm formed part of the city's bid for the 2004 Summer Olympic Games. Although the bid failed, it provided enough momentum for the regeneration to continue, resulting in a pilot for environmentally friendly housing in a city where housing demand is high. When complete there will be 11,000 apartments, new transport links, leisure facilities and green public spaces. To date 6,600 homes have been built, transforming the area into a neighbourhood popular with young families.

### **Improving environmental standards**

Sion in Switzerland mounted bids in 2002 and 2006 for the Olympic Winter Games and used the bids to drive a series of

sustainability initiatives. At the time, the Canton of Valais allowed development with little consideration given to the application of Swiss federal standards. As a result, the bids had the effect of raising awareness of responsible development and green issues and contributed to the result of a 2008 referendum which saw citizens maintain the right of environmental groups to delay the issuance of permits on projects that do not meet the national environmental regulations.

### **Improving participation**

Manchester in the UK missed out twice on the Games but fulfilled a bid pledge by building the National Cycling Centre. This arena is in constant use both by amateurs and professional athletes. The centre runs a wide programme of activities for all levels of ability and offers sessions to anyone who wants to try cycling.

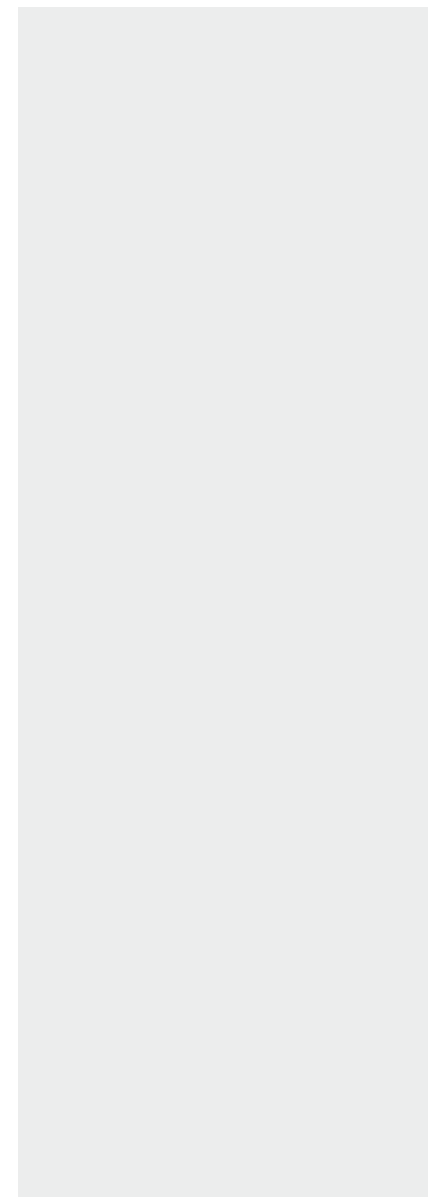
### **Benefits regardless of a successful bid**

Chicago in the US decided early on there would be a legacy element to its bid for the 2016 Summer Games, regardless of whether it was successful. The result was the creation of World Sport Chicago (WSC), which introduces children to Olympic and Paralympic sports and links them to National Governing Bodies (NGBs) of sport. Five years on, WSC has worked with more than 30,000 youngsters, introducing them to new sports, providing coaching and a scholarship programme for young people who demonstrate a commitment to Olympic values, and B.A.M. (Becoming a Man).

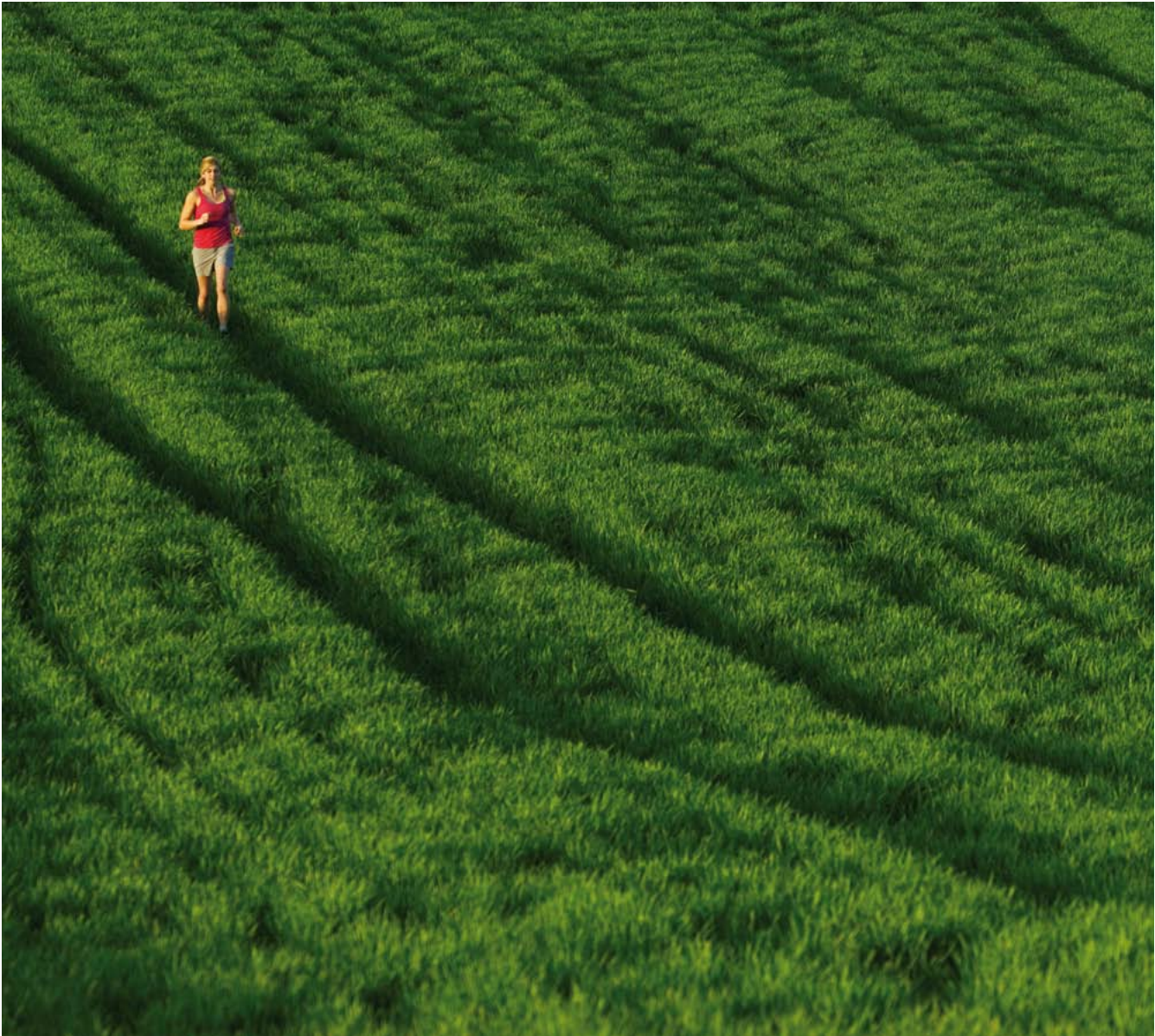
The WSC means that at-risk young men have been provided with a safe environment where discipline, responsibility and work ethic are promoted to reduce their exposure to violence and promote positive outcomes.

## CONCLUSION

Through the Olympic Games Knowledge Management (OGKM) framework, Olympic Solidarity World Programmes and using evaluation methods such as the Olympic Games Impact study, we can clearly see how the IOC provides support for grass roots initiatives, bid cities and Games organisers around the world to ensure Games have a minimum environmental impact and a positive legacy on residents of host cities. Moreover, the regeneration and upgraded facilities enjoyed even by residents of host cities whose bids are unsuccessful, illustrate how a body such as the IOC can be influential in promoting and managing sustainable development in sport and beyond the immediate world of the Games.



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## INTRODUCTION

Sustainability is a continuous project, and promoting its widespread adoption is a process that began for the OM by encouraging the implementation of modest green actions. This section illustrates how the OM's responsible development performance in the context of staging Olympic Games has evolved over the 20 years since the 1992 Earth Summit.

## LILLEHAMMER 1994

Environmental issues first surfaced in the planning and construction for the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway. As the OCOG stated, Norwegians have a strong culture of affiliation to nature, steeped in historical traditions, brought into sports and recreational activities. They also have a powerful environmental lobby backed by public opinion.

Together with Olympic sponsors, Norway's established environmental lobbies and local residents strongly pressed the Lillehammer Olympic Organising Committee (LOOC) to take full account of environmental issues such as the integrity of a bird sanctuary, deforestation and air pollution. LOOC quickly realised that the development of a collaborative action plan could transform the Games into an environmental showcase. Venues were built where possible with local materials, ski runs were redesigned to avoid having an impact on virgin forests, and spectators used millions of recyclable plates and utensils.

## NAGANO 1998

Building on the 1994 Games, a number of green activities and strategies were employed by organisers and sponsors, including use of low-emission vehicles, natural gas vehicles, electric cars and hybrid buses; recyclable printer cartridges and wrapping materials and the introduction of recycling boxes at Olympic venues and throughout the host city.

## SYDNEY 2000

"We all share the same sun, the same dream, the same earth, the same air" – so ran Sydney's 1993 official bid song, setting a green theme in its application for the 2000 Olympic Games. However, the planning, delivery and legacy of these Games went further. According to the Sydney Organising Committee (SOCOG) "we weren't just about minimising environmental losses, rather, we set out to see how we could benefit the environment into the future".<sup>37</sup>

The core of the SOCOG environment programme was the green regeneration of the major Olympic site at Homebush Bay, formerly home to abattoirs, factories and an industrial dump. The organisers developed the 450 ha Millennium Parklands, including a 50 ha aboriginal forest and 40 kms of pedestrian and cycle trails surrounding the Olympic venues. More than 100,000 shrubs and 7,000 trees were planted. Post-Games, the Olympic Village became a suburb housing more than 5,000 people, complete with a retail

Lillehammer 1994, Norway

Sydney 2000, Australia

<sup>37</sup> Official Report of the XXVII Olympiad Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, 2001, <http://olympic-museum.de/o-reports/report2000.htm>



centre including a supermarket, service station and a range of specialty shops which during the Games had been used for retail, administration, entertainment and athlete services. The primary school, childcare and community centre built for future residents were used as the polyclinic for the 17 days of the Games.<sup>38</sup>

With clear environmental guidelines, careful planning and talks with potential contractors and suppliers, SOCOG ensured that no polychlorinated biphenyls – a persistent organic pollutant subsequently banned by the UN Stockholm Convention in 2004<sup>39</sup> – were used in developments, while the use of polyvinyl chloride was minimised.

Recycled building materials were extensively used, water was purified and recycled for use in lavatories and for landscape watering, natural light and ventilation were optimised in the buildings to reduce energy consumption and care taken to protect native flora and fauna.<sup>40</sup> The Olympic Village became the world's largest solar-powered suburb, ending the myth that green technologies for housing were too expensive to implement on a large scale.

A report on the environmental performance of Sydney 2000 by the Earth Council Alliance,<sup>41</sup> an organisation founded by UNEP to mobilise and support citizen groups working to implement *Agenda 21* commented: "Records have also been set in the race towards a sustainable development. Some of these are Olympic performance records – that is the best ever performance at a summer Olympic event – others are truly world performance records for an event or development project of any kind".<sup>42</sup>

## ATHENS 2004

The return of the Games to their physical and spiritual birthplace was seen by the Athens Organising Committee (ATHOC) as "a way to revitalise the Games and light the way for the next decades".

ATHOC used the opportunity to utilise innovative technology and environmental planning to minimise the Games' environmental impact and transform the local environment by improving infrastructure.<sup>43</sup> Additionally, the host city realised that the Games could provide the opportunity to spread environmental awareness and values to a large audience – in particular young people.

The tangible legacy of the 2004 Games included improvements in the city's public transport infrastructure. A new international airport was built with fast links to the city centre; the metro system was expanded (it now carries one million passengers each day),<sup>44</sup> a tramway was built, a city ring road was constructed and a computerised road-traffic management system introduced. All of these helped reduce the city's extremely heavy traffic and improved its air quality.

To spread environmental awareness, ATHOC developed an environmental mark symbolising the unity of humanity and nature, which was backed by a range of merchandising carrying the message "The Environment is Us". In the lead-up to the Games, educational leaflets described how spectators and staff could reduce their environmental impact by using public transport, not dropping litter, cutting down on waste, and recycling plastic bottles in bins.

38 Ibid.

39 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), <http://chm.pops.int/Convention/tabid/54/Default.aspx>

40 Official Report of the XXVII Olympiad Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, op. cit.

41 Earth Council Alliance, <http://www.earthcouncilalliance.org/Founders.html>

42 Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games: environmental performance of the Olympic Co-ordination Authority, fourth and final Review, The Earth Council, 2001.

43 Official Report of the XXVIII Olympiad, ATHOC, 2004, <http://olympic-museum.de/o-reports/report2004.htm>

44 Ibid.

On UN World Environment Day in 2002 ATHOC staff, members of the local municipality, the forest and fire services and local students collected more than 100 m<sup>3</sup> of waste from mountain bike venue Mount Parnitha.

And in 2004 ATHOC organised “Sparkling Greek Seas,” where groups of schoolchildren, members of the World Olympians Association (WOA), divers and the Greek national synchronised swimming team cleaned Athens’ beaches and shallow waters. Marine environmentalist Jean-Michel Cousteau, who led the diving team, commented “we need to stop using the oceans as a garbage can”.<sup>45</sup>

ATHOC worked with Olympic sponsors to promote green technologies including a Hyundai hybrid car and Panasonic’s wind and solar-powered lighting units. At the Games, Coca-Cola promoted ATHOC’s recycling activities, Kodak organised a used battery recycling programme and Heineken developed cups made of recyclable plastic (PET) which carried messages promoting waste separation and recycling. All of these initiatives left a legacy in terms of general environmental awareness across Greece.

Always aware of its heritage, Athens modified its historic city centre to a pedestrian area, and the facilities, including the lighting, of the ancient monuments and the stadium built for the inaugural modern Olympic Games (1896) were improved.

This legacy continues, reminding millions of future visitors of the culture that spawned the Olympic Games.

## TORINO 2006

Building on the steps taken by their predecessors, Turin’s Organising Committee (TOROC) made maximum use of OGKM and the lessons of the *IOC Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development* to deliver a Winter Games that in many areas respected the principles of sustainable development.

TOROC developed an environmental management system that for the first time in Olympic development gained ISO 14001 environmental management certification and European Union Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) registration. The latter is a management tool that improves environmental performance, increases credibility and, importantly, facilitates transparency. The EMAS registration supported the coordination and implementation of a number of environmental projects.

TOROC also created the HECTOR (HEritage Climate TORino) project to increase understanding of climate change issues and enable the offsetting of greenhouse-gas emissions during the Games by investing in reforestation, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

HECTOR allowed TOROC to analyse every aspect of the Games including transport infrastructure, hospitality facilities, and waste and sustainable event management. It estimated the volume of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, then partnered with Italian and international compensation projects to offset these emissions.

Torino 2006, Italy

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

TOROC also developed environmental criteria for all the key categories of the supply chain. Following the tender process, suppliers were asked to sign the TOROC Specification on Environmental Quality and Protection.

Olympic Sponsors were equally invited to adopt sustainability guidelines. Companies implementing the guidelines were subsequently able to use the TOROC environment 2006 logo.

In terms of greening the event, TOROC optimised the use of water, storage facilities required for making snow. Initial estimates suggested that 20 reservoirs would be required for snow manufacturing with a combined capacity of 350,000m<sup>3</sup>.

Careful planning helped identify optimum catchment points and ways of managing the times of extraction that minimised the impact of taking water from the supply system as a whole and reduced interference with civil, agricultural, and industrial uses reducing estimates of need by more than a third and the number of storage facilities to just nine.

This planning, thanks to a better understanding of the water-cycle valleys brought about by the construction of the Olympic facilities, also allowed for improvements in the local water system after the Games were over.

The above reflected TOROC's concern to deliver a net improvement to the area's environment as part of its legacy. Compensation work to ensure environmental integrity involved river bank protection, reforestation, and the application of nature-friendly engineering techniques to combat hydro-geological instability drainage and support piling to prevent landslips, dyke building, and securing unstable slopes; these all contributed to local sustainable development.

TOROC entered into a strategic alliance with UNEP in the lead-up to the 2006 Games to provide support and cooperation in the implementation of environmental projects connected to the Games and their legacy. The strong cooperative relationship that developed between the two bodies was a genuine step forward in the environmental management of sporting events and both parties agreed to spread the message about this example of best practices within the Olympic Movement and to other sports authorities.<sup>46</sup>

## BEIJING 2008

Beijing was determined to host Games that would fundamentally change the environment of the city for future generations. The Games was a catalyst in bringing the concept of environmental sustainability into a comprehensive city development plan – an early example of the development of the green economy.

The host city's action plan focused on making environmental protection a prerequisite in Olympic construction, formulating strict ecological standards to guarantee enforcement, adopting eco-friendly and energy-saving technologies and materials, and promoting the development of environment-related industries.

Authorities worked to raise public awareness of environmental stewardship and eco-friendly consumption and to encourage citizens to make Beijing a more livable city. Priority was particularly given to water, air pollution and the handling

Beijing 2008, China

<sup>46</sup> Final Report XX Olympic Games Torino 2006, <http://www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2006/2006v3.pdf>

of waste. This was an inclusive process involving not only the Beijing Organising Committee (BOCOG), the city's authorities and China's government, but more than 20 NGOs and UNEP, whose offer to carry out an environmental audit of all BOCOG's activities, starting in 2001, was welcomed.

Measures to protect drinking water, clean rivers and lakes and enhance wastewater treatment were all given high priority. Beijing's major rivers all underwent environmental regeneration, including the introduction of aquatic plants and animals to carry out natural purification, and 10 water-recycling facilities were built in lakes and rivers to improve water quality.

Sewage treatment was dramatically improved and new treatment plants in Beijing and satellite towns and villages now handle the majority of the city's waste water.

Air quality was a major issue, and 200 measures addressed pollution concerns. More than 300,000 high-emitting vehicles including 11,000 used in public transport were replaced or scrapped, polluting factories were relocated, heating systems of more than 60,000 households were converted from coal burning to cleaner natural gas while desulphurisation, nitrogen oxide abatement and dust control measures were carried out on Beijing's major thermal power stations.

To ensure these measures made a difference, and would have a lasting legacy the Beijing municipality established sampling stations to monitor concentrations of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. By 2008, concentrations had decreased by 12-33%.<sup>47</sup> In addition, enterprises that stopped production during the Games to contribute to improving air quality levels could not recommence until they had solved their pollution issues.

Beijing did not only resort to technological measures. Planting shelter belts and innovative grassland repair projects helped reduce the effects of sandstorms. In addition, 25,000 ha of green corridors and shelter forests for farmland, as well as 12,600 ha of urban greenbelts, were created. This became a public-participation activity when President Hu Jintao and other senior leaders, soldiers, police, schoolchildren and local residents joined the campaign.

In Beijing, this increased the green area of the city to 43% of its total surface, increasing the green area per citizen, including more than 8% designated as natural areas. In addition to improving ambient air quality, the projects helped absorb 16.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in the seven years before the Games.

Municipal authorities also began promoting the sorting and recycling of solid waste. By 2007, more than 50% of Beijing's waste was being sorted by citizens, with 35% being recycled, a threefold increase. Detoxification of household waste also increased, reaching 100% in the city itself, and 85% in suburban areas.

The "Beijing Green Olympic Games" also had a tremendous effect upon people's attitudes and ways of life. An increasing number of people continue to consciously practice green consumption and participate in environmental initiatives. The fact that the numbers continued to rise after the Games confirms a great environmental legacy for China and for the OM.

<sup>47</sup> Official Report of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, Vol 3, BOCOG, <http://olympic-museum.de/o-reports/report2008.htm>



## VANCOUVER 2010

Vancouver focused on building “increased awareness about sustainable solutions for business, communities and individuals and encouraged action on local and global sustainability challenges”,<sup>48</sup> taking the view that sustainable solutions marry ecological, social and economic benefits.

Vancouver became the first Olympic host city to ensure that all buildings for the Games achieved at least Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver standards, an internationally recognised green building certification system. One of the key venues was the Vancouver Convention Centre from which 10,000 journalists covered the Games. It has a living roof – the largest in Canada – with hives for 60,000 bees and planted with more than 400,000 individual plants and grasses from 19 indigenous species selected to attract insects and birds. A marine habitat is built into its foundations, ideal for mussels, seaweed, starfish, crabs and fish. Its green roof helps with water conservation, which, combined with its desalinisation and sewage treatment systems, reduced its freshwater draw-off during the Games by up to 70%.

The Richmond Olympic Oval speed-skating venue used salvaged timber that had been eaten by mountain pine beetles. By using this wood, VANOC helped communities that had been economically hit by the infestation, showcased the beauty of the material and reduced unnecessary waste.<sup>49</sup>

VANOC's zero-solid waste management strategy involved its contractors, suppliers, sponsors, staff and the OCOG and employed activities and techniques such as donating used materials to community groups and optimising all recycling options including composting.

To illustrate: VANOC worked with the caterer at the Olympic Village to make daily leftover food donations to community food banks. Worldwide partner, Coca-Cola gave large syrup containers for reuse as receptacles to collect and recycle drink bottles as well as bottle-compacting units for each of the main venues. After the Games these were given to recycling depots in local communities.

VANOC aimed to divert at least 85% of solid waste generated from landfill for the seven years of the Olympic project. Although only 77% was diverted from landfill, in the end 63% was either recycled or composted.<sup>50</sup>

Zero net carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions making the Games climate-neutral was also central to VANOC's planning. To keep emissions in line with this target, venues were clustered to minimise energy and travel requirements. Innovative approaches to energy management were also adopted including the harvesting and reuse of waste heat energy from ice refrigeration plants, the use of clean hydro-power and biodiesel generators.

In addition, there was an emphasis on smart travel, with expanded public transport, including a fleet of hydrogen-fuelled buses that reduced fuel use and carbon emissions, smart driver training and careful planning that succeeded in reducing the number of cars on the road during the Games by 30%.<sup>51</sup>

Vancouver 2010, Canada  
Richmond Olympic Oval

48 Official Report of the 201 Vancouver Olympic Games, Vol 1, <http://www.la84foundation.org/6oic/OfficialReports/2010/2010v1.pdf>

49 <http://www.canadiandesignresource.ca/officialgallery/olympics/the-richmond-olympic-oval/>

50 Official Report of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games, op. cit.

51 Ibid.

For the first time in Olympic history, VANOC worked out the indirect emissions of competitors and added these to the calculations. A total of 118,000 tonnes of carbon emissions came from the construction of Olympic facilities and of the staging of the Games, partners and sponsors were estimated to have emitted a further 22,000 tonnes and the indirect emissions of spectators were assessed at 128,000 tonnes.

VANOC offset the first two categories through their carbon offsetting partner. In fact, it was the first time that such a sponsorship category was created for an Olympic Games edition. Offsetters, Canada's leading provider of carbon management solutions, developed a portfolio of projects that promoted best practices in carbon management and reduction on each of the five continents.

The projects reflected global best practices in carbon quantification, verification and the marrying of climate benefits with technology transfer and social and environmental improvement. They included wind farms in New Zealand and Turkey, the distribution of efficient and clean burning stoves in Uganda, a run-of-river hydro project in China and a biogas power generation project in India. Spectators were also encouraged to join a voluntary scheme which offset a further 8,000 tonnes of emissions through forestation projects.<sup>52</sup>

Considerable care was also taken with biological diversity. At one snow-making reservoir, 12 locally significant plant species were relocated by volunteers to another local wetland. Trees in the way of the Vancouver Olympic Centre were carefully moved, rather than felled, and at the alpine skiing venue a population of tailed frogs, together with their tadpoles, were manually moved 40 metres<sup>53</sup> for their well-being and security.

VANOC demonstrated what sustainability involves and built increased awareness about solutions for businesses, communities and individuals, encouraging action on a local and global scale. They communicated this ethos through the animated video *Sustainability Journey*, a visual-only explanation of sustainability at the Vancouver Games, a carbon programme animated video and a web story, *Know, Reduce, Offset, Inspire: Building Carbon-Neutral Games*, as well as a portfolio of 50 Games-related stories for journalists that showed examples of sustainability.<sup>54</sup> As TOROC did, so VANOC created their own specific sustainability logo to recognise partners who demonstrated excellence in rising to the challenge of creating projects with positive and measurable social, economic and environmental assets. In order to qualify for a Sustainability Star, an innovation had to illustrate lasting social benefit, reduce impact of the Games on the region, and provide economic support.

The organisers also ran sustainability awareness and training programmes for the Games workforce including volunteers; Games-based "Do Your Part" activation opportunities for interested youth, athletes, spectators and members of the public.

Vancouver added to the Cultural Olympiad with a project called the Cultural Olympiad Digital Edition or CODE for short. A web-based programme that was part of the Cultural Olympiad festival was mounted in collaboration with CODE Live, partly to advance sustainability engagement using digital technology in overlooked community spaces. Inspired by its role as VANOC's appointed research partner for the IOC's Olympic Games Impact (OGI) study, the University of British Columbia established the UBC Centre for Sport and

<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Games\\_Vancouver\\_2010/VANOC\\_Sustainability\\_Report-EN.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Games_Vancouver_2010/VANOC_Sustainability_Report-EN.pdf)

<sup>54</sup> Official Report of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games, op. cit.

Sustainability to act as a community resource to capture and transfer knowledge on how sport can create sustainable benefits locally, regionally and internationally.

Throughout the entire Olympic project, VANOC, together with its delivery partners, managed the social, environmental and economic impact and opportunities of the Games in ways that would create lasting benefits. Consequently, the commitment and support of its partners reached a new level of sustainability performance for the Olympic Games.

## LONDON 2012

Consumer lifestyles, particularly in the developed, industrialised world, are outstripping the Earth's productive capacity, increasingly and dramatically.

Around 40 years ago the world went into an ecological overshoot; today humanity is using the productive capacity of more than one and a half planets, as the diagram shows (Fig. 2). This masks continental disparities: if everyone lived as Europeans do, three planets would be needed or if they lived as the average North American, five planets would be needed. Clearly, that is unsustainable.<sup>55</sup>

The London Organising Committee (LOCOG) embraced the "One Planet Living"<sup>56</sup> concept in its successful bid for the 2012 Games and embedded it in the planning and operations. In the words of Lord Coe, Olympian and Chair of LOCOG, the committee is committed to hosting the world's first truly sustainable Olympic Games.

FIG. 2

Humanity's Ecological Footprint, 1960–2050

Source: Global Footprint Network,  
[http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/world\\_footprint/](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/world_footprint/)

He adds: "This builds on the work of previous host cities and recognises the Olympic Movement's growing voice in the global debate on sustainable development. At the heart of this is the role of sport as a powerful lever of change, improving lives across the world".

LOCOG is determined the legacy of London will become a blueprint for social, economic and environmental change on which other host cities can build.<sup>57</sup>

From the outset LOCOG adopted the One Planet Living ethos, from tendering down to the selection of sponsors.

London 2012, Great Britain,  
Aquatics Centre

55 Living Planet Report, WWF, 2010 [http://www.panda.org/about\\_our\\_earth/all\\_publications/living\\_planet\\_report/2010\\_lpr/](http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/all_publications/living_planet_report/2010_lpr/)

56 One Planet Living was developed by WWF, the global conservation organisation, and BioRegional, an entrepreneurial charity which initiates and delivers practical solutions to help people to live within a fair share of the Earth's resources. See <http://www.bioregional.com/oneplanetliving/what-is-one-planet-living/>

57 A blueprint for change, LOCOG, 2012, <http://www.london2012.com/documents/sustainability/london-2012-sustainability-report-a-blueprint-for-change.pdf>

LOCOG's commitment goes beyond the concrete and mortar buildings and infrastructure, and also aims to raise sustainability awareness and promote new thinking and behaviour in the following five key areas.

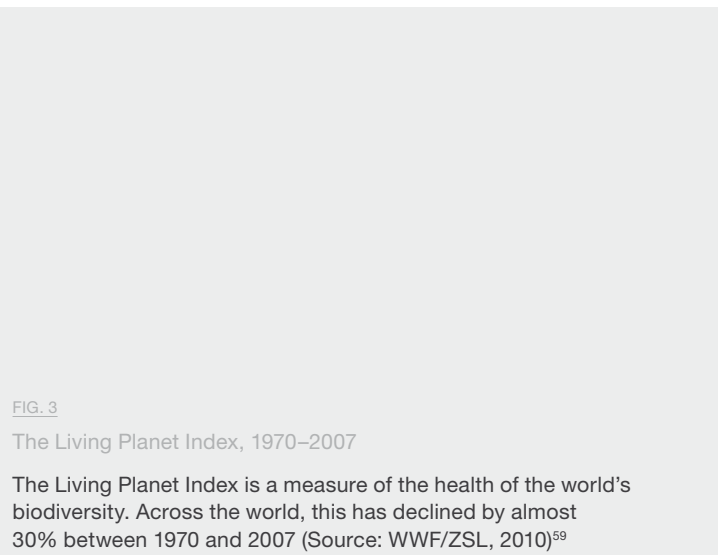
### Climate change

LOCOG worked to understand how carbon emissions arise in order to minimise them, mitigate their impact and incorporate climate change awareness into its planning so buildings, infrastructure and lifestyles are fit for a long-term future.

Although initial plans to generate 20% of venues' energy from renewable sources have not proved possible, a 50% reduction in emissions will be delivered via a range of low-carbon measures. These include efficient building design with significant cement substitutions (as cement production is one of the most intense emitters of greenhouse gases), delivery to the Olympic Park by sustainable transport of 50% of construction materials, a 100% "public transport Games" and ensuring 90% of cooling systems will be free of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).<sup>58</sup>

### Waste

Through resource management practices and by changing mindsets, London intends to deliver a zero-waste Games. Waste minimisation and management begins at the planning stage, and LOCOG sought to "design out" the production of waste during construction and operation of the Olympic facilities. It is on track to reuse and recycle 90% of material generated by the demolition prior to building the Olympic Park, to divert 90% of construction waste from landfill through reuse, recycling and recovery, and to ensure a high recovery rate of materials from the disassembly of temporary structures after the Games.



### Biodiversity

In order to conserve diverse ecosystems and to create green urban spaces, LOCOG has taken a responsible attitude to the management of natural resources, through direct enhancements to the ecology of the Lower Lea Valley and other Olympic venues and by promoting the value of the natural environment.

The 250 ha Olympic Park is being transformed from an area of poor environmental quality into the largest new city park in Europe. At least 45 ha of new wildlife habitats are also being created, with the potential to be designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

58 HFCs are a long-lived greenhouse gas

59 One Planet Living was developed by WWF, the global conservation organisation, and BioRegional, an entrepreneurial charity which initiates and delivers practical solutions to help people to live within a fair share of the Earth's resources. See <http://www.bioregional.com/oneplanetliving/what-is-one-planet-living/>



The East London parklands have been transformed from a polluted and derelict post-industrial landscape through sustainable rehabilitation. Recycled materials and soil were used in the design of new landscape, which absorbs and uses rainwater, minimises flood risk through the design of new wetland areas, maximises opportunities for a rich ecology and provides shading and cooling to reduce the effects of the urban heat.

### **Inclusion**

LOCOG's aim was to host the most inclusive Games to date by promoting access, celebrating diversity and facilitating the physical, economic and social regeneration of the venue and surrounding communities.

At the end of 2010, around 12,000 people were working to deliver sustainable Games. In terms of gender equity, more than 200 women have received help in finding employment, 75% of the previously unemployed people placed into work are from the locality. London's Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) has through the National Skills Academy for Construction made more than 3,250 training interventions with 400 apprentices working on the construction programme.

Throughout development, events have been held with stakeholders and local community groups to consult them on the plans for venues and infrastructure. In this period more than 125,000 people have visited the site of the Games, and 7,000 school children have attended health and safety workshops.

### **Healthy living**

London 2012 wants to inspire people to take up sport and develop more active, healthy and sustainable lifestyles. To

this effect, LOCOG is encouraging people to walk or cycle. With almost three-quarters of all journeys in the UK less than 8 km there is huge potential for positive and lasting change.

Project "Develop" is similarly trying to affect change and reconnection with the environment. The "Changing Places" programme encourages young people to identify what they like and dislike about their local environment, then works with them and local stakeholders to create solutions and see what ownership young people can take themselves.

## **CONCLUSION**

Environmental understanding has come a long way in the past 20 years. The concerns of London 2012 are far more complex than the issues first brought to Olympic consciousness by the Lillehammer organisers in 1994. However, the aim remains the same – for the Olympic Games to have as minimal an environmental impact as possible, while acting as an exemplar of what can be achieved not only for the planet but for individuals. This is typified by the OM's support of and involvement in the creation of tools and standards to assist event organisers manage, assess, report and communicate on the integration of sustainability principles within their events; for example: Global Reporting Initiative's Event Sector Supplement, the Sustainable Sport and Event Toolkit (SSET) and ISO-20121 ([Chapter 3](#)).

London 2012, Great Britain

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## THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

World leaders came together in 2000 to further discuss sustainable development at the Millennium Summit. Their goal: to challenge the UN, governments, business, NGOs and civil society organisations to address the needs of the world's poorest people through Millennium goals. These range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education, all by the target date of 2015 (Box 8).

The goals placed the OM's development objectives into a broader perspective. IOC world conferences, connecting sport with the environment, culture and education programmes have taken place for a number of years with the target of using sport to assist sustainable development.

The XIII Olympic Congress, entitled "The Olympic Movement in Society", was held in October 2009 in Copenhagen (Denmark) and brought together more than one thousand participants. It provided a rare opportunity for the entire Olympic Family (i.e. IOC members, representatives of National Olympic Committee (NOCs), International Federations (IFs), the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (OCOGs), athletes, coaches, media, sponsors and other stakeholders) to meet and discuss issues of importance to the entire Olympic Movement.

At Copenhagen, Olympic Resolution No. 36 stated, "The OM should engage in the widest possible way with international

institutions to support and promote the delivery of the UN MDGs. The OM is equally committed to the protection of the global environment and to forging a closer relationship with the UN and all other such institutions to respond to this moral imperative, particularly with regard to the key issue of climate change".

At the 65th UN General Assembly in 2010, IOC Executive Board Member and first female African Muslim Olympic champion, Nawal El Moutawakel, confirmed that: "The Olympic Movement is using the power of sport to promote the MDGs in countries across the world and cooperate to this end with all sectors, from governments to UN agencies, funds and programmes, NGOs, the business community and civil society at large. While we indeed are doing our best, we are fully aware that more must and can be done. This is a clarion call to sports organisations and the billions of sportspersons, their supporters and fans throughout the world, to play their part".<sup>60</sup>

The significance of sport in promoting education, development and peace was recognised when the IOC was granted observer status at the UN General Assembly in 2009.

Pierre de Coubertin knew that the educational system was "physical, moral and social, and all at the same time". Today the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends at least 30 minutes of daily physical activity, while the UN itself recognised in 2003 that sport has been used in support of development and peace, finding that "well-designed sport based initiatives are practical and cost-effective tools to achieve objectives in development and peace and that sport is a powerful vehicle that should be increasingly considered by the United Nations as complementary to existing activities".<sup>61</sup>

60 Sport officially recognised to boost MDGs, IOC, 23 September 2010, <http://www.olympic.org/development-through-sport/sport-officially-recognised-to-boost-mdgs>

61 Report on the UN International Year of Sport and Physical Education <http://www.toolkitsportdevelopment.org/html/resources/20/2066E73C-CFEF-4FA9-9345-C9E6FED8D7D2/Report%20IYSP%202005.pdf>

## BOX 8 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS<sup>62</sup>

### **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger**

- Halve by 2015 proportion of people living on less than \$1 a day
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people
- Halve by 2015 proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

### **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

- Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

### **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

### **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

### **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

- Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality rate
- Achieve universal access to reproductive health.

### **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Achieve by 2010 universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it
- Halt and have begun by 2015 to reverse malaria and other major diseases.

### **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss
- Halve by 2015 proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
- Achieve by 2020 significant improvement in lives of 100 million slum-dwellers.

### **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

- Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system
- Address special needs of least developed countries
- Address special needs of landlocked developing countries and small-island developing states
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries
- Cooperate with pharmaceutical companies to provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- Work with the private sector to make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

<sup>62</sup> Millennium Development Goals, UN,  
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>



## POVERTY ERADICATION

The IOC works to eradicate poverty and extreme hunger by using sport to support school food programmes in Africa and Asia. It is also using sport to promote community development that can help lift families out of poverty.<sup>63</sup>

The IOC opened in 2010 the first Youth Olympic Development Centre (OYDC) in Zambia, a project of the IOC's Sports for Hope initiative and an inspiring partnership between the IOC, IFs, and the government and NOC of Zambia.

The Centre introduces thousands of children to sports and activities while educating them on gender equality, life skills, leadership and health education.<sup>64</sup> Frank Fredericks, IOC member for Namibia and a four-time Olympic sprint silver medallist has said:

“Having a centre like this gives not just Zambia hope, but also the whole region because all of us know that here is a facility that we can go to, to train our athletes”.

63 Statement by Nawal El Moutawakel, Representative of the Permanent Observer for the International Olympic Committee to the United Nations, High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly – Millennium Development Goals UN Summit, New York, 20-22 September 2010, <http://www.olympic.org/Global/Images/News/09-2010/23/d-NAW-MDG-summit-long-version-eng-2010-09-12.pdf>

64 Sports for Hope Inaugurated in Zambia <http://www.aroundtherings.com/articles/view.aspx?id=34753>

## BOX 9 SPORTS FOR HOPE

The IOC Sports for Hope programme involves the construction of multi-functional sports centres in developing countries. The IOC has overall control of the building phase then hands over daily operations to the NOC.

### **The purpose of such centres is:**

- To give young people the chance to practice sport actively and develop their bodies, minds and wills in the Olympic spirit
- To offer athletes modern and professional training opportunities
- To support coaches and sports administrators
- To organise sports competitions
- To create a meeting place for shared experiences for the local community, and thereby contribute to social development
- To provide educational programmes in collaboration with Olympic Solidarity
- To provide effective health services.<sup>65</sup>

Olympic Youth Development  
Centre (OYDC) – Lusaka, Zambia

<sup>65</sup> Sports for Hope: Olympic Youth Development Centre – Lusaka, Zambia, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions\\_PDFfiles/sports-for-hope-brochure.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/sports-for-hope-brochure.pdf)

## OLYMPIC EDUCATION

Olympic traditions are used as the backdrop for the IOC's values-based teaching and learning opportunities. The Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) integrates sport and physical activity within a cultural and educational framework in line with the UN General Assembly declaration of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD – 2005-2014).

OVEP is a key component to the IOC and the Olympic Movement's work to safeguard the needs of future generations. In view of the fact that in today's world the practice of sport has changed and with the objective of getting the "Now Generation" on to the field of play, this donor-supported project was launched in 2005 as part of the perspective of the IOC's global youth strategy, IOC President Jacques Rogge explained:

"Sport is a powerful tool for reaching out to today's youth on all continents and for educating them early on about healthy and responsible behaviours".<sup>66</sup>

Sport's power for positive global change – its ability to initiate intercultural dialogue and the ways in which it can enhance equality, personal freedom and development – has repeatedly been recognised.

It has a key role to play in achieving Millennium Goal targets. Specifically, MDG 2, to achieve universal primary education, can be addressed in the framework of OVEP, as the essential value of sport lends itself to quality education – the integration of sports activities can make school more appealing and increase learning motivation in youth.

The link between the IOC's educational strategy in support of the DESD can be translated to:

- Making education more relevant and meaningful
- Building partnerships in support of sustainable development
- Developing skills both inside and outside the classroom
- Making teaching as well as learning a fun process.

According to the Olympic Charter, "Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good examples and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles".

Sport and the broader base of physical education provide a boundless arena from which to learn life skills including tolerance, fair play, non-discrimination, friendship, excellence, dedication and courage. Fundamental or universal virtues such as the value of effort and how to face life's challenges in victory and defeat are part and parcel of participation through and in sport.

Heart-to-Heart Programme,  
Olympic Educational Programme  
Beijing 2008, China

66 Development through Sport:  
<http://www.olympic.org/development-through-sport/from-athlete-to-ambassador-a-look-beyond-the-yog-sports-competitions>

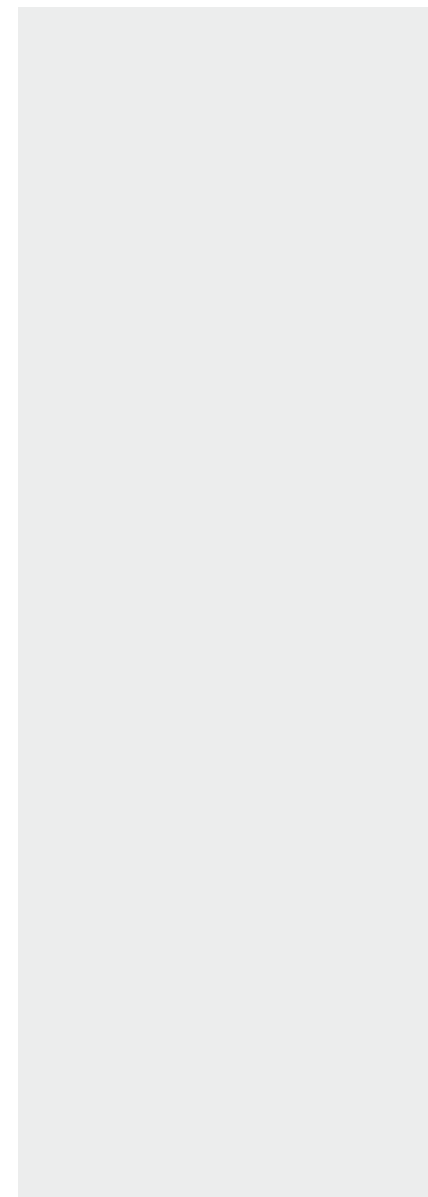
The positive example sport can provide to youth is the foundation from which the IOC embarked on the OVEP project. The resource *Teaching Values, an Olympic Education Toolkit* conceptualises education and promotes the development of a values-based, life-long learning perspective. The focus is on development of skillsets for life and learning that spreads beyond the sports field or the four walls of the classroom, into the fabric of daily lives.

During the pilot phase (2005-2010), OVEP was successfully introduced in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Oceania under the aegis of the *Train the Trainers* model. The working concept underpinning the methodology was the ripple effect in which the effective transfer of learning extends outward. This formula was effectively implemented through 10 workshops with an international reach of 45 countries and 300 trainers.

The IOC has also teamed up with UNESCO, as the UN agency with a special mandate in education, to apply this programme to its network of schools in line with the organisation's objective to enhance and enrich quality education worldwide. In addition, the IOC has partnered with OM family partners such as IFs, recognised organisations such as OlympAfrica and the International Pierre de Coubertin Schools Network, to name just a few.

In 2008, the Beijing Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) launched a programme with China's Education Ministry and the NOC that reached 400 million children by integrating Olympic education into the curriculum of more than 400,000 schools.

Teachers passed on the five Olympic educational values ([Box 10](#)), while textbooks highlighted the history of the Games, Olympic sports and the OM's contribution to international peace and friendship. Foreign-language speech contests also helped promote Olympism in schools.





## BOX 10 EDUCATIONAL VALUES OF OLYMPISM<sup>67</sup>

### Joy of Effort

Young people develop and practice physical, behavioural and intellectual skills by challenging themselves and each other in physical activities, movement games and sport.

### Fair Play

Fair play is a sporting concept but it is applicable in many different areas. Learning fair-play in sport can lead to the development, reinforcement and application of fair play in the community and life in general.

### Respect for others

When young people living in a multicultural world learn to accept and respect diversity and practice peaceful living, they promote peace and international understanding.

### Pursuit of Excellence

A focus on doing their best can help young people to make positive, healthy choices, and strive to become the best they can be in whatever they do.

### Harmony

Learning takes place in the whole body, not just in the mind, while physical literacy and learning through movement contribute to the development of moral and intellectual learning. This concept became the foundation of Pierre de Coubertin's interest in a revival of the Olympic Games.

The values of Olympism, Beijing 2008

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

Olympic education model schools were also created to set the benchmark in providing Olympic education in 556 elementary secondary schools – many of these joined the Heart-to-Heart programme in which more than 200 schools “adopted” sister schools in countries represented by other NOCs.<sup>68</sup>

Vancouver 2010 pioneered its education programme online. In 2007, VANOC launched an online learning environment (EDU) through which students, teachers and the public could learn more about Vancouver 2010, the Olympic and Paralympic Movements, and the three Olympic pillars of sport, culture and sustainability.<sup>69</sup> Through EDU, 2,100 British Columbia schools were introduced to the resource manual and 200,000 resource hits on the VANOC website platform were tracked.

London 2012 is using a wide-ranging education programme and OVEP is integrated into the “Get Set” programme. In 2011, 20,500 schools in the UK had already accessed the programme and the Organising Committee has also launched an international education programme to promote internationalism and school linking.

68 Culture and Olympic Education, Progress Report – A review of IOC Policy and Actions, IOC, September 2008, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences\\_Forum\\_and\\_Events/Sport\\_Culture\\_and\\_Education/Progress\\_Report-Final\\_2008-eng.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forum_and_Events/Sport_Culture_and_Education/Progress_Report-Final_2008-eng.pdf)

69 Ibid.

## BOX 11 RESEARCHING THE IMPACT OF OLYMPISM

The IOC is motivated to spread the knowledge of Olympism and keen to offer other learning options as well. Starting in 2012, through the Olympic Studies Centre, the IOC is funding a postgraduate programme for young researchers looking into the Olympic Movement, its history and ideals and the impact of the Games on contemporary society and culture.

**The programme has initially prioritised research into:**

- Young people and their relationship with physical activity, sport and Olympism (interest, participation and engagement)
- Sport for All: the health and social benefits of regular physical activity for people of all ages, both genders and different social and economic conditions
- The participation of the NOCs in the Olympic Games, now and into the future
- Sport as a tool for human development – how sport can make the difference
- Sustainability reporting in major events – best practices and trends in the communication of economic, environmental and social outcomes.

Rio 2016, Brazil

## GENDER EQUALITY

Women make up 49% of the world's population, on average live longer than men<sup>70</sup> and in many parts of the world have a more direct relationship with the environment than their male counterparts through, tending crops, preparing food, collecting firewood and water. In some developing countries, women carry out 70% of agricultural work.<sup>71</sup> In spite of this, women can still expect fewer opportunities in life than men.

The IOC promotes gender equality and empowerment of women through sport. In fact this ethos is enshrined in the Olympic Charter, which “encourages and supports the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures”.

Women took part in the Olympic Games for the first time in Paris in 1900: 22 females out of a total of 997 athletes (2%) competed in tennis, sailing, croquet, equestrianism and golf. Today more than 40% of the athletes competing in the Olympic Games are women, with the IOC regularly adding women's events to the programme. Since 1991, all new Olympic sports must include women's events<sup>72</sup> and at London 2012, all of the 26 sports, including football and boxing, will include female competitors.<sup>73</sup> The representation of women at both inaugural Youth Olympic Games in 2010 (summer) and 2012 (winter) was 45%.<sup>74</sup>

However, the IOC does not simply want to promote the status of women within the Games. It continues to consider women's participation in sporting activities and administration as one of its major concerns.

FIG. 4

Women's events in the Olympic Games, 1900–2012

Source: WOMEN IN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT, KEY FIGURES

The Olympic Charter was amended in 2007 to include an explicit reference to the need for work in this area by encouraging and supporting “the promotion of women in sport at all levels and implementing the principle of equality of men and women”.

Through partnerships with more than 20 UN organisations the IOC's commitment to the cause is making a real difference to the lives of women across the globe.

70 World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (Standard Variants), UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 28 June 2011, <http://esa.un.org/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm>

71 The percentage of agricultural work carried out by women compared with the percentage of female extension staff in selected African countries, UNEP/GRID Arendal, 2008, [http://www.grida.no/graphicslib/detail/the-percentage-of-agricultural-work-carried-out-by-women-compared-with-the-percentage-of-female-extension-staff-in-selected-african-countries\\_1398](http://www.grida.no/graphicslib/detail/the-percentage-of-agricultural-work-carried-out-by-women-compared-with-the-percentage-of-female-extension-staff-in-selected-african-countries_1398)

72 Teaching Values, An Olympic Education Toolkit, IOC, 2007, <http://www.olympic.org/olympic-values-and-education-program>

73 Olympic Sports, London 2012, LOCOG, <http://www.london2012.com/sport>. Only wrestling remains only open to men.

74 Girl Power at the YOG!, IOC News, 26 August 2010, <http://www.olympic.org/women-and-sport/girl-power-at-yog>



The IOC provides funding and support to NOC programmes and projects that promote equality. It also tries to inspire young people through role models. At the 2010 YOG in Singapore, participants were excited to learn from the experiences of top-level athletes including five-times Olympian sailboarder and gold-medal winner Barbara Kendall, who emphasised the importance of balancing sport, education and family – confirming that it is possible to have a family and compete at the highest level.<sup>75</sup>

Olympic scholarships are available for athletes and coaches who have proven their ability at an international level to prepare for the Games. These provide access to appropriate training facilities, supervision by specialist coaches, regular medical and scientific assistance and testing, accident and illness insurance, board and lodging costs, as well as a fixed subsidy to enable them to participate in qualification competitions.<sup>76</sup>

To date more than 1,200 female athletes and coaches have been helped this way.<sup>77</sup> These Olympians can then act as ambassadors for sport and Olympism to encourage other young people both in their home nations and the outside world.

Women are increasingly being elected to decision-making positions within NOCs. Olympic Solidarity has helped more than 100 NOCs organise courses for their staff and the staff of affiliated organisations. In addition to short management programmes there are also new advanced sports management courses covering such subjects as sports organisation structures, strategic management, human resources, finance, marketing and event organisation.

The NOCs also are hosting seminars to further women's participation and teach leadership and management skills.<sup>78</sup> The 4th Continental Seminar on Women and Sport was organised by the IOC in 2009 in collaboration with the Oceania Olympic Committee and NOC of Guam and the same formula was adopted in organising an African seminar in Luanda in 2010, in collaboration with the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) and the NOC of Angola, with delegates coming from all 53 African NOCs. In addition, in 2012, hosted by the NOC of Belarus, 35 delegates from 24 countries participated to the European regional seminar. The two-day training focused on developing the participants' competences in empowerment, election campaigning and conflict resolution.

Blanca Vlasic, high jump

<sup>75</sup> Girl power at the YOG!, op. cit.

<sup>76</sup> Where the action is, op. cit.

<sup>77</sup> "Vancouver 2010" Solidarity in reaching for the Olympic dream, Olympic Solidarity, 2009, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions\\_PDFfiles/Olympic\\_Solidarity/Brochure\\_athletes\\_Vancouver\\_2010.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/Olympic_Solidarity/Brochure_athletes_Vancouver_2010.pdf) and Progress Report: From Marrakesh to the Dead Sea: Tangible Progress for Women in Sport, 4th IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, 8-10 March 2008, IOC [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences\\_Forum\\_and\\_Events/Women\\_and\\_Sport/Progress\\_report-final-eng-2008-02-29.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forum_and_Events/Women_and_Sport/Progress_report-final-eng-2008-02-29.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

## BOX 12 WOMEN AND SPORT AWARDS

The IOC also recognises and celebrates the efforts made in this field through the IOC Women and Sport Awards. Firstly introduced in 2000, these are awarded each year to a former athlete, coach, administrator or journalist (male or female) – or to an organisation that has worked to develop, encourage and strengthen the participation of women and girls in physical and sports activities.<sup>79</sup>

Five awards are given, one for each continent, and one world trophy. As IOC President Jacques Rogge said at the 2012 awards ceremony: “It is important that every opportunity is used to advance the cause of women in sport and I congratulate recipients for their exceptional efforts to increase the number of women taking part in sports at all levels, both on and off the field of play”.

To assess progress and prioritise future action, the IOC sponsors a world conference on women in sport every four years. The 5th World Conference in Los Angeles, USA in February 2012 and themed as “Together Stronger: the Future of Sport” welcomed 700 delegates from 121 countries.

In its closing declaration, the conference acknowledged that the OM had made steady progress towards gender equality on the field of play, but that this had not been matched in sports leadership.

It called for more resources to support women in sports leadership roles and urged sports organisations to follow the IOC’s lead in adopting policies to advance gender equality.

Conference delegates also urged the IOC to build on its work with the UN by establishing closer partnerships with UN Women, established in 2010 to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, and the UN Committee on the Status of Women.

The IOC Women and Sport Awards  
– Trophies

<sup>79</sup> Focus Women and Sport, IOC, 2010, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Olympism\\_in\\_action/Women\\_and\\_sport/Women\\_Sport\\_Focus\\_June\\_2010\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Olympism_in_action/Women_and_sport/Women_Sport_Focus_June_2010_ENG.pdf)



## SPORT AND HEALTH

The ancient Greek philosopher Thales' aphorism<sup>80</sup> "A sound mind in a healthy body" would have been familiar to Baron de Coubertin who was, in part, motivated to revive the Olympic Games because he worried that youth in his native France in the 19th century were turning away from physical activity. Encouraging young people in particular and the public in general to engage in healthy lifestyles remains a major commitment for the IOC.<sup>81</sup>

Sport is a contributor to fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic, malaria, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as obesity, asthma and diabetes, through extensive education programmes in partnership with UNAIDS, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Red Cross and other partners from civil society.<sup>82</sup> The IOC published in September 2011 its *Consensus Statement On The Health And Fitness Of Young People Through Physical Activity And Sport*.<sup>83</sup> This statement defines the health consequences of inactivity, identifies the determinants of sports participation and drop-outs, and provides recommendations on potential solutions and global partnerships.

Its ultimate purpose is to improve the health and fitness of young people throughout the world, thereby decreasing the effects of NCDs, including obesity.

At least 2.6 million people die each year as a result of being overweight or obese and it is estimated more than 20 million under-fives are overweight.

It is known that childhood obesity is associated with a higher risk of premature death and disability in adulthood. Physical activity and sport have an important role to play in stopping this dangerous trend.<sup>84</sup>

The IOC understands the moral obligation for every sports organisation to try to ensure that athletes are protected from HIV/AIDS, do not stigmatise or discriminate against people living with HIV/AIDS, and ensure the workplace and sports arena are safe, non-discriminatory environments for discussing HIV/AIDS.<sup>85</sup>

The Olympic policy on HIV/AIDS prevention through sport was first devised in 2004 and a partnership with UNAIDS was established the same year. In 2005, the IOC published its *Toolkit on HIV & AIDS prevention through sport*,<sup>86</sup> which was published in six languages.

### It provided the sports community with:

- Information about HIV/AIDS, how prevention can be effective, how sport can be beneficial for HIV-positive persons, the use of testing and counselling
- Activities and programmes that can be developed with practical suggestions, from basic information sessions with colleagues or players, to communication campaigns for use during sports events, or how sport organisations can develop their own comprehensive policies
- Specific suggestions for youth activities for 10-15 year-olds, as they are a crucial target group for HIV/AIDS prevention
- Information on who can assist you, and which organisations can provide expertise and support.

80 Thales of Miletus, c.BC624-BC546

81 Health & Fitness of young people through sport, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions\\_PDFfiles/Medical\\_commission/Health\\_and\\_fitness\\_of\\_young\\_people\\_through\\_physical\\_activity\\_and\\_sport\\_280911.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/Medical_commission/Health_and_fitness_of_young_people_through_physical_activity_and_sport_280911.pdf)

82 Statement by Nawal El Moutawakel, Representative of the Permanent Observer for the International Olympic Committee to the United Nations, op. cit.

83 Consensus Statement On The Health And Fitness Of Young People Through Physical Activity And Sport, IOC, January 2011, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions\\_PDFfiles/Medical\\_commission/Fitness%20Health\\_Consensus\\_statement.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/Medical_commission/Fitness%20Health_Consensus_statement.pdf)

84 IOC expert paper targets better health of young people, IOC News, 12 September 2011, <http://www.olympic.org/medical-commission?articleid=139477>

85 Factsheet: HIV and AIDS prevention through sport, Update – July 2011, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reference\\_documents\\_Factsheets/HIV\\_and\\_AIDS\\_prevention.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reference_documents_Factsheets/HIV_and_AIDS_prevention.pdf)

86 A second revised edition, *Together for HIV & AIDS prevention*, was published in 2010 [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/PDF\\_files\\_0807/IOC-UNAIDS\\_MANUAL\\_EN.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/PDF_files_0807/IOC-UNAIDS_MANUAL_EN.pdf)

HIV/AIDS information campaigns are produced and corresponding material is available in the athletes' villages during the Olympic Games and the Youth Olympic Games. The idea is to raise awareness among athletes and officials for healthy and responsible lifestyles. Several initiatives have been organised at country level across Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania. In Sri Lanka the NOC, working with the Red Cross, organised a special programme on HIV/AIDS prevention through sports people and journalists on World Aids Day 2005.

## WORKING FOR PEACE

The Olympic Truce resolution urges nations to support the IOC in its efforts "to promote peace and human understanding through sport." It is approved by the UN General Assembly before each edition of the Games since 1993 ([Box 13](#)).

The concept was embraced by the modern Olympic Movement for protecting the athletes and sport in general, and to encourage the search for peaceful and diplomatic solutions to conflicts.

**Through the symbolic concept of Ekecheiria (ἐκεχειρία), the IOC aims to:**

- Mobilise youth for the promotion of the Olympic ideals and values
- Use the sport to establish contacts between communities in conflict
- Offer humanitarian support in countries at war
- Create a window of opportunity for dialogue and reconciliation.

In cooperation with the Greek government, the IOC established in 2000 the International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) and Center. Its mission is to promote international peace, friendship and understanding through sport and the Olympic Ideal. It encourages contact between belligerents, facilitates humanitarian gestures in conflict-affected areas and tries to ensure that dispute does not prevent youth from participating in the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Truce wall,  
Vancouver 2010, Canada



## BOX 13 THE MODERN OLYMPIC TRUCE

### 1992

The IOC launches an Appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce and negotiates with the UN to facilitate athletes of the former Republic of Yugoslavia to participate in the Games of the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona.

### 1994

The year is proclaimed the “International Year of Sport and the Olympic Ideal” by the UN. The appeal for the observance of the Olympic Truce facilitates the participation of athletes from the former Republic of Yugoslavia in the Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer.

### 1995

The IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch attends the 50th UN General Assembly for the first time in history.

### 1999

A record 180 UN Member States co-sponsor the resolution on the Olympic Truce – *Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal*.

### 2000

The New York UN Millennium Summit sees more than 150 heads of state adopt a Millennium Declaration including a paragraph on the observance of the Olympic Truce. During the Opening Ceremony of the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, the South and North Korean delegations parade in the stadium together under the flag of the Korean peninsula.

### 2004

More than 300 international personalities sign the Truce appeal. Many of them also sign the Truce Wall created by the Greek government during the 2004 Athens Games.

### 2011

The 66th UN General Assembly adopts a resolution on the Olympic Truce in preparation for the Olympic Games in London.

Athletes signing the Olympic Truce wall  
Vancouver 2010, Canada

The undertakings of the Olympic Truce reach far beyond the Games. In 2007, “Peace through Sport” was established to identify and bring together leaders of young people from divided communities around the world and train them to provide organised sport for youth as a way of helping to heal divides.

At the programme’s first Summer Camp in September 2007 in Jordan, IOC member Toni Khoury reminded the assembled youth leaders, children, athletes, paralympic athletes, coaches, sports officials and administrators from countries in conflict that “sport is love, tolerance, respect and unity. The Olympic Charter and Olympic ideals encourage us to resist all forms of violence, racism and apartheid, turn to dialogue and apply the Olympic Truce not only during the Games but throughout our sporting lives”.

The joint IOC and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) *Giving is Winning* initiative encourages athletes and others involved in Olympic Games to donate clothing and equipment for use in refugee communities around the world. At the 2004 Athens Games more than 30,000 items of clothing were donated and distributed across three continents. This rose to more than 60,000 items in Beijing 2008 and the target for London 2012 is 75,000.

IOC also works with the UNHCR to promote sport as an agent for social change. In Guinea, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Rwanda, and Tanzania, the IOC has supplied equipment, clothing, sports infrastructure and importantly, provided training and coaches in refugee camps and communities.

Most recently, in the Osire refugee settlement in Namibia, home to more than 8,500 people, IOC and UNHCR established a sport and education programme. By linking sports activities to educational programmes on such topics as sexual health, as well as computer literacy, the IOC and UNHCR provide the young people with meaningful activities and the necessary tools to make informed decisions in life. A particular focus of the programme has been to increase female participation in sporting and educational activities.

The IOC is also reactive to disasters. In Haiti the IOC and the World Food Programme (WFP) worked together to provide food, schooling and basic sports equipment to children in some of the poorest areas of the country following the devastating earthquake in 2010. In 2011, both the IOC and the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) each donated \$100,000 to UNHCR and the WFP to help alleviate the effects of the famine in Somalia.

As IOC President Jacques Rogge said:

“Ravaged by war and disease, deprived and marginalised, much of the world’s population can benefit from the role sport plays in building a safe, more prosperous and peaceful society.”

This was illustrated in Timor-Leste where the IOC worked with the UN and local leaders to rebuild sports facilities after the conflict, and provided help to the new country’s elite athletes, enabling four to compete in the 2004 edition of the Games.



## OVEP NOC-LED INITIATIVES

NOCs have been highly active in taking ownership of OVEP on a national and grassroots level. Many have worked through political channels, local clubs and other networks to deliver tangible benefits.

### **Jordan**

Collaboration with the Jordanian Olympic Committee and representatives of national sports federations to create a working platform for OVEP delivery is up and running. The Higher Council for Youth Summer Camps and the Amman Greater Municipality held a series of peer-engaged clinics in summer 2009, while the NOC's Education Division worked with the University of Jordan and the Hashemite University to integrate Olympic values education into the institutions' physical education curriculum.

Generations for Peace will include OVEP in its sport and peace camps, potentially extending the reach to many other countries in Asia and Africa. As a result of these initiatives 67% of all districts in Jordan have been exposed to OVEP and 2,000 students aged 12-18 years received education despite limited staff resources.

### **New Zealand**

The New Zealand Olympic Academy (NZOA) delivered Olympic education as a classroom-based activity in physical education training curriculum. The Ministry of Education and other key agencies are involved in this educational context and the NOC put in place a full-time Olympic Educator.

The NZOC and NZOA have started to incorporate OVEP into digital education resources for primary schools and at university level free of charge in conjunction with Lift Education, an educational publishing company.

The University of Canterbury integrated OVEP into the education programme for sport coaching and specific courses on Olympism, Education and Sport and PhD courses in Olympic Studies are in the pipeline.

### **Peru**

In a flagship project on "Strengthening Olympic Values in the Peruvian Amazon Jungle" by the Peru's NOC, project activities were initiated in the two cities of Aguytía and Puerto Maldonado. The scope of the project incorporates the development of talent in sporting areas, with an emphasis on traditional sports such as canoeing and archery, as well as the integration of educational values of Olympism and development of skill sets for life. About 9,000 students have benefitted from this project to date and a number of training courses for physical education teachers and sports promoters have been held. This project hopes to increase interpersonal relations and encourage environmental actions relevant to the region.

### **Singapore**

Building on the inaugural 2010 Youth Olympic Games, the Singapore National Olympic Council (SNOC) in collaboration with the National Olympic Academy (SOA) launched a training workshop focused on equipping and training educators as OVEP facilitators.

Under the banner of the 2009 SOA 16th Annual International Session for Young Participants, the Academy built a core group of Olympic Education champions in the Asian continent and Singapore. The Continental Association was on board and collaborated with the NOC in this initiative.

### **Trinidad and Tobago**

In October 2008, the Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee launched “Shape the Community”, its legacy sport programme. The programme uses structured sports activity to develop individuals and by extension the wider community and now has a reach of some 3,000 children. It aimed to increase participation in sport and physical activity across all age groups, integrate sport into PE programmes in schools, increase corporate involvement through the development of sport, develop coaching as a career and extend the reach of the TTOC (and by extension the IOC's) philosophy.

A pilot programme was launched in Point Fortin, a close-knit former oil boomtown. TTOC identified three suitable sports – tennis, swimming and gymnastics – and offered children around four hours' training each month during school hours. The TTOC arranged transport to venues, water was provided by a local business and coaches and bus and taxi drivers were recruited from the community. In addition, a sustainable and continuous “train the trainers” coaching programme was developed, while elderly residents were targeted with a programme of aquatic activities. Feedback from local residents has been positive and the TTOC is evaluating and expanding the programme across Trinidad and Tobago.

### **Zambia**

Zambia's OVEP programme has support from the Ministry of Education, UNICEF, the NOC, Sport for Youth and Sport in Action. It aims to influence parents and teachers at targeted schools on their role in changing thought processes towards Olympic Values by holding quarterly forums in all selected schools on OVEP.

Plans to expand the programme into junior national sport federations are progressing and it is projected that more than 1,000 teachers in 72 district sport associations and all national schools will benefit from Olympic Values education.

The first Olympic Youth Development Centre (OYDC) under the IOC's Sport for Hope Programme was officially opened in May 2010. The multi-purpose complex aims to enrich multicultural dialogue through the running of international youth camps such as the IOC-UNODC Global Sports Fund Youth Camp.

### **UNESCO**

Working with the IOC, UNESCO launched in 2010 its Associated Schools (ASPnet) Joint Initiative *Teaching Olympic Values*. The Trinidad and Tobago National Commission for UNESCO hosted the sub-regional training workshop for 30 ASPnet National Coordinators, teachers, youth leaders and curriculum specialists from six Caribbean countries – Barbados, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

Healthy Lifestyles – Shape the Community Development Programme, Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee (aqua aerobics)

Healthy Lifestyles – Shape the Community Development Programme, Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee (gymnastics)



The pilot project aimed to promote Values Education at school level, with a focus on the five values presented in the OVEP toolkit. Participants committed also to experimenting with the OVEP Toolkit the following year in 17 ASPnet and other schools, which will serve as control group.

## CONCLUSION

Sporting performances are one way of highlighting what the human body can achieve. Education is another and it is by introducing children to sport at an early age that they can learn about gender equality, life skills, leadership and health. The Olympic Values Education Programme integrates sport and physical activity within a cultural and educational framework in line with the UN General Assembly declaration of the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD – 2004-2014).

Olympic Day celebration in the Islamic  
Republic of Iran

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## INTRODUCTION

In his introduction to *Teaching Values, an Olympic Education Toolkit* (IOC, 2007), IOC President Jacques Rogge explains: “We intend to introduce young people all over the world to the values of respect for self and others, fair play, excellence, joy in effort and the balance of body, mind and will.

We will thus be moving forward by making the teaching of universal ethical values a priority, and by promoting physical education and sport and its benefits to society in general.

Ultimately, this is something that affects us all because the Olympic Movement of tomorrow is in the hands of the young people of today. Our hope is if young people can learn to respect each other on the field of play, they may transfer this sentiment to other elements of their daily lives”.

The toolkit, intended for educators in the broadest sense, has a special module devoted to the environment that includes details of achievements in past Games. But it also challenges young people to think about the meaning of sustainability as it affects them and their sport, the environmental impacts they are likely to encounter within their communities, the disturbance of habitats, their energy use and waste generation and how they can help improve the situation.<sup>87</sup>

OVEP Workshop, Fiji 2009

<sup>87</sup> Teaching Values, An Olympic Education Toolkit, op. cit.

## BOX 14 SPORT INTRODUCING LIFE SKILLS

A three-year educational initiative in Namibia, in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) for young people in the Osire Refugee Camp, illustrates how sport can be used as a tool for introducing or reinforcing positive life skills.

The programme aims to involve the 3,500 young people in the camp in organised sport to alleviate problems such as teenage pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and substance abuse. By linking sport to programmes on topics such as sexual health and computer classes, the partners provide young people with the necessary tools to make informed decisions in life as well as participating in sport.<sup>88</sup>

Osire, Namibia

<sup>88</sup> IOC and UNHCR launch programme for refugees in Namibia, IOC, 7 December 2010, <http://www.olympic.org/education-through-sport/ioc-and-unhcr-launch-programme-for-refugees-in-namibia>



## NOC ACTIVITIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Since 1992 there has been a significant increase in NOC awareness and recognition of the importance of environmental issues. Now, more than half of all NOCs have a commission or working group dealing with Sport and Environment – mostly formed as a result of IOC initiatives.

A number of NOCs receive help from Olympic Solidarity (OS) for such awareness-raising green projects, ranging from support for conferences and translation of materials to clean-ups and even Environmental Impact Assessment of potential sporting venues.

Initiatives mobilising at community level range from NOC actions such as that of Algeria in reforestation, in Chinese Taipei in waste separation and recycling at National Games, in Cuba a national project aimed at developing a transformative change in life styles that bring about better health conditions for the general population and in Ecuador the “Marine Clean-up Campaign” involving the rehabilitation and recovery of vital and fragile ecological sites which are also natural sporting areas.

In Denmark, initiatives saw much innovative work in producing a Code of Conduct for the sporting movement on observing environmental principles developed in collaboration with the National Sports Federations. In Greece, Finland and Slovakia initiatives were led by athletes and students with a “Sports and Traffic” campaign to encourage associations and clubs to minimise car use.

And in Burundi, Africa, projects aimed at raising environmental consciousness and mobilising people through sport in the area of environmental management and protection took place, particularly in the at-risk zones of Lake Tanganyika and other big lakes, the Congo-Nile crest, the Ruzizi plain and various National Parks.

## YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES: LEARNING AND LIVING THE OLYMPIC VALUES

The Youth Olympic Games (YOG) are the pinnacle of the IOC's work with young people and reflect a commitment to extending Olympism beyond elite competition. That said, the Games bring together large numbers of the best young athletes in the world with more than 3,600 in Singapore for the inaugural Summer Games and more than 1,000 from 70 countries in Innsbruck, Austria, the first Winter Youth Olympic Games.

The YOG is close to the heart of IOC President Jacques Rogge. His vision was for a sporting event for young people that balanced sport, culture and education, in line with the principles of modern Olympic founder Pierre de Coubertin, who saw sport as a tool through which to educate and inspire young people.

YOG Singapore 2010

YOG Innsbruck 2012

As well as taking part in high-level competition the young athletes participate in a comprehensive Culture and Education Programme (CEP) featuring exhibitions and workshops in five areas:

- Olympism
- Skills development
- Wellbeing and Healthy Lifestyles
- Social Responsibility
- Expression

Athletes are provided with easily accessible information on global issues that affect them – encouraging youth to contribute and to have a positive impact.

Three UN agencies helped to implement these activities, along with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the World Anti-Doping Agency, the International Olympic Academy and the International Fair Play Committee. In Innsbruck, the environmental programme focused particularly on the sensitivity of fragile mountain ecosystems.

The YOG also reach out through the encouragement of young reporters by building their awareness of and competence in using modern media technology – 29 participated in Singapore and 15 in Innsbruck.

In partnership with UNEP, youth reporters also were offered the opportunity to report for TUNZA, UNEP's environmental magazine for young people, each issue of which reaches more than a million readers across 180 countries.

Before the Innsbruck YOG, a sustainability project gave young Austrians the chance to think about preserving the environment. For a month, everyone was invited to post tips via Facebook on how to save energy and the best ideas were included in a handbook created by a local energy company, and issued to households in the region. Athletes living in three-person apartments of the Youth Olympic Village (YOV) participated in an Energy Saving Competition that challenged them to use as little energy as possible; the winners were announced at the end of the Games.

The Innsbruck Games reached out through schools in Tyrolean Austria to partner schools in competitor countries. This exchange allowed youngsters between 11-16 years to learn more about different cultures and environments and exchange ideas and opinions. At the end of the Games each participating Austrian school mounted an exhibition of what they had learned about their partner countries in the YOG World Mile.

Innsbruck also provided snapshots of what a future might hold with the first ever mixed gender Winter Sports event, the cross-country/biathlon – and the first mixed country event, the curling doubles, which despite language barriers, was one of the YOG highlights, truly in the spirit of these Games.

IOC President Jacques Rogge told the young athletes at the Closing Ceremony of Innsbruck 2012:

"We have been inspired by your conduct, not only on the snow and ice but also during the Culture and Education Programme".

He added: "You embody the Olympic values of excellence, respect and friendship. More than anyone you are responsible for the success of the Games. By earning the title Young Olympian, you are role models for your generation, and no matter what happens in your sports career from this point, all of you are equipped to become future leaders. The legacy of the first Youth Olympic Games lives in you and in all people of all ages who have been touched by your good example".

## OLYMPIC DAY

Olympic Day has been celebrated on 23 June every year since 1948 to commemorate the foundation of the modern Olympic Games in Paris in 1894. Over the years it has grown and now involves hundreds of thousands of people around the world without discriminating between young and old.

Originally aimed at getting people to participate in sport regardless of their age, gender or athletic ability, Olympic Day has blossomed into something bigger. Today it is based on the three pillars – Move, Learn and Discover – with NOCs organising sports, cultural and educational activities. Some countries have incorporated the event into the school curriculum and in recent years many NOCs have added concerts and exhibitions to the celebration.

Recent NOC activities have included meetings for children and young people with top Athlete Role Models (ARMs) and the development of new websites directing people to programmes and concerns within their neighbourhoods.<sup>89</sup>

Olympic Day 2011 saw activities organised by 170 NOCs.<sup>90</sup> The Australian NOC sent 100 Olympians into schools to talk about their experiences, in Gambia, activities were organised for children with and without disabilities, in Japan a concert raised funds to help with relief work following the devastating earthquake and tsunami, while the Finnish NOC integrated Olympic Day activities into a mass event *Your Move*, involving 42,000 young people and encouraging youth to take active responsibility in improving their personal and communal activities.<sup>91</sup>

## INTERNATIONAL INSPIRATION

When London was awarded the 2012 Olympic Games its organising committee pledged to reach young people all around the world and "Connect them to the inspirational power of the Games so they are inspired to choose for sport ... improving their lives as a result".

To this end, LOCOG established *International Inspiration*, a partnership between UK Sport, UNICEF, the British Council and LOCOG, supported by other partners including the UK government, the Department for International Development, the Youth Sport Trust, the Premier League, the British Olympic Association (BOA), the British Paralympic Association and individual donors.

The programme works at three levels with policy makers, sporting practitioners and young people to change the way the role of sport in schools and the community is promoted around the world.

Olympic Day celebration, Bhutan

89 What is Olympic Day?, IOC News, 31 May 2011, <http://www.olympic.org/vancouver-2010-winter-olympics?articleid=130382>

90 Record participation at Olympic Day 2011, IOC News, 1 July 2011, <http://www.olympic.org/news?articleid=132823>

91 Your Move, <http://www.yourmove.fi/english>

**Through *International Inspiration*:**

- Around 80,000 teachers, coaches and young leaders have been trained to lead sport, physical education and play in their schools and communities, learning new skills
- Programmes and activities have been set up in 19 countries – Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Jordan, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palau, Pakistan, South Africa, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda and Zambia
- Across eight countries – Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Jordan, Mozambique, Palau and Zambia – more than 21 policies, strategies or legislative changes have been influenced or implemented
- More than 12 million children and young people have actively participated in sport, physical education and play, many for the first time – and around half of them are now taking part in physical activity at least once a month.

**Early outcomes include:**

- Improved school attendance and educational performance
  - children must be enrolled to be able to participate in sport and culture activities
- Empowerment of girls and young women to access education and participate in sport
- Development of young leaders
- Increased self-esteem among participants
- Increased awareness of health issues such as HIV/AIDS, and the benefits of physical activity
- Improved sports systems in developing countries.<sup>92/93</sup>

92 Sport for All, IOC, in press

93 International Inspiration, LOCOG, <http://www.london2012.com/get-involved/education/international-inspiration/what-is-international-inspiration/>



## BOX 15 RIO 2016 – REACHING OUT TO YOUNG PEOPLE

Education through sport is one of the key concepts that will be developed by the city of Rio de Janeiro in the lead-up to the 2016 Summer Games. The Rio 2016 Organising Committee, the Brazilian NOC and the government have committed to reaching out to young people, particularly in economically challenged areas.

Collaborative projects include activities created and implemented by the Brazilian NOC, such as the translation and adaptation of the Olympic Values Education Programme (OVEP) for Brazil and Portuguese-speaking countries, a cross-gender community programme on HIV/AIDS prevention and the School and University Games, as well as a UN-supported programme to promote sports in public schools and the funding of sports infrastructure for public schools.

The Rio 2016 Organising Committee is putting in place an extensive outreach programme that hopes to make a difference in the lives of young people in Brazil, especially those in Rio's informal settlements, the favelas. The Rio 2016 Organising Committee will also work closely with the Brazilian NOC to ensure the dissemination of OVEP through government programmes and other channels.

The Federal, State and Municipal Governments have pledged to expand existing programmes and support new initiatives that will bring the powerful combination of education and sport to young people throughout the country.<sup>94</sup>

Rio 2016, Brazil

94 Progress Report, Sport, Education and Culture: 7th World Conference of Sport, Education and Culture, 5-7 December 2010, IOC, [http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences\\_Forums\\_and\\_Events/2010\\_Durban/2010-progress\\_report.pdf](http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forums_and_Events/2010_Durban/2010-progress_report.pdf)

## WORKING WITH DIVERSE COMMUNITIES

Two articles of the Olympic Charter emphasise its inclusive principles. Article 4 states:

“Sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practicing sport, without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.”

Article 6 reads:

“Any form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, gender or otherwise is incompatible with belonging to the Olympic Movement.”

These principles are reflected in the OM's *Agenda 21*, which endorses the 1992 Earth Summit's commitment to further including indigenous communities and peoples by encouraging their sporting traditions and participation in sport.

The IOC works to include indigenous communities not just in the Games themselves, but also in the lead-up. It encourages grassroots sports and healthy lifestyles to both indigenous and underprivileged communities.

Sport for all at The Olympic Museum,  
Lausanne, Switzerland

## BOX 16 INDIGENOUS OLYMPIANS

The achievements of Jesse Owens at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games are widely documented. Less well known is the story of George Poage, the first African-American to win Olympic medals at St. Louis in 1904. Eight years later, at Stockholm 1912, Jim Thorpe became the first of only two Native Americans ever to win an Olympic gold medal.

It was not until London 1948 that an African American woman won Olympic gold – when Alice Coachman triumphed in the high jump.

And who could forget the sight of Cathy Freeman sprinting to victory in her home Olympic Games, Sydney 2000, to become the first Aboriginal Olympic track gold medallist.

There have only been two other Native American and Australian Aboriginal gold medallists – American Barry Mills, who won gold at Tokyo 1964 and Nova Maree Peris an Australian hockey gold medallist at Atlanta 1996.

Berlin 1936, Germany  
Lutz Long (GER) and Jesse Owens (USA)

## FIRST NATIONS

Vancouver took great strides in involving First Nations communities in the 2010 Winter Games, from the bid to the Games legacy.

As the event was to be hosted on shared traditional ancestral territories, the four First Nations fully participated in the development of the 2010 bid proposal and signed a protocol agreement, marking the first time in Olympic history that aboriginal peoples of Canada have been formal partners with an Olympic organising committee.<sup>95</sup>

This resulted in joint planning and decision making on initiatives and budget, as well as execution of Games-time initiatives and programming. One of the key commitments involved “Treating representatives and guests of the Four Host First Nations (FHFN) in manner befitting their office”. During the Games Ceremonies, chiefs of the FHFN received the same level of accreditation as heads of state and were seated in the Presidential Box.<sup>96</sup>

In line with promoting healthy lifestyles and sport, VANOC and the FHFN hosted the Vancouver 2010 Indigenous Youth Gathering (2010 IYG). With the support of Canada’s federal, provincial and territorial governments, Games sponsors and other partners, 2010 IYG brought together 296 First Nations, role models and emerging leaders representing every province and territory in Canada.

The participants, aged 19–29, also took part in workshops and activities on the pillars of the Olympic Movement – sport, culture and the environment – as well as the Olympic Truce objectives relating to youth, leadership, action, legacy, awareness and peace.

Apart from encouraging First Nations participation in cultural, sport, recreation and healthy living opportunities, 2010 IYG also created greater global awareness of the diversity and talent of the Canadian population.<sup>97</sup>

In the lead up to the Games, *2010 Legacies Now* worked with the FHFN Society and a wide variety of other aboriginal communities and organisations to provide opportunities for First Nations’ youth to make healthy living choices and supported those aiming to become high-performance athletes in the future.

This included support for the First Nations Snowboard Team encouraging young people to improve their snowboarding skills and running a high-performance team with a world-class coach. The team members must commit to a drug and alcohol-free lifestyle, maintain a minimum C+ grade average in school and participate in 90% of the training schedule.<sup>98</sup>

Vancouver 2010 also created economic development opportunities for First Nations people and businesses. For VANOC this meant maximising opportunities for aboriginal people to fill Games-related jobs; for aboriginal businesses to win contracts and to develop crucial partnerships showcasing aboriginal talent.<sup>99</sup>

Vancouver 2010, Canada  
Opening Ceremony

- 95 Four Host First Nations Society, Canada’s Games, Government of Canada, <http://www.canada2010.gc.ca/prtnrs/nations/050601-eng.cfm>
- 96 Vancouver 2010, Aboriginal participation and collaboration, VANOC, [http://www.2010legaciesnow.com/fileadmin/user\\_upload/About\\_Us/VANOC/7\\_Aboriginal\\_Participation\\_and\\_Collaboration.pdf](http://www.2010legaciesnow.com/fileadmin/user_upload/About_Us/VANOC/7_Aboriginal_Participation_and_Collaboration.pdf)
- 97 Ibid.
- 98 First Nations Snowboard Team, 2010 Legacies Now, <http://www.2010legaciesnow.com/first-nations-snowboard-team/>
- 99 2010 Aboriginal Procurement Strategy, Case Study, VANOC, 2010, [http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/publications/documents/vanoc\\_aboriginal\\_procurement\\_strategy.pdf](http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/publications/documents/vanoc_aboriginal_procurement_strategy.pdf)



## DEVELOPING A DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION STRATEGY

London 2012 – hosted in one of the world's most culturally diverse cities, where more than 300 languages are spoken – has also taken an inclusive approach. The last census suggests almost 30% of the UK capital's inhabitants are from ethnic minorities, while more than another 12% do not regard themselves as British.<sup>100</sup>

London's Olympic Park itself is itself located in one of the most diverse areas and is home to 22% of London's total black and Asian population and almost 65% of London's Bangladesh community.<sup>101</sup>

LOCOG developed an inclusive culture in which diversity is valued, celebrated, respected and welcomed. To this effect it ensured all stakeholders were committed to embracing difference with regard to age, disability, gender, ethnicity, religion and belief or sexual orientation.

### LOCOG's Diversity and Inclusion Strategy is based on five key themes:

- How it does business – including decision-making, procurement and communication
- Individual responsibility – recognising that an organisation's culture is not just created by its policies, structures and functions, but by the way the individuals within it make decisions and behave towards one another
- Recruitment, development and transition – developing a structured approach, recruiting diverse talent, providing adequate training and helping develop career planning

- Involvement and engagement – recognizing and acting upon the thoughts and views of others, and using appropriate new media to reach different groups, particularly young people
- Acting as a catalyst for legacy – providing the opportunity to train and play in world-class venues, or simply to participate in the sport of choice without fear of abuse or ridicule.<sup>102</sup>

LOCOG's determination was exemplified in its approach to the recruitment of its 70,000 volunteers. As it was vital recruitment and open to all, LOCOG's community outreach and engagement included attendance and presentations at mosques, Sikh temples and Christian churches; live interviews on national and ethnically targeted radio media and multilingual promotional leaflets and videos.

Thanks to an overwhelming response the variety of applicants exceeded LOCOG's targets for diversity and inclusion.<sup>103</sup>

*StreetGames* is another inclusivity strategy. It aims to build, develop and sustain a network of grassroots sports projects in 20% of the most deprived areas in the UK, giving one million youngsters the chance to participate. The initiative has been taken up and broadened by Coca-Cola Great Britain, which is supporting moves to deliver an improved sporting experience to another 110,000 youths.<sup>104</sup>

FreeSport was an accessible fund that provided small grants to sports clubs and other small community organisations to provide free sports coaching for Londoners and encourage greater participation in the build-up to 2012. The programme, which has invested more than £700,000, has engaged around 40,000 participants, with 65% from black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, and 16% disabled people.<sup>105</sup>

100 UK Office for National Statistics Neighbourhood Statistics, <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

101 A blueprint for change, op. cit.

102 The world in a city: The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd Diversity and Inclusion Strategy, LOCOG, <http://www.london2012.com/documents/locog-publications/open-diversity-and-inclusion-strategy-document.pdf>

103 Ibid.

104 Ibid.

105 Ibid.

## PARTNERS IN SUSTAINABILITY

Although the IOC is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement, its role is to stimulate collaboration throughout the Olympic family – athletes, NOCs, IFs, OCOGs, members of the Olympic Partners (TOP) Programme, media partners and UN agencies. The cooperation of all these entities makes the cyclical celebration of the Olympic Games possible, but of equal importance is the fact that all partners are vital in the IOC's mission to spark social change through sport.

Support from the business community is crucial to the staging of the Games and the operations of every organisation within the Olympic Movement.

Revenue generated through commercial partnerships accounts for more than 40% of Olympic revenues and partners provide vital technical services and product support.

The Olympic Partners (TOP) Programme established in 1985 offers the opportunity to further the IOC's sustainability agenda by working with partners to spread key messaging to the widest possible audience, and also helps the worldwide TOP Partners achieve their own sustainability goals.

**The Coca-Cola Company** first sponsored the 1928 Olympic Games and has supported every Olympic Games since, becoming a founding TOP sponsor. Among its many supporting activities, it published a detailed *Nutrition for Athletes* guide with the IOC Medical Commission for distribution to thousands of athletes and their trainers arriving in Athens in 2004.

The company's comprehensive sustainability programme embraces the concept of reduce, reuse and recycle across all its activities, for example working to safely return to nature and communities an equivalent amount of water as what it uses in its products and processes.<sup>106</sup> It has also worked with WWF, the global wildlife conservation organisation since 2007 to conserve some of the most important river basins in the world as well as finding ways of integrating sustainability into company operations worldwide.<sup>107</sup>

**Acer** has striven since being founded in 1976 to design environmentally friendly products and establish a green supply chain through collaboration with suppliers, and actively supports global efforts to aggressively reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the negotiations for a sound international climate policy framework. Acer has provided 12,000 PCs, 1,000 notebook computers and 900 servers for London 2012.<sup>108</sup>

**Atos** leads IT efforts in staging the Olympic Games. Recently the company confirmed its commitment to sustainability by joining the UN Global Compact, a strategic policy for businesses to align operations and strategies with ten universally-accepted principles covering human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.<sup>109</sup> The company has also agreed to offset its data centres' carbon emissions and will become the first global IT provider to offer fully-integrated, carbon-neutral hosting services.<sup>110</sup>

106 Water Stewardship, The Coca-Cola Company, [http://www.thecoca-colacompany.com/citizenship/water\\_main.html](http://www.thecoca-colacompany.com/citizenship/water_main.html)

107 The Coca-Cola Company Partnership, WWF, <http://www.worldwildlife.org/what/partners/corporate/Coke/>

108 Acer Sustainability: Declaration from the Management, Acer, <http://www.acer-group.com/public/Sustainability/sustainability02.htm>

109 United Nations Global Compact, <http://www.unglobalcompact.org/>

110 Sustainability: Showing Leadership in Corporate Responsibility, Atos, [http://uk.atos.net/en-uk/about\\_us/sustainability/default.htm](http://uk.atos.net/en-uk/about_us/sustainability/default.htm)

**Dow** connects chemistry and innovation with the principles of sustainability to help address many of the world's most challenging problems, such as the need for renewable energy, conservation, increasing agricultural productivity and delivering sustainable and innovative solutions that contribute to human progress. Dow organises its sustainability focus around innovation, partnering with suppliers, communities, civil society and governments for change, providing smart solutions while ensuring its infrastructure has a positive impact and its operations are a model for others.<sup>111</sup>

**GE** works closely with host countries, cities and organising committees to provide infrastructure solutions for Olympic venues, including power, lighting, water treatment and transportation. The company launched its Ecomagination initiative in 2005 to find innovative solutions that work towards more energy efficient products. GE is committed to doubling its investment in innovation and technology over 5 years, and by the end of 2010 had saved more than US\$125 million since implementing this comprehensive sustainability strategy, proving that sustainability can be good for the planet and good for business.<sup>112</sup>

**McDonald's** became an official sponsor of the Olympic Games in 1976 and has a long-standing commitment to the OM. The company is focused on ensuring that its supply chain is sustainable, working with the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil, and not buying soy from deforested areas of Brazil's Amazonia. For its packaging, McDonald's tries to ensure the main material used is wood fibre from independently certified sustainable sources. With WWF, it established the first Global Conference on Sustainable Beef in 2010. The

company is also acutely aware of concerns about obesity and is working to spread information on nutrition and wellbeing through labelling and via the children's health initiative "What I Eat, What I Do".

**Omega**, a long-time worldwide Olympic supporter providing timekeeping, data handling and scoring services for the Games, is one of the 18 brands of the Swatch Group founded by visionary entrepreneur Nicolas Hayek. It has an environmental policy based on the conservation of the natural environment and its resources. This includes the production of ecologically sound products by the most efficient means; the use of raw materials, energy resources and water in moderation; the avoidance of unnecessary waste; and the use of auxiliary materials that respect the environment. Further, the Group applies procedures and technologies to protect the environment in the best and most sustainable way across all its activities.<sup>113</sup> Omega participates in projects that raise awareness of how the planet can be made a healthier and cleaner place. These include a film co-produced with photographer, filmmaker and environmental activist Yann Arthus-Bertrand about the beauty and importance of the planet's oceans and Omega's Main Partnership in the Solar Impulse project whose goal is to circle the globe in a plane powered by solar energy. Omega has long advocated responsible stewardship of the Earth's oceans.

**Panasonic**, which provides the Olympic Games with state-of-the-art professional AV equipment, is determined to become the leading green global innovation company by promoting environmental activities. Its focus is on energy solutions for individuals and communities through energy

111 Dow Sustainability, Dow, <http://www.dow.com/sustainability/>

112 GE Sustainability Strategy saves company £81 million, 3BL Media, <http://3blmedia.com/theCSRfeed/GE-Sustainability-Strategy-saves-company-%C2%A381-million>

113 Corporate Responsibility at Swatch Group, Swatch Group, [http://www.swatchgroup.com/en/group\\_profile/corporate\\_responsibility](http://www.swatchgroup.com/en/group_profile/corporate_responsibility)

creation, storage, saving and management, offering people secure and sustainable lifestyles. This includes developing recycling systems for consumers, which is open to participation by all electronics product manufacturers.<sup>114</sup>

**Procter and Gamble** announced in September 2010 a long-term environmental sustainability vision covering both its products and operations which included using 100% renewable or recycled materials for all products and packaging, having zero consumer waste go to landfills, powering all plants with 100% renewable energy and emitting no fossil-based carbon dioxide or toxic emissions. Monitoring this process is vital, and by the end of 2011 P&G had achieved a 20% use of renewable or recyclable materials in its packaging and 30% of the power used in its plants came from renewable sources. P&G is the official Olympic worldwide partner for personal care and household products in 2010, and will support the Movement through to 2020.<sup>115</sup>

**Samsung**, a leader in delivering innovative eco-friendly products to consumers, is committed to stewardship throughout the entire life cycle of its products. Samsung is also concerned to help boost both the skills and education that are crucial to Africa's economic growth. In line with the South African attempts to create good jobs, especially for its younger citizens, its Hope for Youth Engineering Academy in South Africa recruits from local technical high schools and provides hands-on education and practical experience to enable its students to be competitive in the local job market.<sup>116</sup> Samsung provides wireless telecommunications equipment to support the staging of the Olympic Games.<sup>117</sup>

**Visa International** has been a Worldwide Olympic Partner since 1986, and offers the exclusive payment card and official payment system for the Games. Electronic payment systems are a contribution to reducing resource use over more traditional banking systems, but the corporation also tries to ensure high standards of environmental performance by promoting staff awareness of environmentally-friendly practices at work and at home. In addition, it offers environmentally responsible waste management and recycling programmes across its network.<sup>118</sup> Visa also promotes environmental sustainability to its customers and in 2008, Visa Europe launched a green business Visa card. Each time a payment was made with the card, the carbon emissions associated of the purchased product or service were established and the associated emissions offset through forestry or renewable energy projects.<sup>119</sup>

NOCs and OCOGs also operate their own local sponsorship programmes to support domestic sporting activities. Sydney 2000 was the first organising committee to introduce environmental and sustainability standards into its procurement procedures, and the IOC's transfer of knowledge passed on experiences gained and lessons learned. London 2012 believes its Sustainable Sourcing Code is inspiring change among suppliers, sponsors and licensees, as they see the business advantages of environmental sustainability.

The IOC is well aware that development towards the total integration of sustainability throughout all its partnerships is a long-term aspiration. Significant strides have been made in the 20 years since the first Rio Earth Summit and the 1992 Barcelona Games, but there is much more to be done.

- 114 Environment: coexisting with the global environment, Panasonic, <http://panasonic.com/environmental/>
- 115 Our long term vision and 2020 goals, P&G, [http://www.pg.com/en\\_US/sustainability/environmental\\_sustainability/environmental\\_vision.shtml](http://www.pg.com/en_US/sustainability/environmental_sustainability/environmental_vision.shtml)
- 116 Samsung Hope for Youth Program, Samsung, <http://www.samsung.com/uk/aboutsamsung/citizenship/hopeforyouth.html>
- 117 Environment: Better green experience with Samsung, Samsung, <http://www.samsung.com/uk/aboutsamsung/citizenship/environment.html>
- 118 Corporate Responsibility, Visa, <http://corporate.visa.com/corporate-responsibility/responsible-business-practices/environmental.shtml>
- 119 Visa launches carbon offset card for business, Environmental Leader, 18 September 2008, <http://www.environmentalleader.com/2008/09/18/visa-launches-carbon-offset-card-for-business/>





## CONCLUSION

Pierre de Coubertin saw sport as a tool through which to educate and inspire the young. The IOC works with partners, stakeholders and the rest of the Olympic Family to challenge young people to learn respect for each other on the field of play so they may transfer this sentiment to other elements of their daily lives. The Youth Olympic Games and Olympic Day are two key planks of the Olympic Movement's work in this area. The YOG is the pinnacle of the IOC's work with young people and reflects a commitment to extending Olympism beyond elite competitors. Olympic Day is an annual event originally aimed at encouraging participation irrespective of age, gender or athletic ability and is now based on the three pillars – move, learn and discover.

YOG Innsbruck 2012, Austria

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## INTRODUCTION

Rio+20 signifies a moment to reflect on and assess what progress has been made. Neither the UN's *Agenda 21*, nor the OM's *Agenda 21* are limited to the opening decade of the 21st Century. Rather they set the path for achieving widespread responsible development.

As this publication shows, the scope and actions of the OM and its partners in the realm of sustainability have increased greatly since 1992. However, that must be considered alongside rapid climate change, a growing population, urbanisation, and the unsustainable use of the planet's resources from water and food to minerals, wood, fibres and fossil fuels.

## FUTURE CHALLENGES

Humanity's consumption of resources is analysed in the ecological footprint, an internationally recognised way of measuring the relative consumption profiles of communities and societies. The footprint measures resources in the number of average productive hectares needed to supply them or to absorb waste (global hectares of biocapacity).<sup>120</sup>

Humanity today uses the equivalent of the resources of more than 1.5 planets – clearly an unsustainable situation. The rate at which people use resources, however, varies considerably. Adjusted for imports and exports, the average US

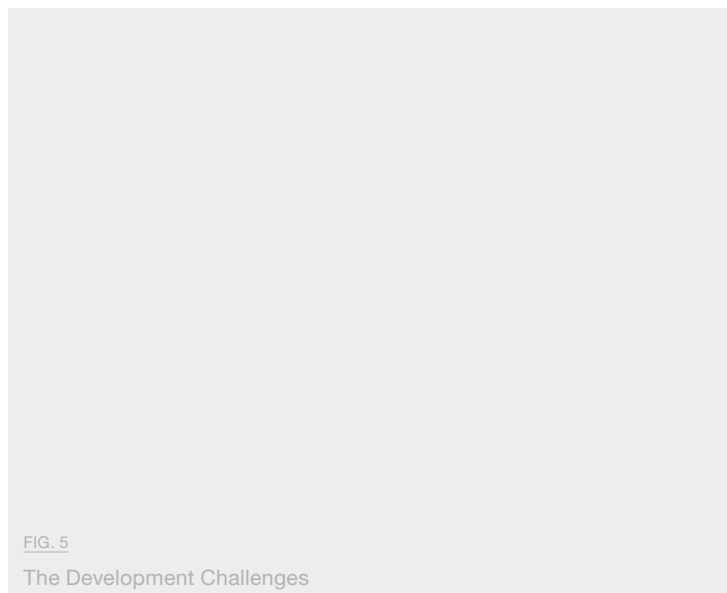


FIG. 5  
The Development Challenges

citizen consumes around four times the resources available, equitably, to each of us; the average Swiss citizen uses double and the average Chinese person consumes 25% more resources than those available, while the average Indian only uses around half what is available to each one of us.

Figure 5 highlights the sustainability and development challenges facing humanity. The graph plots the Human Development Index score per nation – a composite metric developed by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) comprising life expectancy, access to education and medical services, levels of income and democracy as an index of development against the eco footprint.<sup>121</sup>

120 Footprint Basics – Introduction, Global Footprint Network, [http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/basics\\_introduction/](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/basics_introduction/)

121 Human Development Index (HDI), UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>

To live sustainably a country needs to register in the lower right-hand portion, with a high development score but an ecological footprint lower than the average number of global hectares of biocapacity available per person worldwide.

No country falls into that category. It's also clear that as countries increase their development levels their footprint increases and, importantly, continues to rise.

Changing the current development paradigm away from this unsustainable trend is clearly a priority but must be done in a way that provides a better standard of living for the majority of the world's population in the developing countries, while maintaining what has been achieved in much of the developed world.

Part of the solution is looking and thinking ahead to ensure current development does not lock future generations into unsustainable ways of living. The IOC's emphasis on the legacy of editions of the Games contributes to this and will become ever more important, both for host cities and their people and as beacons of sustainable development itself.

Today, the IOC requirement for Olympic bidding cities to give due consideration to the long-term legacy covers not just the infrastructure but also the Games' human legacy across education, training, employment and ecological impact.

During the bidding process, cities have access to the IOC's transfer of knowledge platform, which helps them understand how the host city and its citizens could benefit from the long-lasting impact of the Games.

Each candidate city faces different issues. Some are already highly-evolved cities with large populations, in countries with established environmental policies, regulations and infrastructure. Others may have an important natural environment or a network of protected areas to consider in their bid planning.

The Winter Olympic Games provide specific challenges as the world's mountain ecosystems are particularly fragile and increasingly endangered by climate change.<sup>122</sup>

### **Working for the Environment**

With the preservation of the natural environment in mind all upcoming Olympic developments will be carried out with a commitment to environmental consciousness and sustainability. The Sochi 2014 Winter Games take place against a backdrop of alpine and rich coastal areas lining the Black Sea. The Games will in part be held in an already developed urban area, but also in a large mountainous area with abundant forests, much of which lies within protected parks and natural reserves.

The staging of these Games will preserve the original land surface, saving topsoil and vegetation to maintain the natural terrain, create and enhance animal habitats within and surrounding the National Park and UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserve, provide ecological rehabilitation of urban areas as part of the planned environmental development, and improve forest management, including the enhancement of forest firefighting capacity in the region.

122 Global Environmental Outlook 5  
(forthcoming, June 2012), op. cit.



Sochi 2014 is also developing an Environmental Discovery Centre in the National Park, as well as running educational programmes for schools and in libraries to promote environmental stewardship among children, adults and visitors.

Furthermore, the Organising Committee has instigated several large-scale environmental projects, including the start of restoring the river Mzymta basin ecosystem to counteract erosion and bring back the natural beauty of one of the most picturesque rivers in Russia.<sup>123</sup>

### Improving Lives

Fundamental to sustainable development is bettering lives and livelihoods especially of those living in poverty and those who are socially disadvantaged or excluded. Rio 2016 views its Olympic Games as an opportunity to permanently improve the city for the benefit of its citizens, the region and the country. Beyond physical changes, Rio 2016 is also determined to provide a legacy for young people in a country that has 65 million young people aged 18 and under.

Brazil's federal level Urban Development Commission has passed legislation requiring all infrastructure works for the 2016 Games to meet certain standards for sustainable design. The law encompasses measures such as the use of water-saving techniques, reducing waste generation, encouraging recycling and taking advantage of natural light.

A wide range of programmes have been developed in support of the Games while forming the foundations for long-term sustainable development, social inclusion, housing provision, training and jobs. These include investing US\$5 billion in enhancing public transport, introducing stronger emission controls for industry and mass transport to improve air quality

for the city and the preservation of the largest urban forest in the world, together with the planting of 24 million trees by 2016 – three million of which will be planted in environmentally strategic rain forest areas. These developments will be regularly scrutinised by “green eye” helicopter flights to monitor water, soil-threatened and conservation areas.

Other social development projects that will leave a permanent legacy include four athlete villages that will provide 24,000 new apartments for a city with a large number of *favelas*, 48,000 adults and young people undergoing extensive professional and volunteer training in areas of strategic importance for the Games, 50,000 temporary and 15,000 additional permanent jobs in events, sports management, tourism and venue operations, and a significant number of construction jobs as a result of substantial infrastructure developments.

There will also be large-scale regeneration projects involving the transformation of the harbour area into a major accommodation, entertainment and tourist district, reconnection of the port to the heart of the city, new housing, retail and leisure outlets and extensive sport, recreation, transport and other infrastructure developments.

Green Forum, a communications programme established with local athletes and artists who share Rio 2016's green philosophy, will support these Initiatives by spreading awareness amongst the population. Rio 2016 is also promoting the powerful combination of education and sport – spreading not just Olympic values, but also the long-term imperative of healthy lifestyles to all Brazilians.

123 Sochi 2014 Popular Ecology Newsletter Issue 06, <http://sochi2014.com/upload/iblock/507/507695b26ecbb3a7197dfc22994cb4c7.pdf>

Specific initiatives will increase the *Programa Segundo Tempo* (PST), a UN-supported programme promoting sport in public schools that will involve three million Brazilian children; invest more than US\$400 million in *Mais Educação*, a Federal programme to fund sports infrastructure in public schools; and double the School and University Games, an initiative aligned to IOC concepts of sport, culture and education, delivered to five million young people.<sup>124</sup>

## ENHANCING SPORT AND TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES

Boosting economic development and enhancing sporting opportunities is part of the legacy planning of PyeongChang, host area for the 2018 Winter Games. The Korean national and provincial governments are working to develop the area into a sports and tourism belt equipped with recreational sports facilities, resorts, residential buildings and industries.

Asia has a huge potential for growth in winter sports and possesses the youngest and fastest growing market in the world in this arena. PyeongChang promises to connect winter sports with millions of young hearts and minds.

To ensure that all actions are carried out as sustainably as possible the OCOG, environmental experts and NGOs will formulate extensive environmental development and long-term management plans including greenhouse gas reduction schemes using renewable energy. These efforts

are supported by the Korean national government one of the greenest administrations in the world which has designated venue city Gangneung as a Low Carbon Green City.<sup>125</sup>

### Changing Mindsets Through Sport

As already illustrated, the “One Planet Living” ethos promotes the need for us all to live within the renewable resources of humanity’s only supply source, Earth. This involves an array of sustainability strategies such as changing attitudes, patterns of behaviour and mindsets to a more sustainable mode. Effectively, this encapsulates the OM’s long-term goal of sustainability.

London 2012’s commitment to provide a Games built around One Planet Living brings the OM’s determination to use the Games and sport as an exemplar and a catalyst to actively change society’s thinking and behaviour to life.

### It aims to achieve this by:

- Curtailing greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring legacy facilities are able to cope with the impacts of climate change
- Minimising waste at every stage, ensuring no waste is sent to landfill during Games-time and encouraging the development of a new waste processing infrastructure
- Minimising the Games’ impact on wildlife and habitats in and around venues, leaving a legacy of an enhanced natural world
- Promoting access for all and celebrating diversity, creating new employment, training and business opportunities
- Inspiring people to take up sport and develop active, healthy and sustainable lifestyles.<sup>126/127</sup>

124 Rio de Janeiro 2016 Bid Books

125 PyeongChang 2018 Bid Book, [http://www.pyeongchang2018.org/language/eng/sub04/sub04\\_04.asp](http://www.pyeongchang2018.org/language/eng/sub04/sub04_04.asp)

126 London’s Olympics will have sustainability at heart, BioRegional, <http://www.bioregional.com/news-views/news/london-s-olympics-will-have-sustainability-at-heart-070705/>

127 Sustainability, LOCOG, <http://www.london2012.com/sustainability>

The OM is determined that, as well as staging inspiring, large-scale celebrations of sport, it galvanises as many as possible of the billions who visit, view or listen to the competition and ceremonies to change their attitudes and actively adapt their lives in favour of sustainability and the environment.

This also applies to ensuring that many sports events, from school or community clubs to national showpiece events, wherever in the world, adhere to these principles. That would be a true Olympic legacy.

## THE GREEN ECONOMY

The introduction of a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive green economy that: “Results in improved human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities” is one of the two major themes of the Rio+20 conference.<sup>128</sup> It has been suggested that if the concept becomes embedded within national governments as a result of the Conference, in the way Rio 1992 moved environmental thinking into the political mainstream, sustainable development will receive a major boost as the world’s economies move out of their current malaise and into green growth.

The OM has much to offer in this context, having helped to pioneer green economic thinking with low-impact events which are carbon-friendly and low waste as well as promoting water efficiency and the use of large-scale renewable energy.

Its knowledge systems and development and adoption of international sustainability standards have helped spread the concepts and practice of resource efficiency across infrastructure development, large construction projects and event management.

The OM works across entire and varied supply chains to not only encourage environmentally sound innovation in terms of materials and techniques, but also to encourage inclusivity and equity in job creation, training and delivery.

In addition, the sporting movement represents a global link to youth. And last but not least, it is important to note that the economic impact of sport for many countries is a major source of revenue.

The transition to a green economy also requires the commitment of the corporate world. To expect the world’s seven billion consumers to consistently exercise wise, green choices is unrealistic: too often, ordinary people have neither the time nor the knowledge to do this.

But through its supply chains the OM can influence producers and their own suppliers. The OM is well versed in working with the private sector, from contractors working to deliver Olympic Games, through the media who bring the Games to life in billions of homes, to merchandisers and sponsors.

Beijing 2008, China  
Solar Power

A spirit of cooperation allows for constructive dialogue, leading to improvements in everyone's environmental performance and crucially the spread of sustainability thinking within corporate partners. Examples of innovations within sponsor industries that have resulted from working with the OM include:

**Coca-Cola** – Water stewardship, sustainable packaging, energy management and climate protection and the launching of a corporate green plan incorporating reduction of carbon emissions and waste management.

**General Electric** – Development of energy efficient light-emitting diode (LED) systems, advanced membrane-filtered wastewater treatment systems, natural gas combined-cycle turbines, solar-powered high efficiency lighting.

**McDonald's** – Introduction of new technologies eliminating HFC gases.

**Panasonic** – Eliminating polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and brominated flame retardants (BFR) from manufacture of electronic products ranging from AV equipment and HD televisions to large screen displays and camcorders.

**Samsung** – Eliminating PVC and BFR materials in wireless technology.<sup>129</sup>

The IOC is aware that corporations consist of individuals and that to organise the Olympic Games involves tens of thousands of people, many of whom are volunteers. The determination of OCOGs to ensure sustainability training for all these people greatly contributes to the embedding of concepts of sustainable development well beyond the Games, and deliberately generates a ripple effect.

All those involved in the build-up to and running of Games return to the day-to-day world once they are over, many bringing their new-found interest in the natural world and sustainability into their lives and future employment.

The IOC's concept of legacy, ensuring that whatever is designed has lasting, beneficial results, is also relevant to the discussion on a green economy. By stressing the importance of a sustainable legacy in terms of development and the building of human capacity as well as physical infrastructure, the OM demonstrates that lasting results are vital in developing resource efficiency and social inclusivity, reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcities. And it demonstrates that long-term thinking and planning can deliver economic benefits.

129 Progress Report: Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development - Eighth IOC World Conference on Sport & Environment Vancouver, Canada, 29-31 March 2009, op. cit.



## GOVERNANCE, PARTNERSHIPS AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

A major theme of the Rio+20 Conference and beyond is to assess and evaluate whether the world has the optimal institutional framework, and infrastructure, to manage the necessary transition to a sustainable future.

It is widely recognised that, until now, many environmental issues have been tackled by distinct sectors – organisations whose primary concerns include, for example, transport, fisheries or energy – rather than by attempting to find integrated cross-sectoral solutions for the long term.

There are numerous examples of such compartmentalised thought, including the encouragement of the biofuel sector to reduce carbon dioxide emissions without acknowledging how that might affect land use in terms of food-production, or have an impact on natural habitats vital to biodiversity.<sup>130</sup>

From inception the OM has viewed sport as a stimulus for positive change, as expressed in the first two fundamental principles in the Olympic Charter:

- *Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example, social responsibility and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.*

- *The goal of Olympism is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.<sup>131</sup>*

To this end, the OM has continuously increased its activities to encompass societal problems such as the advancement of women, the inclusion and recognition of indigenous communities, environmental education and stewardship and HIV/Aids prevention amongst other apparently non-sporting topics. With representation in 204 countries, the Movement has a global reach.

In addition, the OM has engaged deeply with a wide variety of institutions, including UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and UN-Habitat, as well as internationally- recognised NGOs in the environmental field such as Greenpeace and the WWF, and has recently been granted observer status by the UN General Assembly.

The 9th Conference on Sport and the Environment reiterated the Movement's belief that such partnerships are beneficial to the development of sustainability and encouraged the IOC to optimise them.

Groups within the OM have also frequently formed working relationships with governments, local NGOs and citizens' groups.

These partnerships may be based around the staging of the Olympic Games, covering issues from ensuring the protection of areas of natural importance, regeneration of specific areas, or the evolution of transport or waste policies.

130 Global Environmental Outlook 5, op. cit.

131 Olympic Charter, op. cit.

Equally, they may be concerned with the introduction of regular sporting activity in schools or developing training and coaching facilities. They may simply be geared towards encouraging healthier lifestyles, as is Olympic Day each year.

The IOC can use its influence to guide agendas and encourage its members to work towards sustainability. To ensure that knowledge, best practice and experience are made available to the widest possible audience, the IOC maintains and develops its knowledge systems and educational platforms. These cover environmental and sustainability performance, experience and solutions in event organisation, the results of pre and post-Games evaluations which continue to enable proper assessment of Games' legacies, as well as a wide array of other projects encouraging Olympism around the world.

## ENGAGING YOUTH

Giving youth a voice is essential in a world where nearly half the population is under the age of 25 – the UN definition of youth. These three billion people are the citizens and leaders of the future. They will inherit many of the mistakes of previous generations and will be at the forefront of the drive to sustainability.

The IOC and the OM have more than a century of experience working with young people at grass roots level and at the pinnacle of sporting achievement – the Olympic Games. Through its network of more than 200 countries, the OM has unrivalled access to young minds and is in a unique position to promote awareness of sustainable development.

By generating intense global interest Olympic Games can very effectively communicate sustainability messages, such as OCOG campaigns to reduce spectator carbon dioxide emissions, encouraging the use of public transport when attending Games and healthy eating.

Crucially, the OM can also deploy the experiences and thoughts of individual Olympians to inspire young people to adopt positive lifestyles.

In its foundation, the first Youth Olympic Games reflect the OM's opportunity to go beyond sport. Recognising that the young participants will become ambassadors for Olympic Values, the added educational and cultural programmes are considered as important as the sports competition.

The YOG also have programmes to help train young people in media skills and to improve their ability to communicate with their peers. The 2010 and 2012 Youth Olympic Games are just the beginning – the first major Olympic Games development since the first Winter Games in 1924 – and this progress will continue.

The 2014 summer Youth Olympic Games will take place in Nanjing, China; the 2016 winter Games in Lillehammer, Norway. Additionally, the IOC intends to widen future editions of the Olympic Games to include educational and wider cultural programmes for competitors and spectators alike, to make them showcases for the ideas behind sustainability.

The OM is determined to build on the success of the YOG and where possible strengthen its work with young people, particularly by introducing or reinforcing the imperative of sustainability.

YOG Singapore 2010

### **To this end the IOC will:**

- Explore various methods of engaging young people in sustainable development issues beyond the YOG, seeking opportunities to work with other partners, particularly UN entities, to promote Olympic ideals through their own engagement processes, seminars and conferences
- Promote the involvement of young athletes in future World Conferences and continental seminars on Sport and Environment
- Further develop and support with NOCs educational programmes targeted at youth on environment and sustainable development
- Encourage NOCs to raise young peoples' awareness of sustainable development issues and spread the Olympic ideals in their local communities through sport
- Promote and support initiatives that engage young people, particularly in underprivileged communities, in sustainable development activities.<sup>132</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

The Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5) offers two visions of the future: a conventional world in which business-as-usual drives continuing environmental degradation, failure to attain the Millennium Development Goals (Chapter 5) and other internationally agreed environmental goals, with little if any improvement in the lifestyles of the majority of the world's population.

Achieving the alternative sustainable world will be a challenge because of the changes in mindset required across society, but it offers a more hopeful future that could, as the Brundtland report put it:

**“Satisfy the needs of the present generation, without compromising the chance for future generations to satisfy theirs.”**<sup>133/134</sup>

There are those who believe that this is an impossible dream – as many doubted that the sub-1 minute mile or sub-10 second 100 metres would ever be achieved. However, the IOC understands that if it is to fulfill its aim to “Create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example, social responsibility and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles” there is no other option.

In the 20 years since the groundbreaking Earth Summit and the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games, the Olympic Movement has made huge progress in coming to understand its environmental responsibilities and the role it can play in promoting sustainable development. It has not wavered in its pursuit of the Olympic ideal of excellence in either sport or sustainability.

With the environment as a pillar of Olympism, the OM continues to pursue a green agenda while promoting core values of respect, friendship and excellence. It is to be hoped that future achievements in the drive to foster widespread sustainable development will inspire a great many people across the globe.

That way we truly incorporate the ethos of Olympism – faster, higher and stronger for a sustainable future.

132 Doha Declaration, op. cit.

133 Global Environmental Outlook 5, op. cit.

134 Our Common Future, op. cit.

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ANOCA	Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa	LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
ATHOC	Athens Organising Committee (for the Olympic Games)	LOCOG	London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games
BFR	Brominated Flame Retardant	MDG	Millennium Development Goals
BOCOG	Beijing Organising Committee of the Olympic Games	NF	National Federation
CEP	Culture and Education Programme	NGB	National Governing Body
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
FHFN	Four Host First Nations	NOC	National Olympic Committee
FIFA	International Federation of Association Football	NZOA	New Zealand Olympic Association
HECTOR	Heritage Climate Torino	NZOC	New Zealand Olympic Committee
IF	International Federation	OCOG	Organising Committee of the Olympic Games
IOC	International Olympic Committee	ODA	Olympic Delivery Authority
IOTF	International Olympic Truce Foundation	OGI	Olympic Games Impact study
ISO	International Standards Organisation	OGKM	Olympic Games Knowledge Management
IYG	Indigenous Youth Gathering	OM	Olympic Movement
		OVEP	Olympic Values Educational Programme
		OYDC	Olympic Youth Development Centre





PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate	UNCSD	UN Conference on Sustainable Development
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride	UNEP	UN Environment Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing States	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
SNOC	Singapore National Olympic Council	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
SOCOG	Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games	UNWCED	UN World Commission on Environment and Development
SSET	Sustainable Sport and Event Toolkit	VANOC	Vancouver Organising Committee (for the Olympic Games)
TOK	Transfer of Olympic Knowledge Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
TOP	The Olympic Partners Programme	WSC	World Sport Chicago
TOROC	Turin Organising Committee (for the Olympic Games)	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
TTOC	Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee	YOCOG	Organising Committee of the Youth Olympic Games
UN	United Nations	YOG	Youth Olympic Games
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development	YOV	Youth Olympic Village
UNCHD	UN Conference on Human Development		

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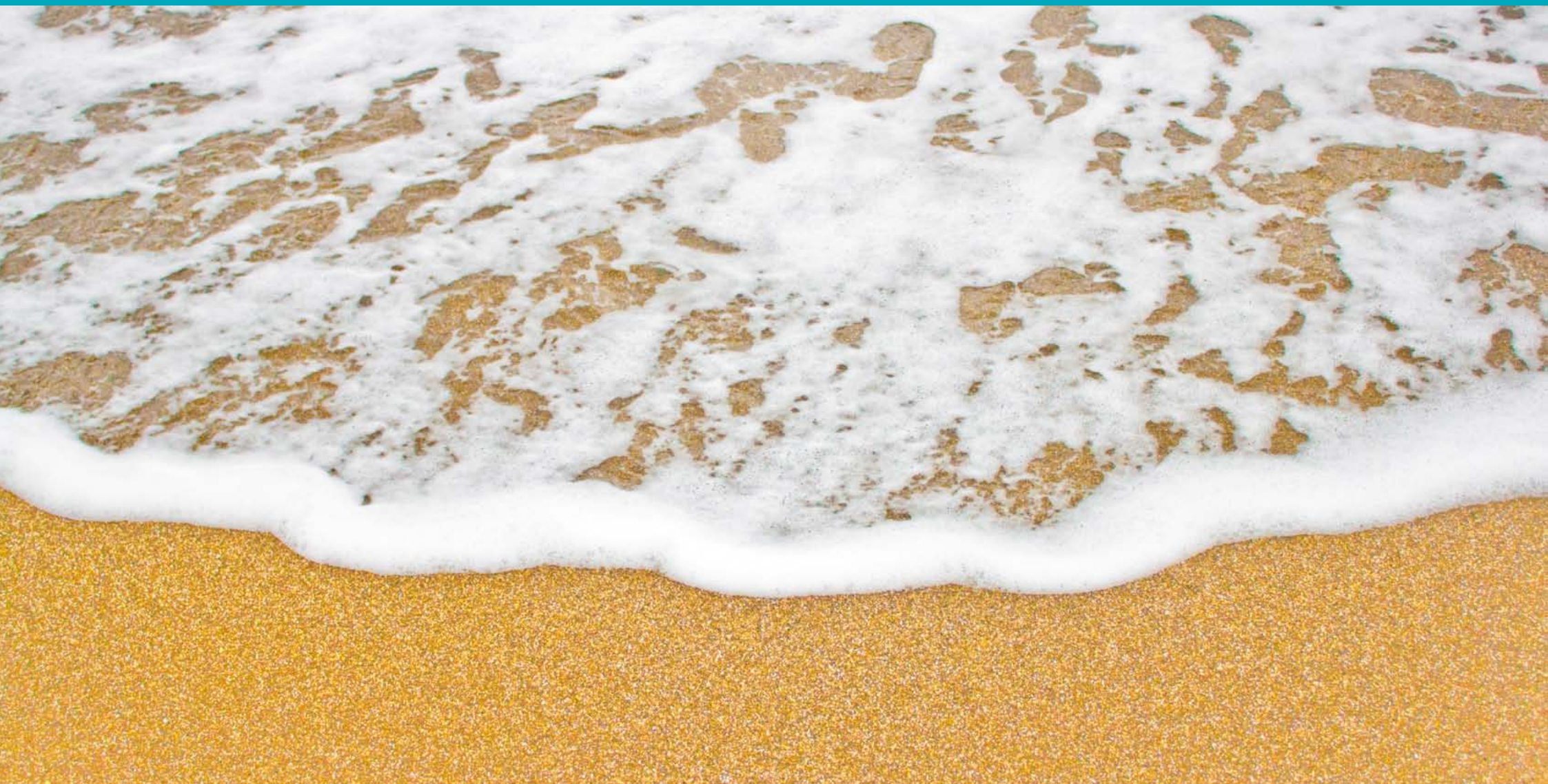


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# OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY IN OCEANIA

2021 – 2024

ONOC CONTINENTAL OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY PROGRAMMES IN DETAIL



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## INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of each Olympiad, guidelines on the utilisation of Olympic Solidarity funding for National Olympic Committees (NOCs) have been produced by the ONOC Secretariat for its members to assist them with the administration of projects approved under the Olympic Solidarity programmes of the International Olympic Committee.

These documents give a detailed set of instructions for NOCs in Oceania in areas such as:

- Continental Programmes to apply for;
- Developing internal financial guidelines;
- Developing programmes management guidelines;
- Reporting timelines in relation to programme management.

## AIM OF OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

The aim of Olympic Solidarity is to organise assistance for all NOCs, particularly those with the greatest needs, through a variety of world and continental programmes prioritising athlete development, training of coaches and sports administrators, and promoting the Olympic Values.

## OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY'S KEY PRIORITIES 2021-2024

### At the Global Level

1. Empower NOCs to keep athletes at the heart of the Olympic Movement,
2. Ensure good governance, financial control and compliance,
3. Strengthen the Olympic Movement's solidarity funding model,
4. Align with the IOC's strategy for the post-coronavirus world,
5. Enable NOCs to contribute to the promotion of the Olympic Values,
6. Provide individualised services to NOCs,
7. Measure impact of programmes and funding.

**At the Continental Level**, in line with the ONOC Strategic Plan 2018 – 2021, ONOC will continue to offer programmes that meet the specific needs of our member NOCs by providing access to technical, financial and administrative assistance while taking into account the global objectives of Olympic Solidarity.

The budget for ONOC's Continental Programmes for 2021 - 2024 has been increased by 14.4% over the 2017 – 2020 quadrennial, to USD 25,000,000.



## CONTINENTAL PROGRAMMES

ONOC's Continental Programmes provide the NOCs with access to technical, financial and administrative assistance responding to their specific needs and priorities. These programmes are in addition to those available on a world level, and are managed by the ONOC Secretariat based in Suva, Fiji.

Following the approval of the 2021 – 2024 quadrennial budget by the Olympic Solidarity Commission in November 2020, the ONOC Secretariat drew up the programmes, objectives and budgets of the Continental programmes that will be offered to the NOCs in our region during the quadrennial.

The Continental quadrennial plan (programmes, objectives, options within the programmes, annual and programme budgets) was presented to, and duly approved by, the ONOC Executive in November 2020 and then presented to the general assembly on 5th December 2020. Following the general assembly's approval, it was sent to the Olympic Solidarity Commission for ratification.

The strategic management of the Oceania Continental programmes will be carried out by the ONOC Secretariat offices following consultation, and in complete coordination, with Olympic Solidarity (International) in Lausanne.

## OCEANIA CONTINENTAL PROGRAMMES

The ONOC Secretariat will be responsible for the administration of the following continental programmes:

- ONOC Administration;
- NOC Activities Programmes;
- Regional and National Games;
- OlympOceania Programme;
- Oceania Sport Education Programme;
- Oceania Sports Information Centre;
- Athletes' Commission;
- Education Commission;
- Equity Commission;
- International Relations Commission;
- Sustainability Commission;
- Regional Development Fund;
- Oceania Australia Foundation;
- Organisation of Sports Federations of Oceania.

The total budget for allocated to ONOC for continental programmes in 2021 amounts to USD 6,287,500.

#	ONOC OS Plan	2021
1	Administration Grant	USD 1,600,000
2	NOC Activities	USD 2,125,000
3	Regional & National Games	USD 147,500
	Regional/Olympic Games Support	USD 80,000
	Micronesian Games Support	USD 25,000
	National Games Support	USD 42,500
4	Olympoceanica Programme	USD 195,000
5	Oceania Sport Education Programme (OSEP)	USD 500,000
6	Oceania Sports Information Centre	USD 70,000
7	Athletes' Commission	USD 100,000
8	Education Commission	USD 20,000
9	Equity Commission	USD 50,000
10	Medical Commission	USD 50,000
11	International Relations Commission	USD 50,000
12	Sustainability Commission	USD 50,000
13	Regional Development Fund	USD 1,290,000
	NOC Education Officer Grant	USD 300,000
	NOC Finance Officer Grant	USD 300,000
	NOC Sports Development Officer Grant	USD 300,000
	Sports Equipment Grant	USD 340,000
	Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organization	USD 50,000
14	Oceania Australia Foundation	USD 15,000
15	Organisation of Sports Federations of Oceania	USD 25,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 6,287,500</b>

### ONOC Administration

#### 2021 Annual Budget - USD 1,600,000

This grant is used for the operations of the ONOC Offices in Guam and Fiji and for the costs of Organising statutory meetings and workshops, as well as other meetings considered necessary for the proper administration of ONOC.

### NOC Activities Programme

#### 2021 Annual Budget - USD 2,125,000

Each NOC in Oceania will be eligible for an annual grant of USD125,000, in order to develop their own priority and specific activities.



NOCs can utilise their National Activities budgets in a number of ways subject to ONOC approval.

NOCs that do not apply for this grant or fail to correctly report upon its utilisation may forfeit their rights to receive the funds in any given year. ONOC will then have the possibility to reallocate these funds to other NOCs, still within the framework of the NOC Activities programme, in particular those with the greatest need, in the following quadrennium.

The ONOC Secretariat will liaise directly with NOCs to finalise their respective national activities programmes and budgets.

## **Regional and National Games**

### **2021 Budget - USD 147,500**

NOCs can apply for the National Games Support grant to organise multi-sport National Games.

The Regional Games Support grant is used to support NOCs at international, regional and sub-regional games. For this quadrennium, these Games include:

- Tokyo 2020 Olympics
- 2022 Pacific Mini Games in Saipan;
- 2022 Micronesian Games in Majuro, Marshall Islands;
- 2022 Beijing Olympics
- 2023 Pacific Games in Honiara, Solomon Islands.

## **OlympOceania**

### **2021 Budget - USD 195,000**

The purpose of this grant is to assist in the establishment of NOC headquarters in the region. Only 4 NOCs have yet to utilise this grant. These are FIJ, KIR, MHL and ASA. We have budgeted for one NOC per year in the quadrennium, at USD 195,000 per NOC.

## **Oceania Sport Education Programme (OSEP)**

### **2021 Budget - USD 500,000**

This grant is used for the administration and delivery of programmes approved by the ONOC Education Commission.

## **Oceania Sports Information Centre (OSIC)**

### **2021 Budget - USD 70,000**

This grant is used for the development and maintenance of the operations of the Oceania Sports Information Centre, based at the University of the South Pacific, Suva.

## **Athletes' Commission**

### **2021 Budget - USD 100,000**

The Commission will use this grant to:

- support activities and projects it has identified and endorsed;
- cover for logistics for commission meetings.





## Education Commission

### 2021 Budget - USD 20,000

The Commission will use this grant to cover for logistics for commission meetings.

## Equity Commission

### 2021 Budget - USD 50,000

The Commission will use this grant to:

- support activities and projects it has identified and endorsed;
- cover for logistics for commission meetings.

## International Relations Commission

### 2021 Budget - USD 50,000

The Commission will use this grant to:

- support activities and projects it has identified and endorsed;
- cover for logistics for commission meetings.

## Medical Commission

### 2021 Budget - USD 50,000

The Commission will use this grant to:

- support activities and projects it has identified and endorsed;
- cover for logistics for commission meetings.

## Sustainability Commission (NEW)

### 2021 Budget - USD 50,000

The Commission will use this grant to:

- support activities and projects it has identified and endorsed;
- cover for logistics for commission meetings.

## Regional Development Fund

### 2021 Budget - USD 1,290,000

NOCs can use this grant to cover for a Finance Officer, a Sport Education Officer a Sport Development Officer, and to purchase sports equipment.

ONOC's contribution towards Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organisation (ORADO) also comes out of this fund.

## Oceania Australia Foundation (OAF)

### 2021 Budget - USD 15,000

OAF will use this grant to help cover for some of its operational costs.



## Organisations of Sport Federations of Oceania (OSFO)

### 2021 Budget - USD 25,000

OSFO will use this grant to help cover for some of its operational costs.

## PRE - APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Apart from the requirements unique to each grant application, in order to apply for grants this year, all NOCs are required to furnish ONOC with the following at the beginning of the quadrennium:

- **NOC Strategic Plan;**
- **NOC Constitution/Charter/Articles of Association;**
- **Updated UMAP;**
- **Audited Financial Statements for the last quadrennium (2017-2020);**
  - At least for 2017 – 2019.
- **Outstanding Continental Programme reports (2017 – 2020).**

## APPLICATION OF GRANTS

Out of the aforementioned grants, NOCs can apply for the following:

- NOC Activities Programme Grant;
- Regional and National Games - National Games Support Grant;
- OlympOceania Grant;
- Regional Development Fund – Sport Education Officer Grant, Finance Officer Grant, Sport Development Officer Grant, and Sport Equipment Grant.

At this stage, only the NOC Activities Programme Grant can be applied for on the new RELAY platform.

Until such time all Continental Programme grants can be applied for on RELAY, NOCs will continue to apply for the rest of the Grants as they have done so in the previous quadrennia, via email.

For all Continental Programme grants that will be applied for via email, ONOC has developed guidelines, application forms and reporting templates.

### Note:

1. From 2021, ONOC will be advancing 75% of the activity budget, with the balance of 25% to be paid on receipt of the financial and technical reports within 60 days of the completion of the activity.
2. All Continental Programme grant applications, except for the NOC Activities Programme Grant, must be sent to [olympicsolidarity@onoc.org.fj](mailto:olympicsolidarity@onoc.org.fj).

## FINANCIAL GUIDELINES

### INTRODUCTION

These financial guidelines govern the principles, conditions and monitoring mechanisms for the use of all funds allocated by Olympic Solidarity to NOCs, whether through its World Programmes, the Olympic Games Subsidies or the Continental Programmes managed by ONOC.

The guidelines are based on the responsibilities of the NOCs in accordance with the bylaws of the Olympic Charter, the Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic Movement as included in the IOC Code of Ethics, and the practical application and self-assessment tools (available on the NOCnet).



## NOC RESPONSIBILITIES

- The NOCs must produce annual financial statements (balance sheet, profit and loss statement, notes to the financial statements) in line with accounting standards accepted in their respective countries. The use of international accounting standards is encouraged;
- The NOCs must ensure that a certified independent external auditor, whose appointment should be confirmed by their General Assembly, audits all their financial statements on an annual basis. The audit should be conducted following recognised auditing standards (i.e. ISA, GAAS);
- The NOCs must submit a financial report for each activity financed by Olympic Solidarity funds, whether within the framework of programmes managed by the international office in Lausanne or by the continental association;
- The NOCs must retain all corresponding financial supporting documents for accounting purposes. All documentation (original invoices, bank statements, accounting documents, contractual and other supporting documents) must be kept for a period of at least two quadrennial plans (eight years) and in compliance with local legislation;
- The NOCs must agree at any time to provide access to all the above-mentioned documents to the independent auditor appointed by Olympic Solidarity, be it during the monitoring procedures mentioned below or for whatever reason;
- The NOCs must be able to clearly identify and present accounts showing the use of the funds allocated by Olympic Solidarity for all the programmes.

## FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

- Budget allocation procedures and payment conditions (advance, balance, deadlines, etc.) are clearly defined in the World and Continental Programme guidelines and in approval confirmation sent by the Olympic Solidarity Lausanne or the continental office to NOCs;
- The NOCs must use funds allocated in accordance with the instructions and budget for the activity in question. If a NOC is unable to carry out an activity for which it has been allocated financial assistance, it must inform the Olympic Solidarity Lausanne or continental office (depending which entity allocated the funds) immediately;
- At latest 60 days after the conclusion of an activity, the NOCs must submit a financial report showing the use of the allocated funds to Olympic Solidarity Lausanne or continental office (depending which entity allocated the funds);
- The NOCs no longer have to systematically send supporting documents but must nevertheless be prepared to provide these documents on request by the Olympic Solidarity Lausanne or continental office;
- The NOCs must ask third parties (e.g. national federations, training centres and athletes) to provide detailed supporting documentation (invoices, supplier receipts, etc.) for expenses covered using Olympic Solidarity funds. Letter of acknowledgement of receipt, proforma invoices, transfer confirmations or cheques to third parties are not considered sufficient supporting documents for accounting purposes. **The NOCs are solely responsible for the information stated in the financial reports and in their accounting records;**
- When VAT or other taxes can be reclaimed by the NOC, they should not be included as expenses in the financial reports;
- Foreign exchange gains and losses are not covered by Olympic Solidarity. NOCs assume full responsibility for risks linked to exchange rate fluctuations;



- Bank charges are covered by Olympic Solidarity. However, any additional fees related to the payment or receipt of funds may be recorded in the financial report as expense.

**Note:**

National Federations apply to use Continental Programme grants through the NOCs they are affiliated to. For this reason, NOCs are responsible for Olympic Solidarity funds and must ensure that National Federations properly acquit funds they use.

**Prior to giving funds to National Federations, NOCs must ensure that the following requirements are met:**

- **A copy of National Federation's annual general meeting minutes for 2020;**
- **A copy of the National Federation's Audited financial accounts for 2019;**
- **An Athletes' representative sits on their NOC Athletes' Commission;**
- **Completed and updated Readiness Assessment Tool (RAT) for 2020;**
- **National Federation is WADA compliant.**

#### MONITORING PROCEDURES FOR USE OF FUNDS

- Each year, several NOCs will be controlled in order to monitor the use of the funds allocated by Olympic Solidarity;
- This control will be carried out by a local or regional auditor, in accordance with an agreement between Olympic Solidarity and its auditors;
- The Olympic Solidarity office in Lausanne will contact the selected NOCs in advance;
- An NOC may be subject to control several times during the Olympiad;
- Olympic Solidarity will cover the cost of these controls.

The local or regional auditor will conduct their control based on Olympic Solidarity's agreed-upon procedures. The auditor will select financial reports and perform the following procedures:

- Check that funds confirmed and paid by the Olympic Solidarity Lausanne or continental association office appear on the original bank statement and correspond to the accounting records;
- Ensure that each expense listed in the financial report is backed up by the necessary supporting documents (invoices, receipt);
- Ensure that the description in the supporting documentation is in line with the programme and the activity for which it was approved;
- Check that the amounts stated in the financial report fully correspond to the supporting documentation;
- Check the exchange rate applied between the local currency and the US Dollar;
- Check that funds confirmed and paid by the International Olympic Committee (TOP Programme) appear on the original bank statement and agree with the accounting records.

The local or regional auditor will deliver a report on factual findings of agreed-upon procedures to Olympic Solidarity and the NOCs concerned will receive a copy. Based on this report, Olympic Solidarity may make recommendations when areas for improvement are identified in the NOC's financial management.

In addition, each local or regional auditor will have to complete a questionnaire on the accounting, monitoring and financial governance procedures applied by the NOC, and send a copy to Olympic Solidarity and the NOC.





Olympic Solidarity will verify if recommendations issued following the controls in previous years have been implemented by the NOC in question.

In the event of proven failure by an NOC to comply with these guidelines, Olympic Solidarity reserves the right to take necessary measures, such as requesting reimbursement of funds, limiting further allocations and payments, establishing a mentoring programme or presenting the situation to the Olympic Solidarity Commission.

## EXCHANGE RATE CALCULATION

### POLICY

NOC must adopt an exchange rate accounting policy applicable to payments received in US Dollar from Olympic Solidarity and converted to local currency.

The exchange rate used can be the daily rate applied by the NOC's bank, the daily rate of the national bank, a monthly average or a reference website such as Bloomberg, OANDA, etc.

In any case, the method used should be consistent throughout the year and in accordance with local accounting rules/GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles).

### OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY REVIEW

Olympic Solidarity checks the exchange rate consistency on financial reports as follows:

- For advance payments:
  - Check of the US Dollar / local currency rate **on the transfer date.**
- For balance payments:
  - The advance payment received in the local currency is deducted from the total expenses in the local currency. The result represents the balance in the local currency, which is then converted into US Dollar using the exchange rate of the day **the financial report is processed.** This payment will be up to the maximum budget allocated for the activity.

The exchange rate used by Olympic Solidarity to convert amounts from local currencies to the US Dollar is sourced from Bloomberg.

In case of discrepancy, Olympic Solidarity may ask the NOC to provide copies of bank statements confirming the exchange rate used.



## CONCLUSION

There will be a greater responsibility on NOCs in the Oceania region to plan their programmes, implement them effectively and to report on them in a timely and efficient manner.

To this effect, please contact the ONOC Secretariat and arrange for assistance as required. With proper planning and early establishment of a viable system of administration, our experience shows that the workload experienced can be dramatically reduced.

---

**Ricardo Blas**  
**Secretary General**  
**Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC)**

---

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have read and understood the “ONOC Plan in Detail” in its entirety and agree to abide by them.

Name of NOC: \_\_\_\_\_

_____	_____	_____
Name of President	Signature	Date

_____	_____	_____
Name of Secretary General	Signature	Date



**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

## Appendix 2: Registration Form – Day 1 - Training Workshop, Beach Survey and Audit

Name	Email address	Organisation
Renee Rario	<a href="mailto:reneerario@gmail.com">reneerario@gmail.com</a>	Western Provincial Government, Gizo
Jully Kalamana	<a href="mailto:ju.kalamana26@gmail.com">ju.kalamana26@gmail.com</a>	Western Provincial Government, Gizo
Joe Au Ramosaea	<a href="mailto:joeramosaea@gmail.com">joeramosaea@gmail.com</a>	Prime Minister's Office - Infrastructure
Tenesh samo	<a href="mailto:tenesh.samo03@gmail.com">tenesh.samo03@gmail.com</a>	Rotaract club of Honiara
Laris Volaka		Rotaract club of Honiara
Diana Vasula	<a href="mailto:diana.vasula@sim.gov.sb">diana.vasula@sim.gov.sb</a>	Solomon Islands Maritime Authority (SIMA)
Eric Suri Gnokro	<a href="mailto:Egnokro@moh.gov.sb">Egnokro@moh.gov.sb</a>	Ministry of Health & Medical Services (MHMS), Health Promotion Tulagi Hospital
Charles Kaula	<a href="mailto:ckaula1@gmail.com">ckaula1@gmail.com</a>	EHD MHMS CPG
Timothy Lavalu	<a href="mailto:tlavalu@sipa.com.sb">tlavalu@sipa.com.sb</a>	Solomon Islands Port Authority (SIPA)
David Tonowane		Solomon Islands Port Authority (SIPA)
John Selwyn Nokali	<a href="mailto:snokali@mecdm.gov.sb">snokali@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	Environment and Conservation Division (ECD) - MECDM
Samantha Niunara	<a href="mailto:niunaras07@gmail.com">niunaras07@gmail.com</a>	Dreamcast Theatre
Joanna Gwamanu	<a href="mailto:jbgwamanu89@gmail.com">jbgwamanu89@gmail.com</a>	RISGC
James Talotuita	<a href="mailto:james.talotuita@tourismsolomons.com.sb">james.talotuita@tourismsolomons.com.sb</a>	Tourism Solomons
Mugabeth Keina	<a href="mailto:mkiena16@gmail.com">mkiena16@gmail.com</a>	RISGC
Serah Davi	<a href="mailto:sdevis@mecdm.gov.sb">sdevis@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Joash Tuai	<a href="mailto:ituai@mecdm.gov.sb">ituai@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Andrew N Hanila	<a href="mailto:andrewnixon030@gmail.com">andrewnixon030@gmail.com</a>	NMUD-Honiara City Council (HCC)
Francis Manioru	<a href="mailto:fmanioru@gmail.com">fmanioru@gmail.com</a>	National Olympic Committee Solomon Islands
Julie Pillet	<a href="mailto:jpillet@sprep.org">jpillet@sprep.org</a>	SPREP/SWAP
Wendi Beti	<a href="mailto:wbeti@mecdm.gov.sb">wbeti@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Wilson Eta	<a href="mailto:wilson.eta@honiaracitycouncil.org">wilson.eta@honiaracitycouncil.org</a>	HCC - WMCD
Ezekiel Leghuma	<a href="mailto:eleghumau@mecdm.gov.sb">eleghumau@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Godwin Laura		MECDM
Debra Kereseka	<a href="mailto:dkereseka@mecdm.gov.sb">dkereseka@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Sam Judd	<a href="mailto:sam@sustainablecoastlines.org">sam@sustainablecoastlines.org</a>	Sustainable Coastlines

**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

### Appendix 3: Registration Form – Day 2 - Training Workshop, Beach Survey and Audit

Name	Email address	Organisation
Renee Rario	<a href="mailto:reneerario@gmail.com">reneerario@gmail.com</a>	Western Provincial Government, Gizo
Jully Kalamana	<a href="mailto:ju.kalamana26@gmail.com">ju.kalamana26@gmail.com</a>	Western Provincial Government, Gizo
Joe Au Ramosaea	<a href="mailto:joeramosaea@gmail.com">joeramosaea@gmail.com</a>	Prime Minister's Office - Infrastructure
Mugabeth Keina	<a href="mailto:mkiena16@gmail.com">mkiena16@gmail.com</a>	RISGC
Louise Hou	<a href="mailto:Louisehou51@gmail.com">Louisehou51@gmail.com</a>	RISGC
Julie Pillet	<a href="mailto:jpillet@sprep.org">jpillet@sprep.org</a>	SPREP/SWAP
Wendi Beti	<a href="mailto:wbeti@mecdm.gov.sb">wbeti@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Ezekiel Leghuma	<a href="mailto:eleghumau@mecdm.gov.sb">eleghumau@mecdm.gov.sb</a>	MECDM
Josser Mali		RISGC
Sam Judd	<a href="mailto:sam@sustainablecoastlines.org">sam@sustainablecoastlines.org</a>	Sustainable Coastlines
Eillean Mali	<a href="mailto:eilleanmali@gmail.com">eilleanmali@gmail.com</a>	RISGC



## Appendix 4: PPT Presentations

- Appendix 4a: Solomon Islands Intro Preso
- Appendix 4b: Lead Citizen Scientist Training Workshop Slides 2025 3.0
- Appendix 4c: Solomon Islands Intro Preso for Olympic Committee and Tourism



sustainable  
coastlines





# ***BEAUTIFUL BEACHES***





# ***HEALTHY WATERS***





# *INSPIRED PEOPLE*







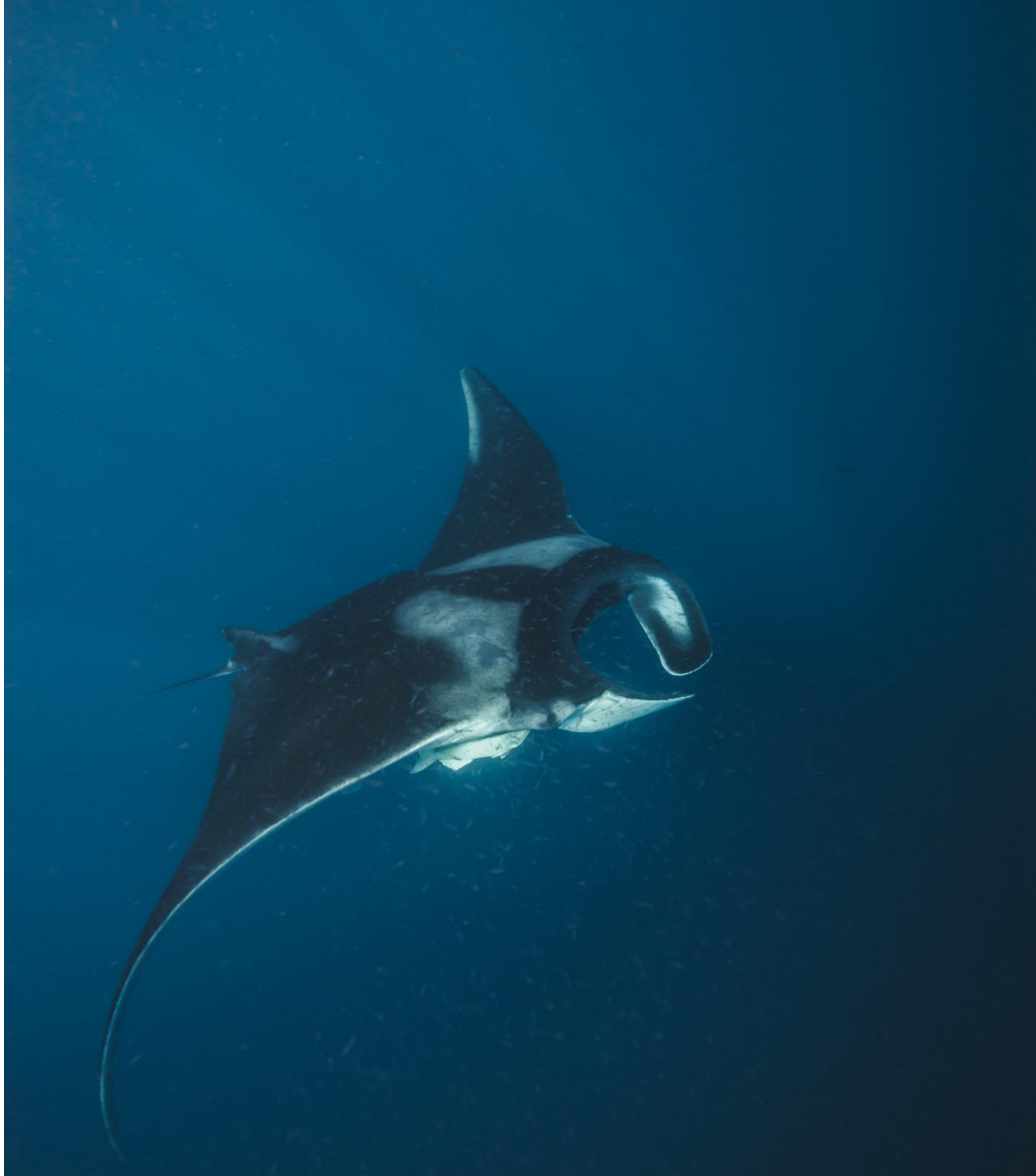
















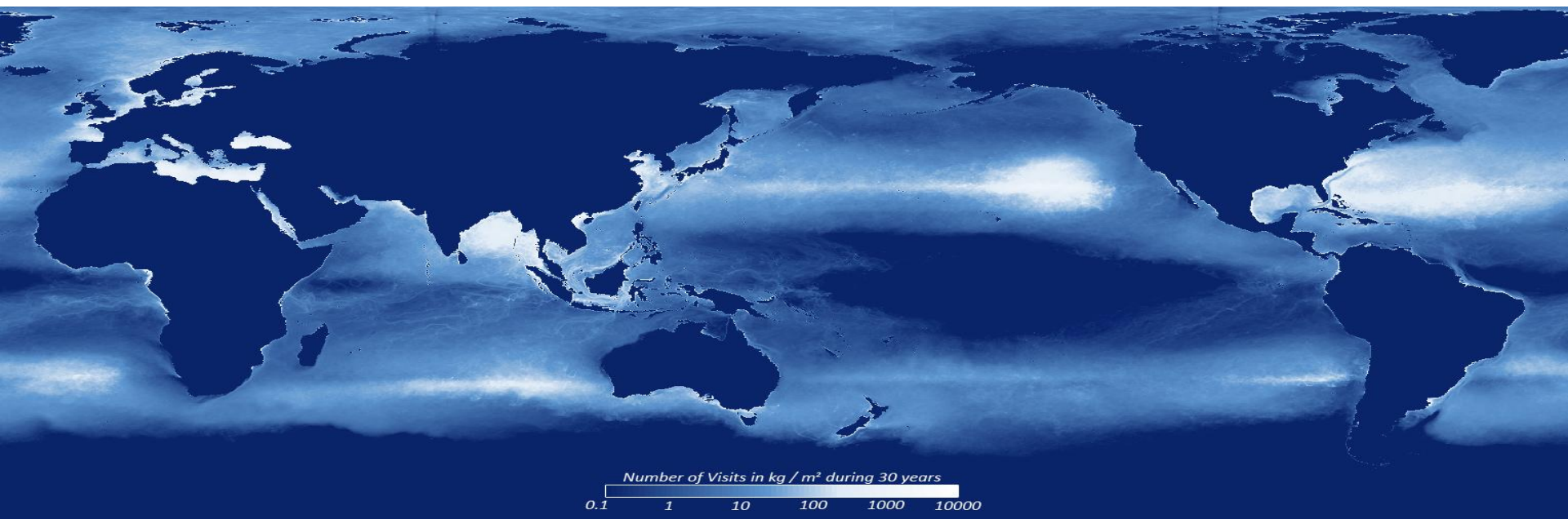


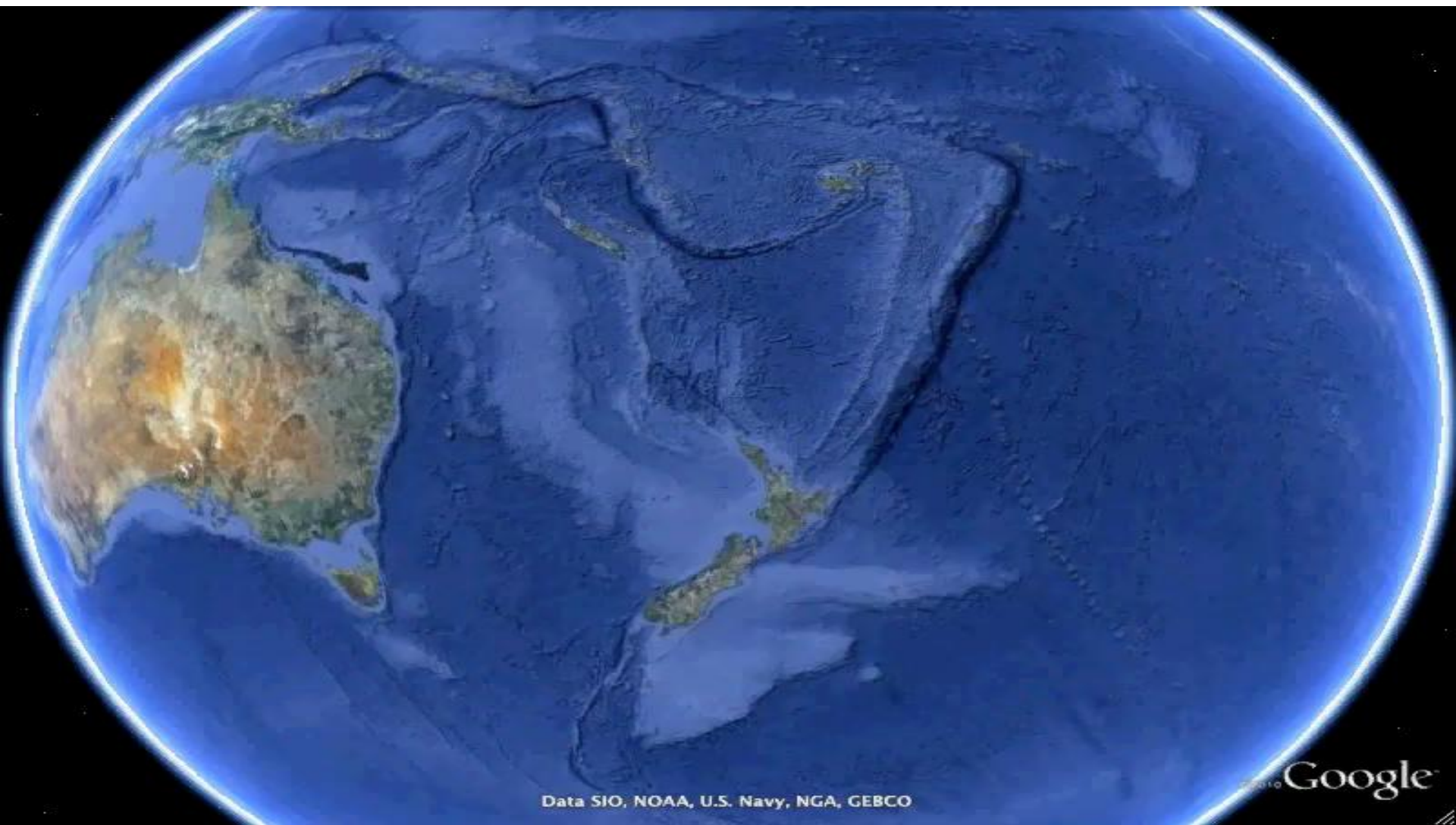
DUMP NO WASTE  
FLOWS TO THE SEA.











Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

© 2010 Google



DUMP NO WASTE  
FLOWS TO THE SEA.





















Image courtesy of Chris Jordan and Kopeikin Gallery, Los Angeles, [www.chrisjordan.com](http://www.chrisjordan.com)





Image courtesy of Chris Jordan and Kopeikin Gallery, Los Angeles, [www.chrisjordan.com](http://www.chrisjordan.com)



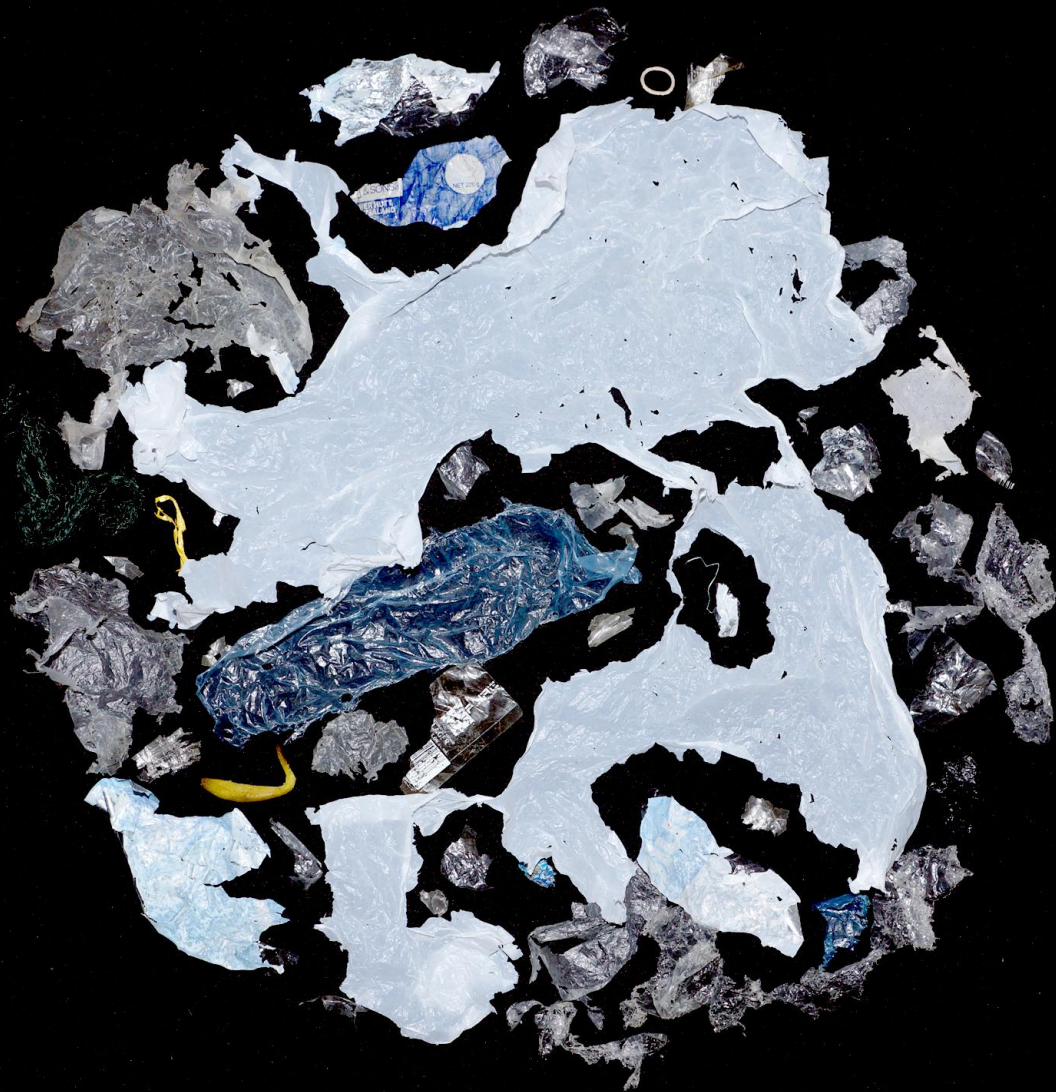


























































*tauhi  
ke ma'a 'a.  
ha'apai*

*keep ha'apai beautiful*























**190,615**

Event participants



**1,875,461**

Litres of rubbish



**200,903**

Trees planted



**252,366**

Presentation attendees

Impacts since 2009. Now let's scale this up.



















9. A turtle's favorite food is jellyfish. Plastic bags look like jellyfish when they are floating in the ocean. Large numbers of turtles are dying from starvation due to eating plastic bags that cling to their intestines and don't allow them to process real food.



10. This turtle was found on the coastline of America. The ring around its waist was from the lid of a juice bottle. It was still alive in this photo and had lived with this ring around its waist for over 20 years.

**Some simple solutions to address this issue...**

- Whatever you use that is plastic, make sure that you put it in the bin.
- Try to reduce the amount of plastic that you use (e.g. plastic bags - use a re-usable bag instead).
- Try to re-use items as much as you can. Single use plastics are the main things that we find on clean-ups.
- Become involved in positive action to address this problem (e.g. talking about this issue, taking part in or organizing a clean up).











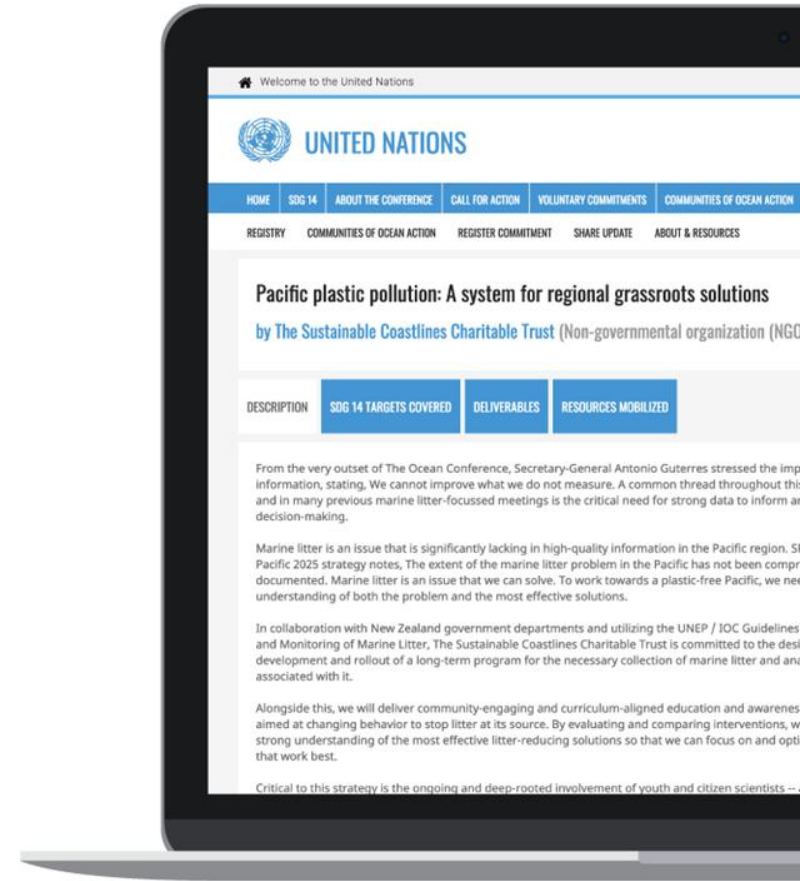




**We know litter  
is a problem. So  
why measure it?**

# “We cannot improve what we do not measure”

**ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN SECRETARY GENERAL**  
THE OCEAN CONFERENCE, NEW YORK, JUNE 2017







# Litter Intelligence.

Data. Insights. Action.



Brought to you by  
Sustainable Coastlines

IN COLLABORATION WITH



Ministry for the  
**Environment**  
*Manatū Mō Te Taiao*

**Stats** **NZ**  
Tatauranga Aotearoa



Department of  
**Conservation**  
*Te Papa Atawhai*



# Litter Intelligence monitoring sites

ALL WELLINGTON HARBOUR SURVEY SITES



HUTT CITY  
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Petone Beach, Water Ski Club

Hikoikoi Reserve, Petone Beach

Lowry Bay

The Rec

Hinds Point, Pencarrow Coast

Kaiwharawhara Estuary

Kau Bay, Miramar Peninsular

Hataitai Beach, Evans Parade

1. Steeple Rock, Seatoun Beach
2. Breaker Bay East
3. Tarakena Bay, East Beach



Litter  
Intelligence.

LITTER DENSITY  
Items Per 1000m2

Low 1

High 7,621

Average 522

SURVEY AREAS

11

SURVEYS COMPLETED

30

VOLUNTEER HOURS

332

Note: Days Bay Beach, Honiana Te Puni Reserve, and Oriental Bay - Freyberg Pool are also survey sites in Wellington Harbour, but were not surveyed in 2022.

# Key findings

## LITTER DENSITY COMPARED



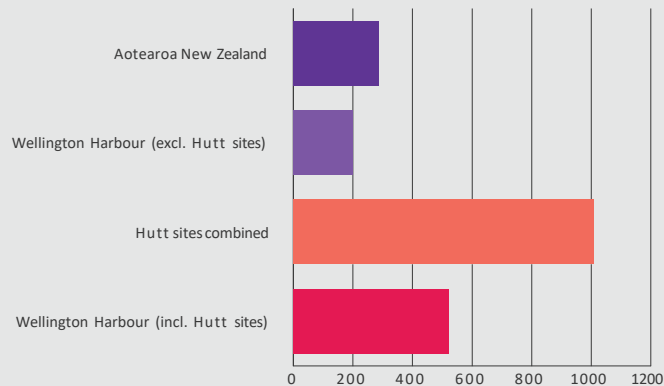
In 2022, 12 surveys were undertaken across the three Hutt City sites, with a total of 201 volunteer hours dedicated to monitoring them, and a total of 84 kilograms of litter collected. The average litter density in the three monitored areas was 1,007 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This average litter density is higher than the average litter density found in the eight other sites in Wellington Harbour of 199 items

per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. It is also higher than the nationwide average litter density of 287 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>.

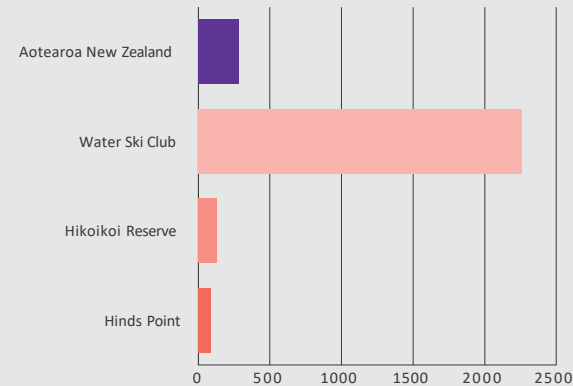
Of these three sites, the highest litter density was found at Petone Beach Water Ski Club with an average litter density of 2,258 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This compares to the average of 133 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> at Hikoikoi Reserve, Petone Beach, and 87 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> at Hinds Point, Pencarrow

Coast. The average litter density in all 11 sites in the Wellington Harbour monitored in 2022, including the three Petone sites was 522 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This highlights the Petone Beach Water Ski Club as a highly polluted area. During one survey alone in July 2022, 1,844 plastic bottle caps and lids were collected from the 100x20m monitored area.

**HUTT CITY SITES AVERAGE VS WELLINGTON HARBOUR**  
AVERAGE LITTER DENSITY (ITEMS PER 1,000M<sup>2</sup>)



**HUTT CITY SITES VS NATIONAL**  
AVERAGE LITTER DENSITY (ITEMS PER 1,000M<sup>2</sup>)





# Key findings

## LITTER COMPOSITION



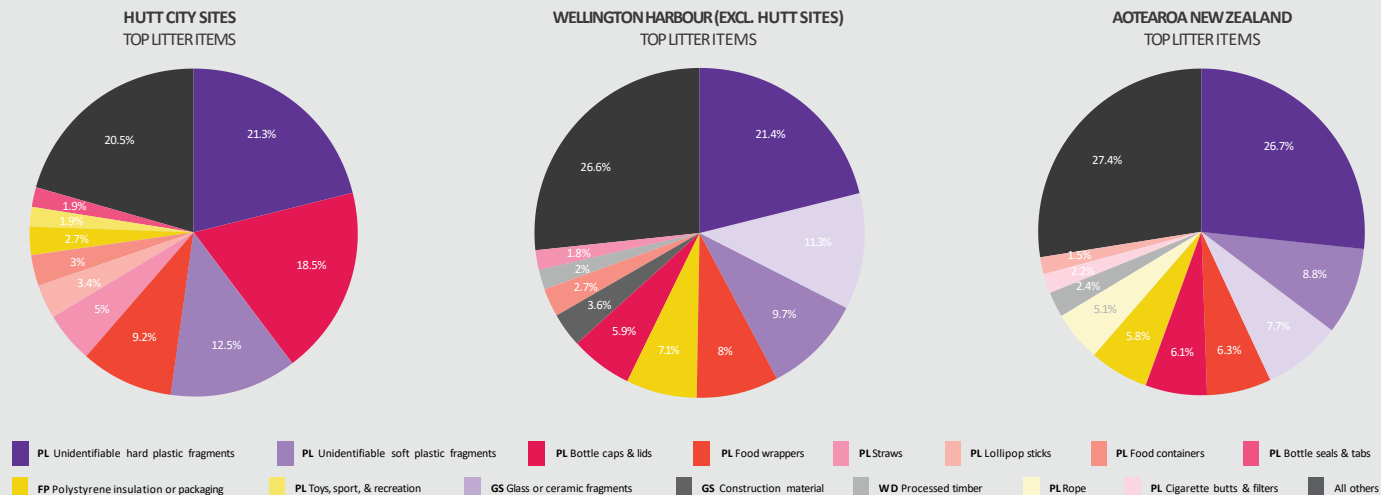
In the three Hutt City sites, the top identifiable litter items found in 2022 include plastic bottle caps & lids (18.5%), plastic food wrappers (9.2%), plastic straws (5%), plastic lollipop sticks (3.4%), plastic food containers (3%) and foamed plastic polystyrene insulation or packaging (2.7%).

This excludes unidentifiable fragments that we cannot assign to a litter category. Unidentifiable

hard plastic fragments are the most prevalent type of litter found in Aotearoa at 26.7%, and in the Hutt City sites, unidentifiable hard plastic fragments constituted 21.3%.

Plastic is also the main material type found in the Hutt City sites, constituting 87% of all litter monitored. The top litter items in these three sites correspond mainly to items generated by

human consumption and household waste. Possible pathways for domestic litter to reach the coast include domestic waste that was littered, mismanaged or has leaked out of the waste system via stormwater drains. These top litter items are similar to the top litter items collected in the eight other sites around Wellington Harbour monitored by Sustainable Coastlines in 2022, with some differences in their composition.



Material codes: PL —Plastic, FP —Foamed Plastic, ME —Metal, GS —Glass & Ceramic, OT —Other, WD —Wood, CL —Fabric & Textiles, PC: Paper & Cardboard, RB: Rubber

DATA PERIOD: 1 JAN–31 DEC 2022

# Top litter items

HUTT CITY SURVEY SITES 2022



**HUTT CITY**  
TE AWA KAIRANGI



[Home](#) [Data](#) [Insights](#) [Action](#) [Education](#) [About](#) [LOG IN](#)

## Litter Type

[Take Action](#)

LITTER TYPE - ITEMS

[ITEMS](#) [WEIGHT](#)

#	PRODUCT	MATERIAL	TOTAL ITEMS	% OF TOTAL
1	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	Plastic	2,732	21.29 %
2	Bottle caps & lids	Plastic	2,374	18.50 %
3	Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments	Plastic	1,601	12.48 %
4	Food wrappers	Plastic	1,185	9.24 %
5	Straws	Plastic	643	5.01 %
6	Lollipop sticks	Plastic	438	3.41 %
7	Food containers	Plastic	386	3.01 %
8	Polystyrene insulation or packaging	Foamed Plastic	344	2.68 %
9	Toys, sport, & recreation (Plastic)	Plastic	255	1.99 %



Ministry of Environment, Climate Change,  
Disaster Management and Meteorology



PACIFIC  
OCEAN  
LITTER  
PROJECT



SPREP  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

Starting from the first of September, 2023, the import, manufacture, distribution, supply and sale of certain types of single-use plastic is prohibited in Solomon Islands.

### Environment (Single-Use Plastic Ban) Regulations 2023

#### BANNED SINGLE-USE PLASTIC ITEMS



PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS



PLASTIC STRAWS



PLASTIC WATER  
BOTTLE (< 1.5 L)



PLASTIC PLATES, CUPS &  
CUTLERIES



POLYSTYROFOAM  
TAKEAWAYS, CUPS & PLATES

Say NO to Plastics, choose environmentally friendly alternatives





sustainable  
coastlines



Litter  
Intelligence.

Data. Insights. Action.

# Citizen Scientist Training Workshop

OFFICIAL VERSION

3.0





**Litter  
Intelligence**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Welcome & introductions

Let's get to know everyone

What's your name, organisation, and your motivation for being here?





**Litter  
Intelligence**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Programme background

Get to know Sustainable Coastlines and the Litter Intelligence programme

# About Sustainable Coastlines



## PURPOSE

Protecting the ocean we all love from plastic pollution and other litter.



## APPROACH

Inspiring change in mindsets, behaviour, and policies through community engagement and citizen science.



## VISION

Beautiful beaches, healthy waters, and inspired people.



# In numbers

**1,800,896**

LITRES OF LITTER  
REMOVED

**114,502**

EDUCATION &  
TRAINING HOURS

**252,821**

VOLUNTEER HOURS  
(CLEAN-UPS & SURVEYS)

**2,576**

LITTER INTELLIGENCE  
SURVEYS COMPLETED





# The issues we tackle

**97%**

OF FISH SPECIES  
SAMPLED IN SOUTH PACIFIC  
CONTAIN MICROPLASTICS

**39kg**

SINGLE-USE PLASTIC  
USED PER NEW ZEALANDER  
EACH YEAR

**11th**

WORST IN THE WORLD  
NZ RANKING FOR WASTE  
GENERATION PER CAPITA

**99%**

OF SEABIRD SPECIES  
WILL BE INGESTING  
PLASTIC BY 2050

**297**

LITTER ITEMS  
FOUND FOR EVERY  
1,000M2 OF BEACH  
MONITORED IN NZ\*



\*October 2025

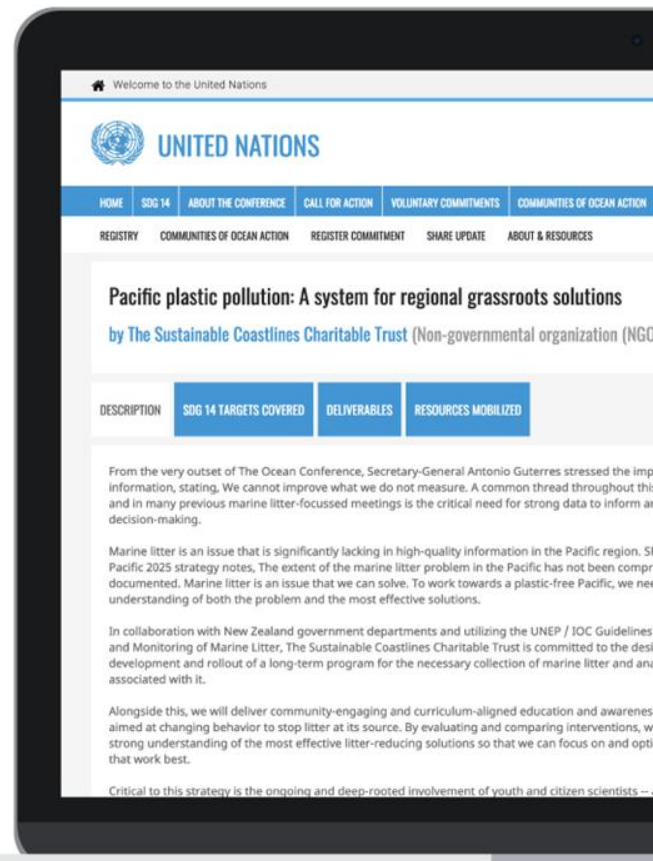




**We know litter is a problem.  
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**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

## PROGRAMME PURPOSE

**Inspire and inform better decisions  
for a world without litter.**

# Government partners



Litter  
Intelligence.



Ministry for the  
**Environment**  
*Manatū Mō Te Taiao*

Three-year fund for  
programme design,  
development and rollout.  
Environmental reporting.



Co-design of data quality  
assurance and controls.  
Environmental reporting.



Department of  
Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

Co-design of localised  
adaption to UNEP/IOC  
methodology.  
Peer review of changes /  
adaptations to methodology.

# Programme Overview

## OBJECTIVE #1

### Understand the problem

Design & build  
national litter  
database

Train & support  
Citizen Scientists  
to collect data

Litter data  
made widely  
accessible

Data findings  
inform better  
decision-making

Data informs  
more targeted  
education



Data proves  
effectiveness  
of education

## OBJECTIVE #2

### Optimise solutions

Design & build  
litter education  
for curriculum

Train & support  
Educators to  
deliver education

Litter education  
taught throughout  
school system

Behaviour  
change reduces  
litter problem



# Success Stories



"The data set that is being provided by Sustainable Coastlines is a huge advantage to the Ministry for the Environment as a public policy tool, as it shows the areas that are most problematic and highlights to us the things that can be fixed."



**HON DAVID PARKER**  
MINISTER FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT

# Our Promise To You



OPEN & FREE ACCESS  
TO ALL DATA, FOREVER



IMMEDIATE ACCESS  
TO YOUR DATA

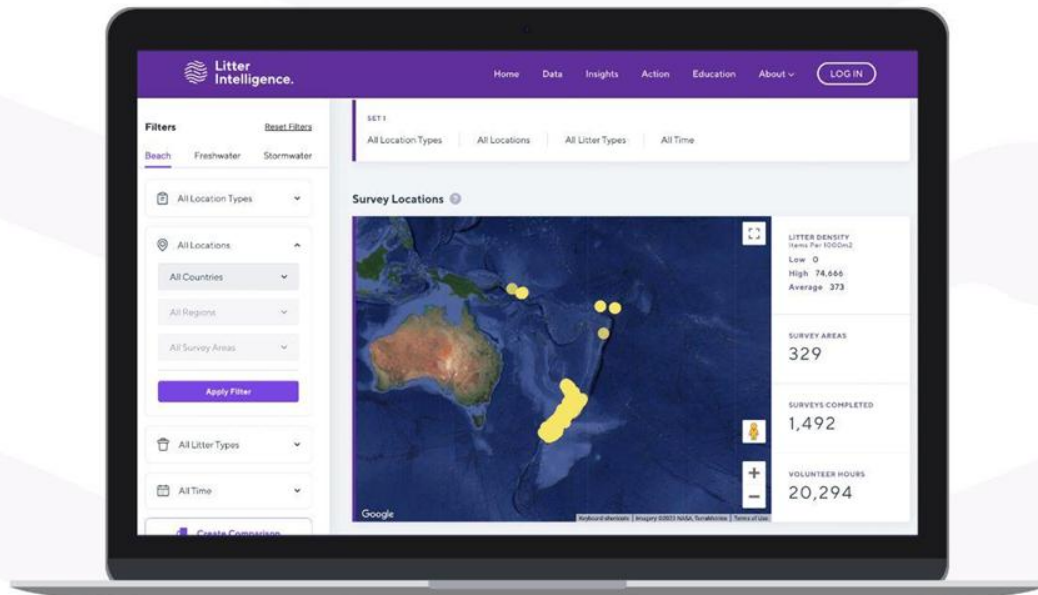


SCIENTIFICALLY RIGOROUS  
BUT ALWAYS EASY TO USE

# Interactive exercise #1

**Visit the Insights page on the Litter Intelligence website and find the following:**

- The closest survey area to where you live.
- The most common litter item across all countries and surveys.







**Litter  
Intelligence**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Equipment overview

Become familiar with the equipment that makes up a Litter Intelligence kit



**Litter  
Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Health & Safety equipment





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Survey equipment







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Audit equipment





**Litter Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Data sheets



**Litter Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

## Litter Categories

FOR REFERENCE DURING AUDIT

OFFICIAL  
VERSION  
3.0

### How to use this

After your litter survey, take your rubbish to a safe and sheltered location to audit. Categorise your litter according to the categories below, copying the appropriate fields over to your **Audit Data** sheet and recording the count and weight as you go.

### Health & Safety

Important instructions for some litter categories. Look for the icons below in the **H&S** column and follow instructions during your audit.

Biohazard: Only count item, do not weigh. Take extra caution. Only adults to touch.

Code	Plastic	H&S	Notes & Examples
PL2414	Bacterial habitat wheels		
PL13	Baskets, crates & trays		Includes fish bins
PL01	Bottle caps & lids		Toothpaste caps, nozzles, tops
PL01.01	Bottle neck rings		Milk bottle rings
PL01.02	Bottle seals & tabs		
PL02	Bottles <= 2 L		
PL03	Bottles, drums, jerrycans & buckets > 2 L		
PL24.06	Cable ties & zip ties		
PL10	Cigarette lighters		Vapes, vaping devices
PL11	Cigarettes, butts & filters		Butts, filters
PL24.03	Clothes pegs		
PL121	Cosmetics and medical packaging		Inhalers, cosmetics, pill packets, condom wrappers, chapstick. Excludes syringes
PL05	Drink package rings		Six-pack rings, ring carriers
PL22	Fibreglass fragments		
PL17	Fishing gear		Plastic lures, traps & pots, glow sticks, knife handles, snifters, burley pots, berley pots, light sticks, cyalume sticks
PL18	Fishing line		Monofilament line & braid
PL20	Fishing net		



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## Audit Data

LITTER SURVEY ITEM & WEIGHT DATA

OFFICIAL  
VERSION  
3.0

### How to fill this in

- After your litter survey, take your rubbish to a safe and sheltered location to audit. Use the **Litter Categories** sheet to help categorise. Record the count & weight for each category.
- Only count & weigh items above 5mm in size. Please record all weights in grams.
- In the "H/L" column, record how "Confident" you are that the weight is correct; it can be inaccurate when litter is wet or dirty. H = High, L = Low.
- When you have completed your audit, enter your data as soon as possible at [app.litterintelligence.org](http://app.litterintelligence.org). Tick the 'In App' column once you have entered each row to avoid double entry.

### Survey info

Survey Area   
Survey Date

### Audit info

Audit Date  Start Time   
# of Auditors  End Time

### Plastic pellet assessment

A B C D Circle one

A = None seen along survey area, B = 1-10 seen along survey area  
C = 10-100 seen along survey area, D = More than 100 seen along survey area

#	Code	Material	Category name	Count	Weight (g)	H/L	In app
e.g.	PL01	Plastic	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	32	15	H	✓
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

# Interactive exercise #2

Open your web browser on  
your phone or computer and  
navigate to

**[app.litterintelligence.org](https://app.litterintelligence.org)**

Bookmark this page, or save it to your  
phone's home screen.







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# Health & Safety

Understand the processes and procedures to safely conduct a litter survey and audit



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# How to assess risk

**Risk Assessment Matrix – Rate as Very Low, Low, Moderate, High or Critical**

	Very unlikely to happen	Unlikely to happen	Possibly could happen	Likely to happen	Very likely to happen
<b>Catastrophic (Fatal)</b>	Moderate	Moderate	High	Critical	Critical
<b>Major (Disability)</b>	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	Critical
<b>Moderate (Hospitalization)</b>	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High
<b>Minor (First Aid)</b>	Very Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Superficial (No treatment)</b>	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate



# How to manage risk

How you will control the hazard – E or M

Most Effective	E – Eliminate	
	Remove it completely from the event or workspace	If not reasonably practicable:
	M - Minimize	
	Substitute the hazard	Minimize the risk, so far is reasonably practicable, by taking 1 or more of these actions that is the most appropriate
	Isolate the hazard	
	Use engineering controls	
	Use adaptive controls	If a risk remains you must minimize remaining risk, as far is reasonably practicable
Least Effective	Use personal protective equipment (PPE)	If risk remains then minimize using PPE





# Site-specific risk assessment

## 2. Site Specific Hazard Assessment

#	Hazards Present Today	Risk Rating	Eliminate or Minimise	How will you deal with this risk?
eg	<i>Sun Exposure</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Minimise</i>	<i>Ensure participants have sunscreen available</i>
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				



# Safe work procedures

## Litter Survey Safe Work Procedure

Steps Taken to Perform Task		Hazard and Rating		Controls	
No :			Rating	E/M	
1	A litter transect requires walking with equipment over potentially rough or uneven terrain	Slip, trip or fall	Low	M	Always work with a buddy: 2 person minimum for beach Surveys
				M	At all times be aware of your surroundings
				M	Walk at all times
				M	Wear sturdy, closed toed shoes
2	Hammer in stakes	Hitting hand with mallet or hammer	Low	M	Wear gloves, Hold stake low down away from working end, hammer with care
		Eye damage from ejected particles while hammering	Low	M	Wear eye glasses provided or shades when hammering stakes
		Harassment & Sexual Harassment	Low	M	Don't work alone, have good communication and a clear timeline of activity, call the police at the first sign of suspicious activity
		Exposure to the environment	Low	M	Adequate PPE is worn, such as rain jacket, warm clothes and sun hat
				M	Wear gloves at all times during clean-up



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# Health and safety briefing



Asbestos

**Extreme caution**



Sharps

**Extreme caution**



Coastal terrain

**Walk with care**



Bee / wasp nests

**Keep away**



Nesting birds

**Keep away**



**Wear proper H&S gear**





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# Hazardous waste

Understand how to safely handle hazardous waste & substances found in your survey



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# Handling sanitary items

**Only count item.  
Do not weigh.**

Only trained leaders to touch.



❌ Nappy wipes



❌ Nappy



❌ Toilet paper / tissues



❌ Face masks



❌ Plasters / bandages  
/ sports tape



❌ Condom



❌ Tampon / pads



❌ Tampon applicator





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# Asbestos Safety

**Do not touch!**

Extremely hazardous material.



**Exterior cladding**



**Corrugated roofing, guttering and spouting**



**Decramastic tiles**



**Piping**



**Insulation and lagging**



**Imitation brick cladding**







## WHAT TO DO IF YOU FIND ASBESTOS OR ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACM)

- **Do not touch it!**

- Notify our staff immediately.
- Take photographs of the item and note its location.
- Notify the local council of its presence using the app Snap, Send, Solve.



# Handling medical sharps

## Extreme caution.

High biohazard risk.



Examples of medical sharps.



Watch out for non-obvious sharps like lancets



Wear gloves



Don't put in rubbish or recycling bins.



Don't overfill container



Put it in sharp end first





## ENTANGLED, INJURED OR DEAD WILDLIFE



- If you find entangled, injured, sick or dead **marine mammals or native birds**, report these by calling **0800 DOC HOT** immediately and follow the operator's instructions.
- Maintain a safe distance from the animal.
- If possible take photos of the animal.
- If the animal is obviously entangled or appears to have ingested litter, take a photo and email to your SC contact with supporting details/notes.

### **More info:**

[www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/sick-injured-and-dead-wildlife/](http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/sick-injured-and-dead-wildlife/)





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# Emergency procedures



- Tsunami
- Earthquake
- First aid
- Covid safety



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# Conducting your survey

How to set up and conduct a litter survey on their chosen beach through the data entry app for a new or existing survey area

# The monitoring process



Litter  
Intelligence.

Set-up survey area

1



2

Survey & remove litter



Repeat four times/year



3

Audit litter

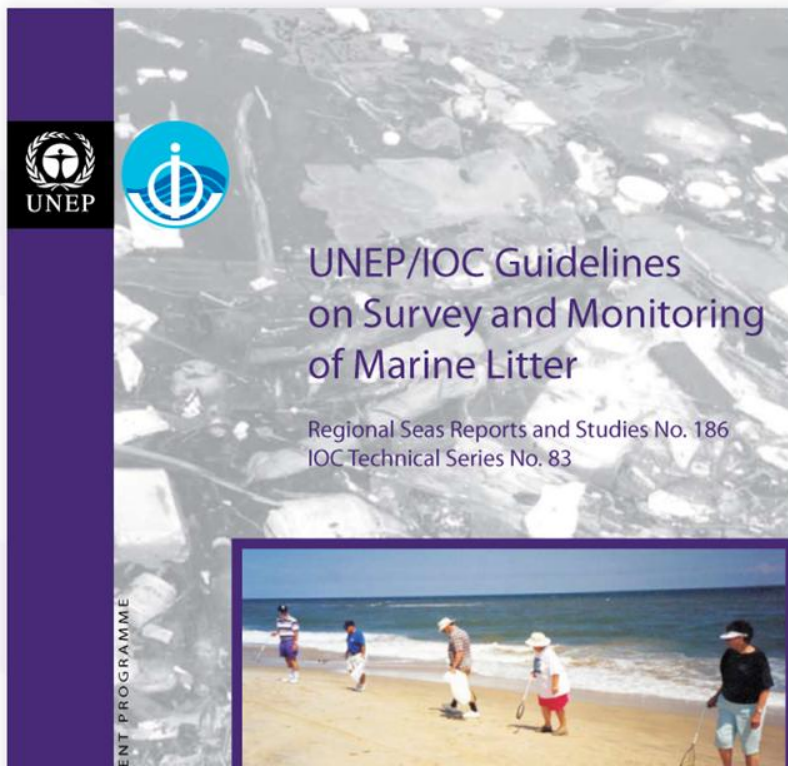




# The methodology

Localised adaptation of the **United Nations Environment Program / Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission** Guidelines on Survey and Monitoring of Marine Litter.

- Measures **litter flux**
- Global comparability
- Reporting on SDGs
- Rigorous, high quality data
- Great for citizen science





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# What are we monitoring?

## **Litter flux**

How fast is litter accumulating at your survey area?

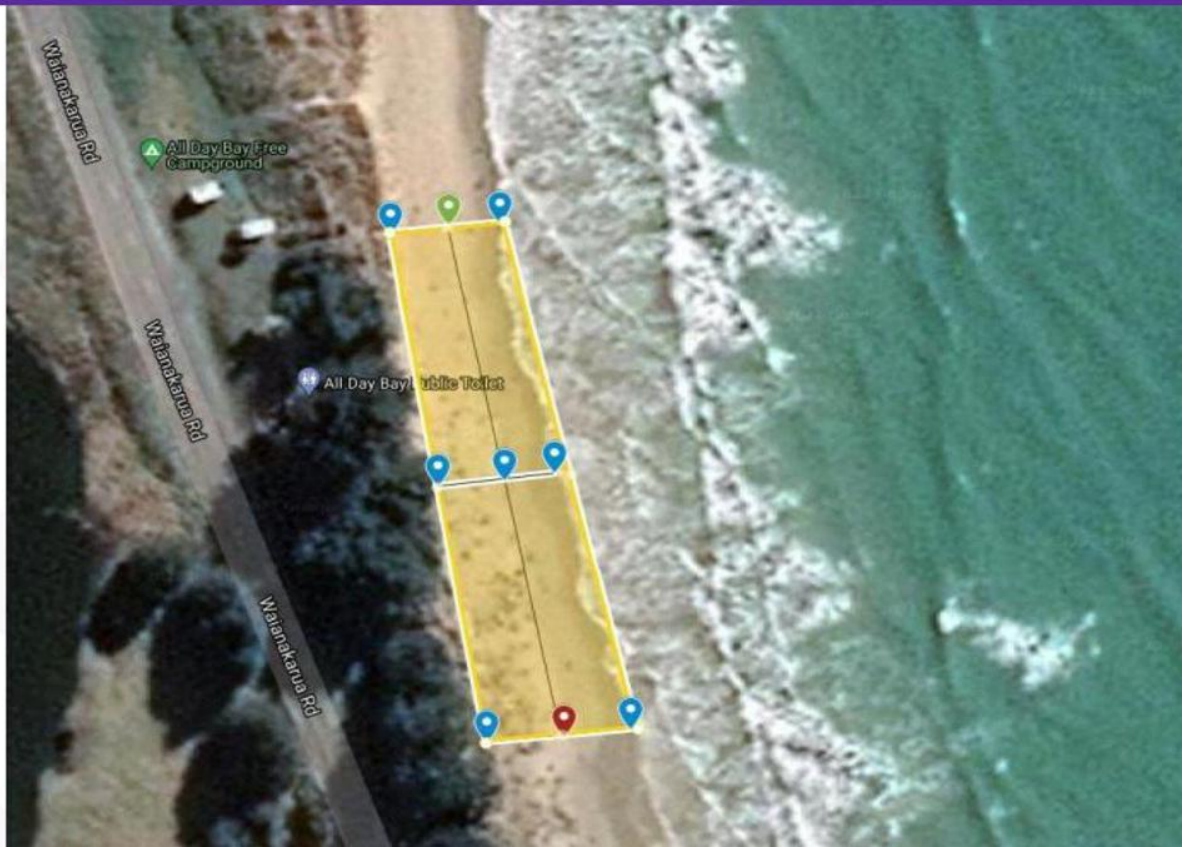
## **Litter composition**

What materials and products is the litter at your survey area comprised of?



## Survey area:

- 100 metres long
- 20 metres wide, max
- Start point centered in aggregation zone
- Record GPS coordinates of start and end point (green and red pins)







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# Identify litter aggregation zone





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Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Mark start point of survey





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Measure 10m above and below







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Measure out the survey area





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Mark out at 50m and 100m







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Take three photos







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# Photo 1: along the survey area





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Intelligence.**

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## Photo 2: towards the water







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Intelligence.**

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# Photo 3: towards the beach head







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# Beach visual assessments

**A**

**No litter present**



**B**

**Predominantly free with  
some minor instances**





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# Plastic resin plastics

Plastic resin pellets shown here for size.



Example of a site with a Grade D rating.



**A**

**None present:** No pellets seen along the survey area.

**B**

**Predominantly free:** 1–10 pellets seen along the survey area.

**C**

**Widespread:** 10–100 pellets seen along the survey area.

**D**

**Heavily affected:** More than 100 pellets seen along the survey area.



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# Beach surface

Print out and bring along  
to your survey to help  
to categorise the beach  
surface.



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## Beach surface

PHOTO REFERENCE GUIDE

OFFICIAL  
VERSION

1.0

### Mud

Very fine, soft and often sticky surface when dust and earth mixes with water. Includes silt and clay and tidal areas around mangroves.



### Sand

Made of finely divided rock, shell and minerals. From very fine sand (0.0625mm) up to 2mm in diameter, e.g., a grain of rice.



### Gravel / pebble

Coarse and smooth rounded rock fragment sized between 2mm and 64mm. Fits in a small hand.



### Cobbles

Smooth, rounded rocks larger between 64mm and 256mm. Cobble and rock rubble are in the same size range, but differ in shape and finish. Just larger than a standard soccer ball.







# Litter Intelligence.

**Data. Insights. Action.**

## Record survey area details





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Survey set-up complete







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Have surveyors form into a muster line







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Complete two full sweeps of the beach





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Record presence of large & dangerous items







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Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

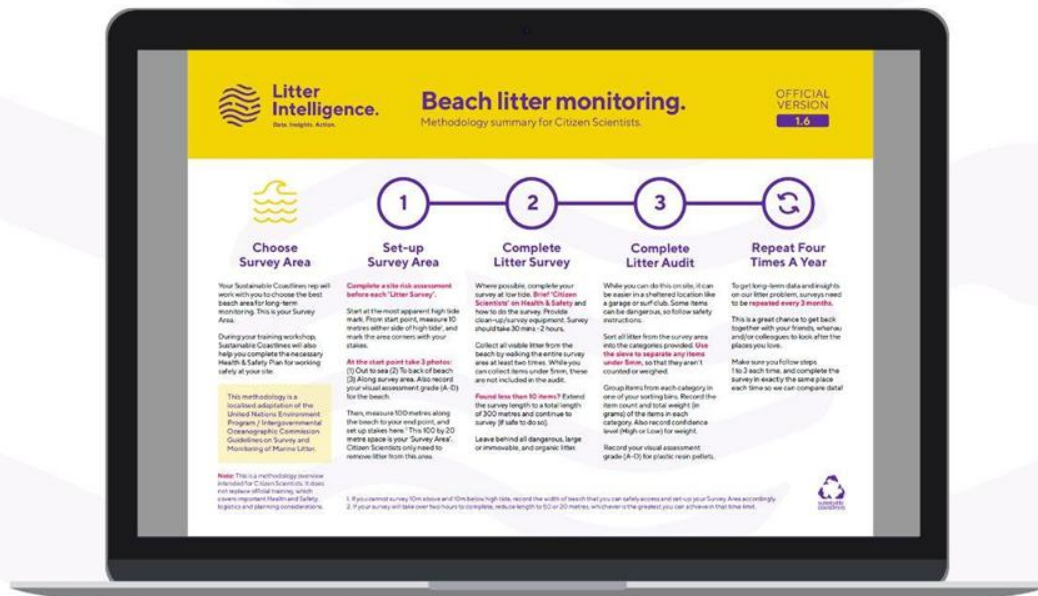
# Interactive exercise #3

Visit the Litter Intelligence website and find the beach survey methodology summary.

**[litterintelligence.org](https://litterintelligence.org)**

- > About menu
- > Beach Monitoring
- > Beach-specific Documents

Remember to print it out and bring a copy along to your survey.



[litterintelligence.org/about/beach-monitoring](https://litterintelligence.org/about/beach-monitoring)



# Recording your survey data

- Use the Survey Details data sheet to record your survey data manually at the beach.
- Enter the survey data into the web app when you are back in wifi or mobile data coverage.



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## Survey Details

SURVEY AREA & LARGE ITEM INFORMATION

OFFICIAL VERSION 1.4

Survey Details		
Survey date		
Monitoring group	Name of organisation:	
Lead citizen scientist	Full name:	
Email address		
Phone number		
Survey area		
Site risk assessment complete?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Required
Health and safety briefing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Required
Beach surface	Mud, Sand, Gravel/Pebble, Cobbles, Rock Rubble, Boulder, Bedrock, Shell, Artificial, Mixed Substrate, Unknown	Circle one
Start Point location	Latitude:	Longitude:
Start Point description	Describe landmarks or other physical features to help identify survey Start Point.	
<b>Remember:</b> Take 3 photos at start point (1) Out to sea (2) To back of beach (3) Along Survey Area		
End Point location	Latitude:	Longitude:
End Point description	Describe landmarks or other physical features to help identify survey End Point.	
Survey Area size		
Above Start Point	_____ metres	10m (or less, depending on beach conditions)
Below Start Point	_____ metres	10m (or less, depending on beach conditions)
Total length	_____ metres	Standard is 100m. Decrease for highly littered sites, or increase if >100m



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Intelligence**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Litter audit

Become familiar with the audit methodology, the Litter Identification Guide and common unusual litter items.



**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Sort by material then by category







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Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Use sieve to exclude items smaller than 5mm





**Litter  
Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Count and weigh items in each category, zeroing the scales each time

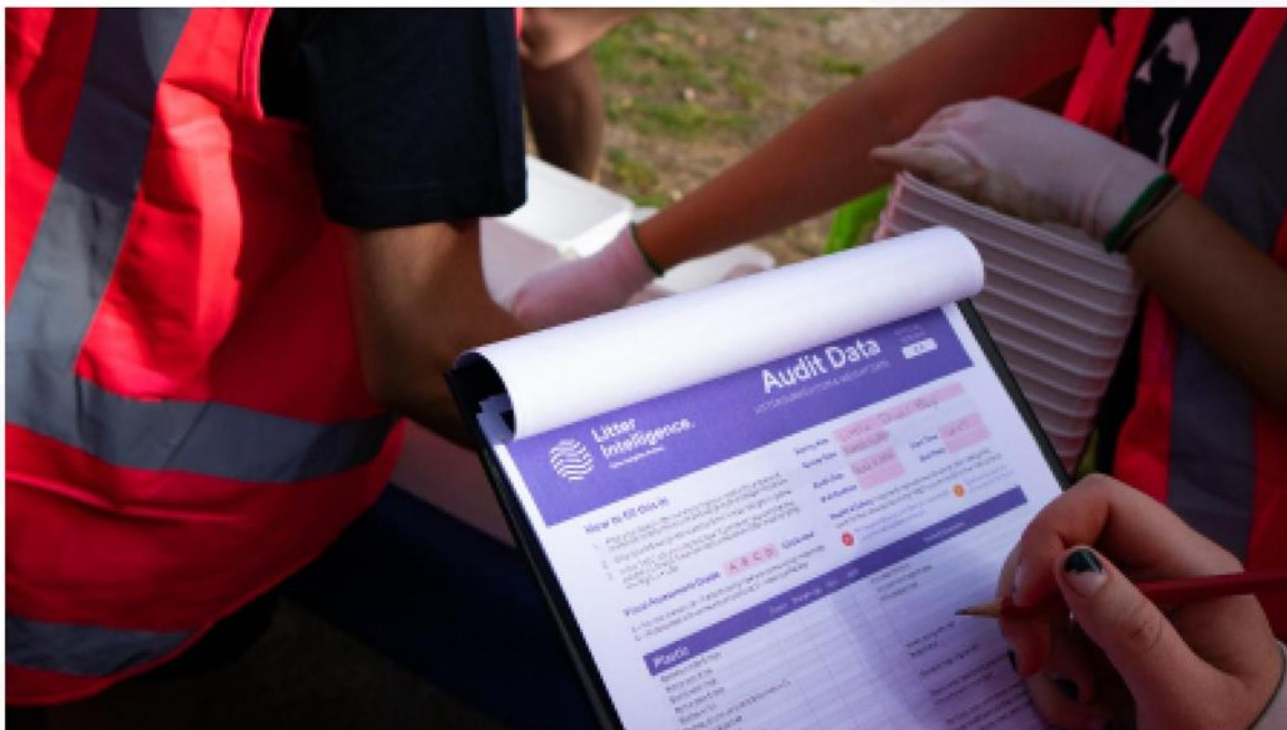




**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Record on paper and in the app







### How to fill this in

1. After your litter survey, take your rubbish to a safe and sheltered location to audit. Use the **Litter Categories** sheet to help categorise. Record the count & weight for each category.
2. Only count & weigh items above 5mm in size. Please record all weights in grams.
3. In the "H/L" column, record how "Confident" you are that the weight is correct; it can be inaccurate when litter is wet or dirty. H = High, L = Low.
4. When you have completed your audit, enter your data as soon as possible at [app.litterintelligence.org](http://app.litterintelligence.org). Tick the 'In App' column once you have entered each row to avoid double entry.

### Survey info

Survey Area   
Survey Date

### Audit info

Audit Date  Start Time   
# of Auditors  End Time

Plastic pellet assessment **A B C D** Circle one

**A** = None seen along survey area, **B** = 1-10 seen along survey area  
**C** = 10-100 seen along survey area, **D** = More than 100 seen along survey area

#	Code	Material	Category name	Count	Weight (g)	H/L	In app
e.g.	PL01	Plastic	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	32	15	H	✓
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							



**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Litter Categories

## Plastic

Bacterial habitat wheels  
Baskets, crates & trays  
Bottle caps & lids  
Bottle neck rings  
Bottle seals & tabs  
Bottles <= 2 L  
Bottles, drums, jerrycans & buckets  
Cable ties & zip ties  
Cigarette lighters  
Cigarettes, butts & filters  
Clothes pegs  
Drink package rings  
Fibreglass fragments  
Fishing gear  
Fishing line  
Fishing net  
Food containers  
Food wrappers  
Gardening & farming related  
Gloves  
Hangers & retail packaging  
Lollipop sticks  
Cosmetics and medical packaging  
Mesh bags  
Parking tickets & receipts  
Pens & Stationery  
Plastic bags  
Plastic buoys  
Plastic sheeting  
Plastic utensils  
Plastic vehicle parts  
Resin pellets  
Rope  
Safety & construction related  
Shotgun wadding & shells  
Strapping bands & tape  
Straws  
Syringes  
Toys, Sport, & Recreation  
Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments  
Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments  
Other Plastic (specify)

## Foamed Plastic

Ear plugs  
Foam buoys  
Foam glazier spacers  
Foam sponge  
Polystyrene cups or food packs  
Polystyrene insulation or packaging  
Toys, Sport, & Recreation  
Unidentifiable foamed plastic fragments  
Other Foamed Plastic (specify)

## Fabric & Textiles

Backpacks & bags  
Canvas, sailcloth & sacking (hessian)  
Carpet & furnishing  
Clothing, towels and linen  
Footwear & shoes  
Rope, line or string (natural)  
Other Cloth  
Unidentifiable Cloth Fragments

## Glass & Ceramic

Bottles & jars  
Construction material  
Fluorescent light tubes  
Glass buoys  
Glass or ceramic fragments  
Light globes/bulbs  
Tableware  
Other Glass & Ceramic (specify)



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# Litter Categories cont'd

## Metal

- Aluminium drink cans
- Bottle caps, lids & pull tabs
- Fishing related
- Foil wrappers
- Gas bottles, drums & buckets (> 4 L)
- Metal vehicle parts
- Other cans & containers (<= 4L)
- Sharps, needles, lancets, metal catheters
- Tableware
- Construction material
- Unidentifiable metal fragments
- Other Metal (specify)

## Paper & Cardboard

- Cardboard boxes
- Cups, food trays & wrappers
- Tetrapaks
- Fireworks
- Paper, newspapers & paper receipts
- Unidentifiable paper & cardboard fragments
- Other Paper & Cardboard (specify)

## Wood

- Corks
- Fishing traps and pots
- Matches and wooden fireworks parts
- Processed timber & pallet crates
- Wooden utensils
- Other Wood (specify)

## Rubber

- Sports & Recreation
- Chewing gum
- Condoms
- Gloves
- Inner-tubes and rubber sheet
- Rubber bands
- Rubber footwear
- Tyres
- Construction & Automotive
- Unidentifiable rubber fragments
- Other Rubber (specify)

## Other

- Appliances & electronics
- Batteries (Household)
- Batteries (Non-household)
- Boat parts
- Cotton buds
- Faeces
- Paraffin or wax
- Personal care items
- Sanitary items
- Other (specify)







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# Plastic Bottle tops/lids, neck rings, & seal tabs





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Plastic Fishing related







**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# All materials Unidentifiable fragments





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

# Plastic Food wrappers





**Litter  
Intelligence.**

Data. Insights. Action.

**All materials  
'Other' category**







**Litter  
Intelligence.**  
Data. Insights. Action.

# Cotton buds vs lollipop sticks



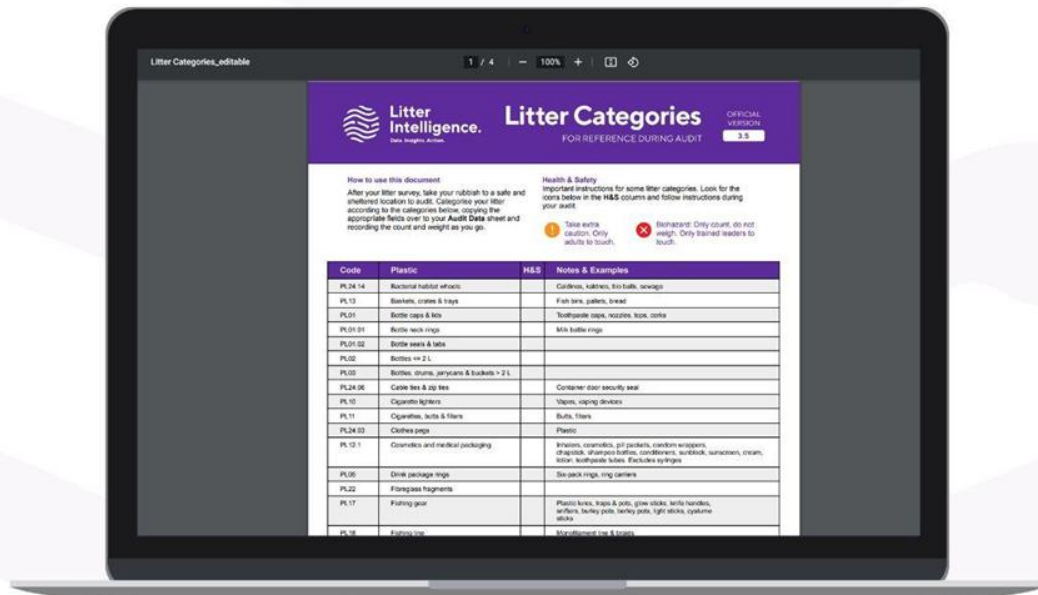
# Interactive exercise #4

Visit the Litter Intelligence website and find the Litter Category and Audit Data sheets.

**[litterintelligence.org](https://litterintelligence.org)**

- > About menu
- > Beach Monitoring
- > General documents

Remember to print it out and bring a copy along to your survey.





**Litter  
Intelligence**  
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# Review and submit

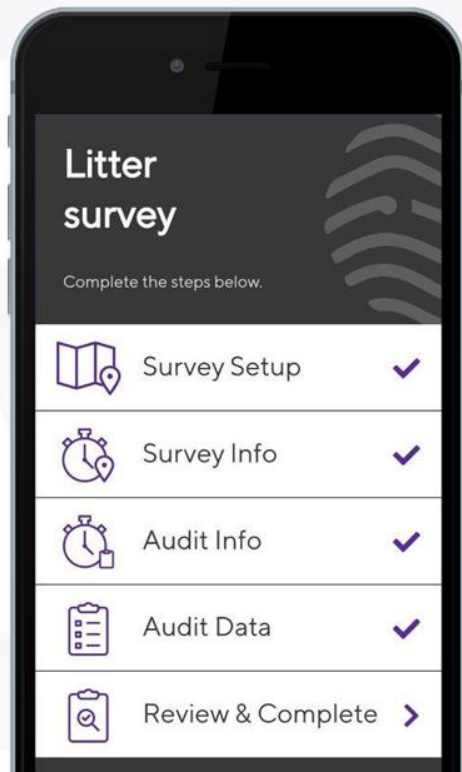
Understand the post-survey and audit process.



# Review your data

**Before you submit your data, you need to review it in the web app.**

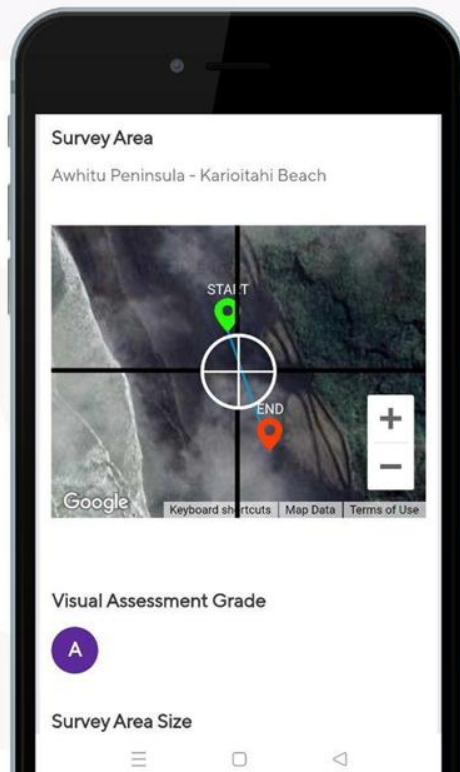
- Review your data via the **'Review & Complete'** menu. This is an important last step that ensures data quality and accuracy.
- If you find any errors you can edit the data by navigating back to the 'Survey Home' menu and selecting the relevant menu from there.



# Check Survey Area data

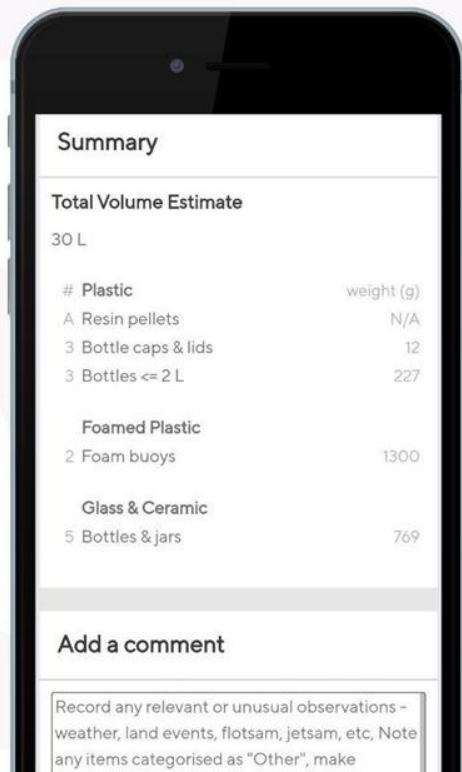
- Is the Survey Area displayed on the map correct?
- Are the dimensions of the Survey Area Size correct?

**If you find any errors**, you can edit the data by navigating back to the 'Survey Home' menu and selecting the relevant menu from there.



# Review the audit data

- Check that the **litter categories, counts and weights** are correct.
- Add any relevant **comments** into the comments section.
- Once you have checked your data is correct, submit your survey using the **Submit Survey Data** button.



The image shows a smartphone screen displaying the Litter Intelligence audit data review interface. The screen is divided into several sections: a 'Summary' header, a 'Total Volume Estimate' section showing '30 L', a table of litter items with columns for quantity, category, and weight, and an 'Add a comment' section at the bottom.

Summary		
Total Volume Estimate		
30 L		
#	Plastic	weight (g)
A	Resin pellets	N/A
3	Bottle caps & lids	12
3	Bottles <= 2 L	227
Foamed Plastic		
2	Foam buoys	1300
Glass & Ceramic		
5	Bottles & jars	769

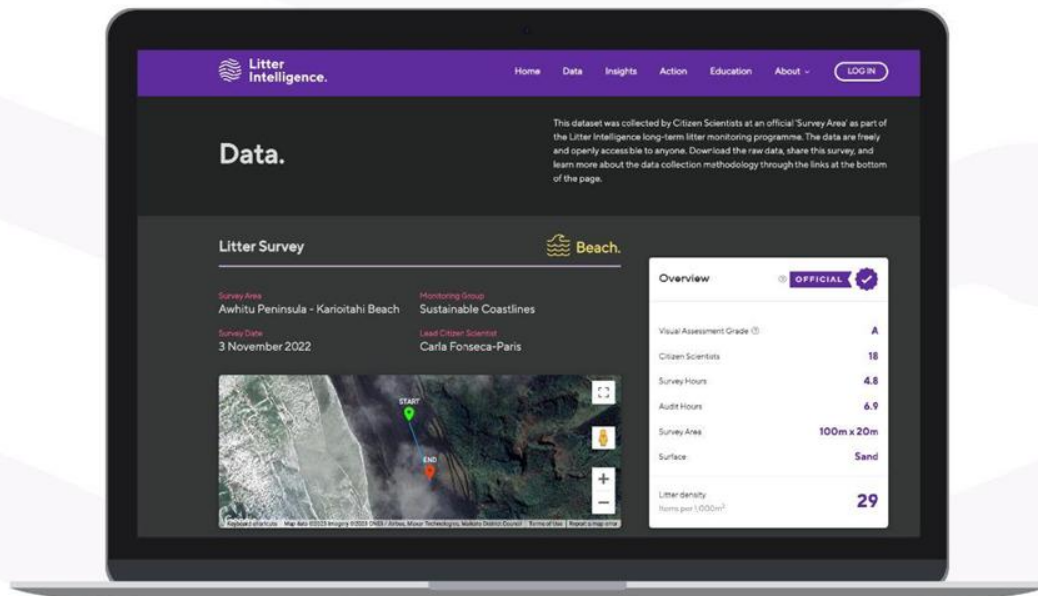
Add a comment

Record any relevant or unusual observations - weather, land events, flotsam, jetsam, etc. Note any items categorised as "Other", make



# After your survey

- **Contact us** with any survey-specific queries or issues.
- You will receive an **email with a link to your data.**
- A Sustainable Coastlines regional facilitator will follow-up with you to **verify the data** and make it publicly available.
- Join the **Litter Intelligence Citizen Scientists** Facebook group.





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# Questions and discussion

Does everything make sense? Where do we need to elaborate?



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# Thanks!







sustainable  
coastlines





# *BEAUTIFUL BEACHES*





# ***HEALTHY WATERS***





# *INSPIRED PEOPLE*















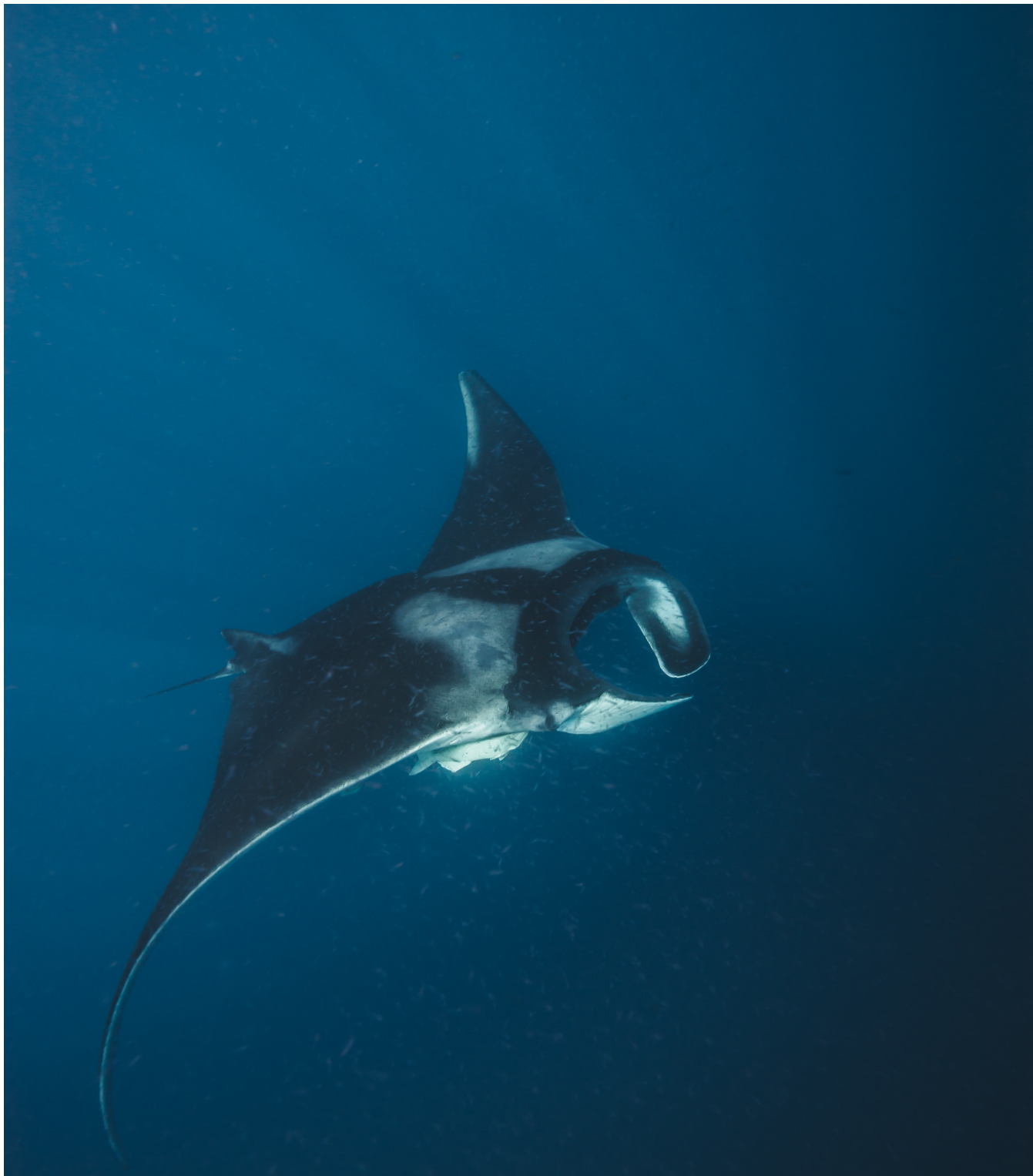














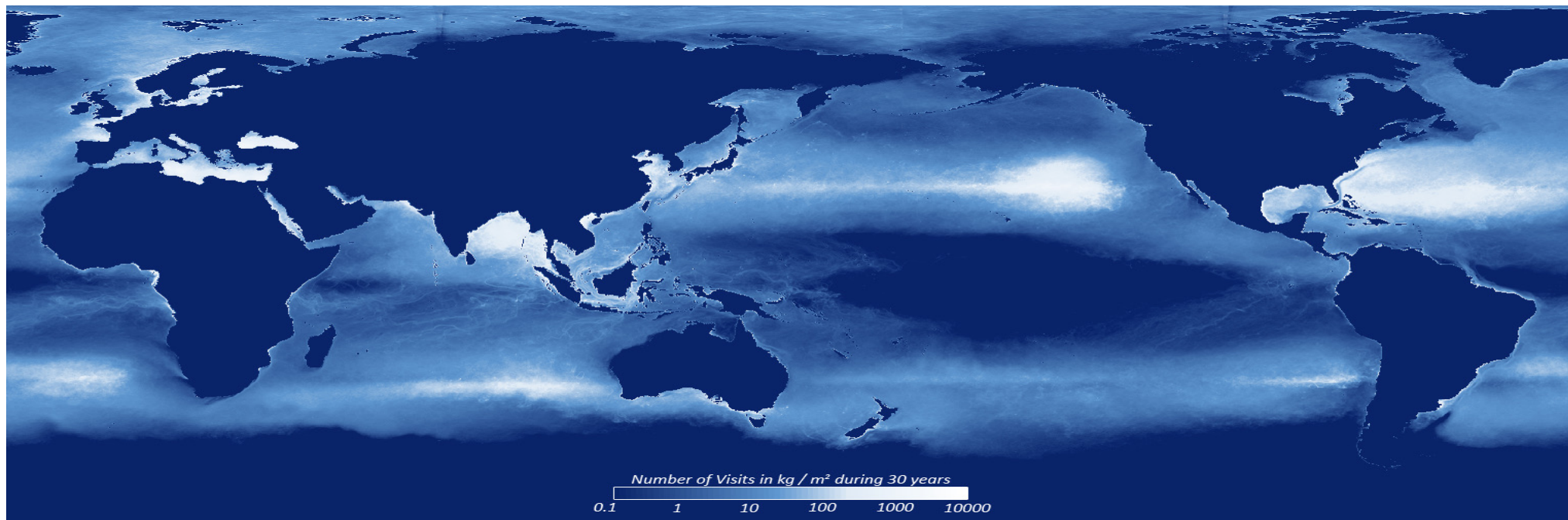


DUMP NO WASTE  
FLOWS TO THE SEA















DUMP NO WASTE  
FLOWS TO THE SEA























Image courtesy of Chris Jordan and Kopeikin Gallery, Los Angeles, [www.chrisjordan.com](http://www.chrisjordan.com)





Image courtesy of Chris Jordan and Kopeikin Gallery, Los Angeles, [www.chrisjordan.com](http://www.chrisjordan.com)





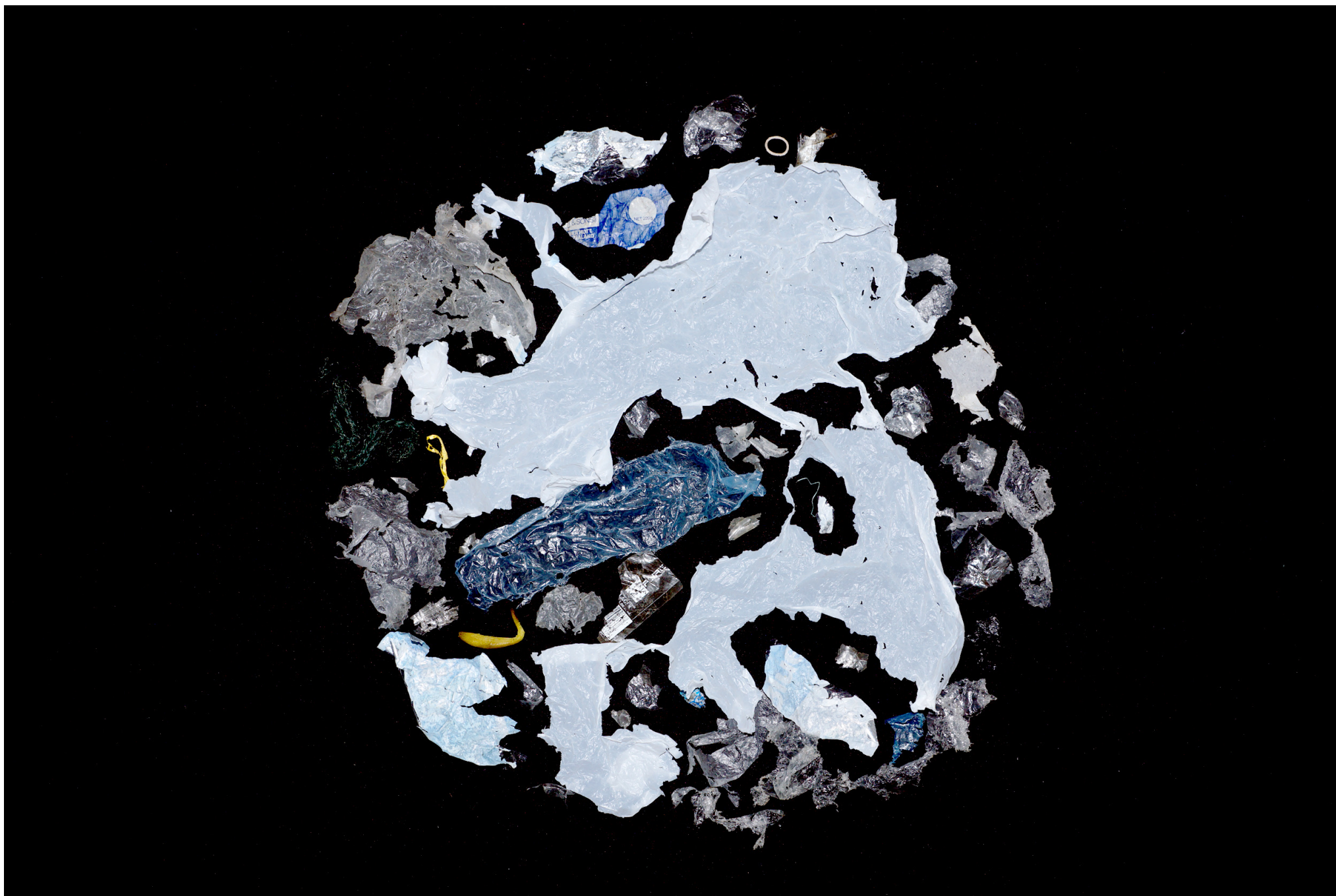




























































*tauhi  
ke ma'a 'a.  
ha'apai*

*keep ha'apai beautiful*



















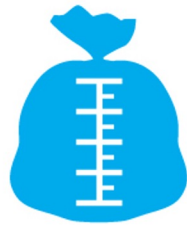






**190,615**

Event participants



**1,875,461**

Litres of rubbish



**200,903**

Trees planted



**252,366**

Presentation attendees

Impacts since 2009. Now let's scale this up.



















9. A turtle's favourite food is jellyfish. Plastic bags look like jellyfish when they are floating in the ocean. Large numbers of turtles are dying from starvation due to eating plastic bags that clog up their intestines and don't allow them to process real food.

**Some simple solutions to address this issue...**

- Whatever you use that is plastic, make sure that you put it in the bin.
- Try to reduce the amount of plastic that you use (e.g. plastic bags - use a reusable bag instead).
- Try to re-use items as much as you can. Single use plastics are the main things that we find on clean-ups.
- Become involved in positive action to address this problem (e.g. talking about this issue, taking part in or organizing a clean-up)

10. This turtle was found on the coastline of America. The ring around its waist was from the lid of a juice bottle. It was still alive in this photo and had lived with this ring around its waist for over 20 years.











A photograph of a beach cleanup. In the foreground, a man in a black t-shirt and khaki shorts holds up two large, full black plastic bags. The beach is covered in a thick layer of plastic waste, including water bottles, food containers, and other debris. In the background, several other people, mostly wearing white shirts, are also engaged in cleaning the beach. The ocean is visible in the distance under a clear sky.

**We know litter  
is a problem. So  
why measure it?**

# “We cannot improve what we do not measure”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN SECRETARY GENERAL  
THE OCEAN CONFERENCE, NEW YORK, JUNE 2017







# Litter Intelligence.

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Brought to you by  
**Sustainable Coastlines**

IN COLLABORATION WITH



Ministry for the  
**Environment**  
*Manatū Mo Te Taiao*

**Stats** **NZ**  
Tatauranga Aotearoa



Department of  
**Conservation**  
*Te Papa Atawhai*



# Litter Intelligence monitoring sites

ALL WELLINGTON HARBOUR SURVEY SITES



HUTT CITY  
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Petone Beach, Water Ski Club

Hikoikoi Reserve, Petone Beach

Kaiwharawhara Estuary

Lowry Bay

Kau Bay, Miramar Peninsular

The Rec

Hataitai Beach, Evans Parade

Hinds Point, Pencarrow Coast

1. Steeple Rock, Seatoun Beach
2. Breaker Bay East
3. Tarakena Bay, East Beach



Litter  
Intelligence.

LITTER DENSITY  
Items Per 1000m<sup>2</sup>

Low 1

High 7,621

Average 522

SURVEY AREAS

11

SURVEYS COMPLETED

30

VOLUNTEER HOURS

332



# Key findings

## LITTER DENSITY COMPARED



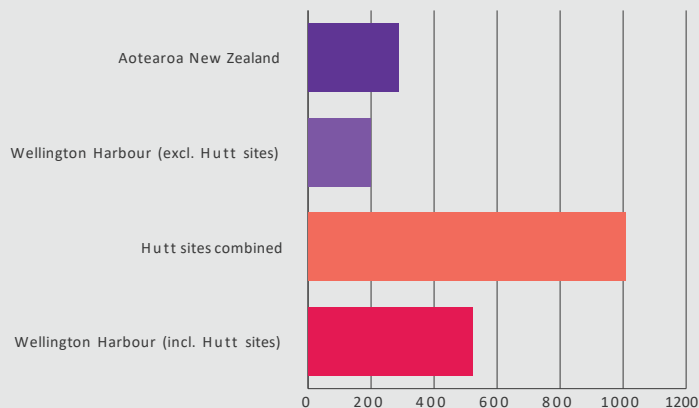
In 2022, 12 surveys were undertaken across the three Hutt City sites, with a total of 201 volunteer hours dedicated to monitoring them, and a total of 84 kilograms of litter collected. The average litter density in the three monitored areas was 1,007 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This average litter density is higher than the average litter density found in the eight other sites in Wellington Harbour of 199 items

per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. It is also higher than the nationwide average litter density of 287 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>.

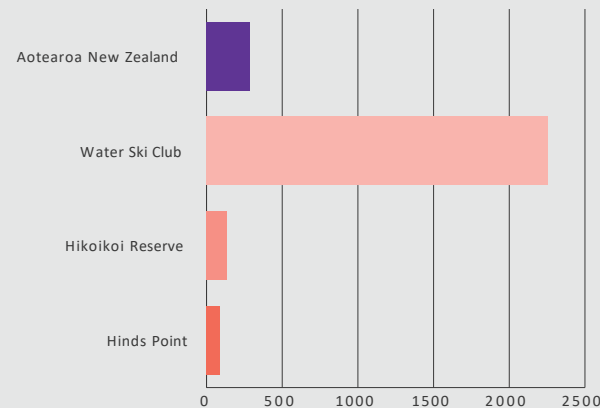
Of these three sites, the highest litter density was found at Petone Beach Water Ski Club with an average litter density of 2,258 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This compares to the average of 133 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> at Hikoikoi Reserve, Petone Beach, and 87 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> at Hinds Point, Pencarrow

Coast. The average litter density in all 11 sites in the Wellington Harbour monitored in 2022, including the three Petone sites was 522 items per 1,000m<sup>2</sup>. This highlights the Petone Beach Water Ski Club as a highly polluted area. During one survey alone in July 2022, 1,844 plastic bottle caps and lids were collected from the 100x20m monitored area.

**HUTT CITY SITES AVERAGE VS WELLINGTON HARBOUR**  
AVERAGE LITTER DENSITY (ITEMS PER 1,000M<sup>2</sup>)



**HUTT CITY SITES VS NATIONAL**  
AVERAGE LITTER DENSITY (ITEMS PER 1,000M<sup>2</sup>)



# Key findings

## LITTER COMPOSITION



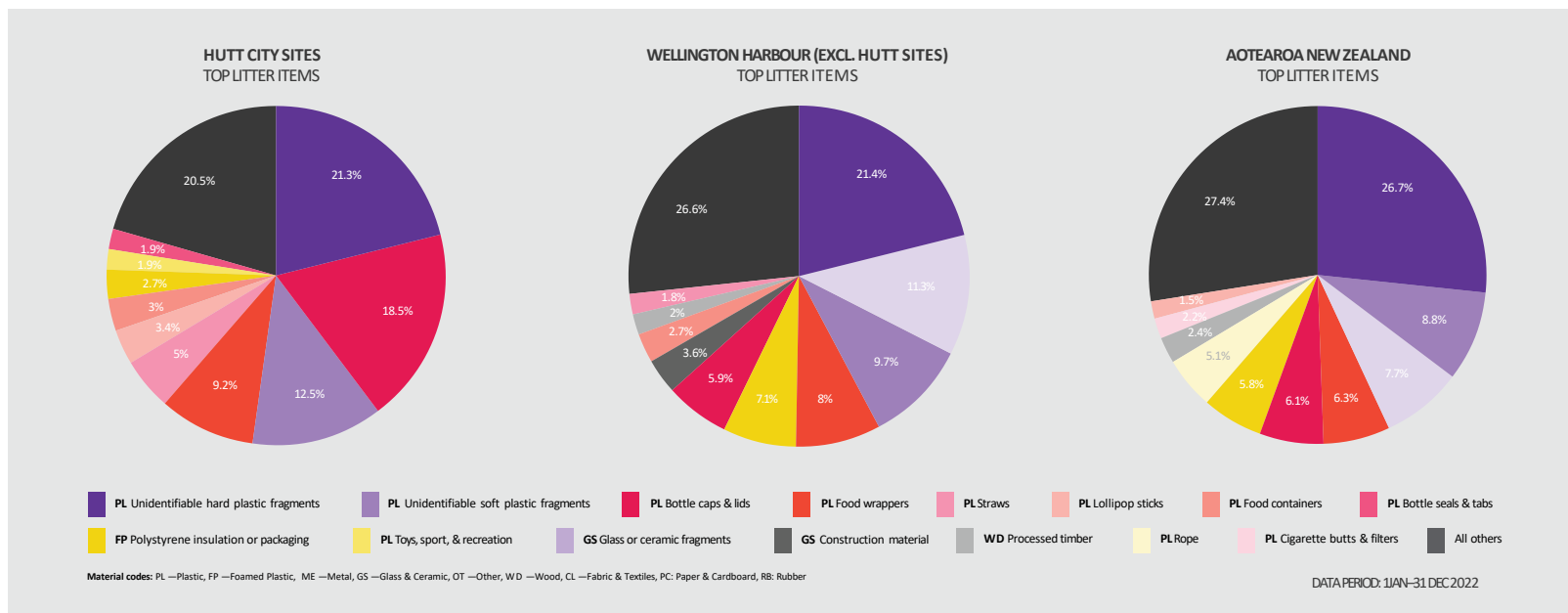
In the three Hutt City sites, the top identifiable litter items found in 2022 include plastic bottle caps & lids (18.5%), plastic food wrappers (9.2%), plastic straws (5%), plastic lollipop sticks (3.4%), plastic food containers (3%) and foamed plastic polystyrene insulation or packaging (2.7%).

This excludes unidentifiable fragments that we cannot assign to a litter category. Unidentifiable

hard plastic fragments are the most prevalent type of litter found in Aotearoa at 26.7%, and in the Hutt City sites, unidentifiable hard plastic fragments constituted 21.3%.

Plastic is also the main material type found in the Hutt City sites, constituting 87% of all litter monitored. The top litter items in these three sites correspond mainly to items generated by

human consumption and household waste. Possible pathways for domestic litter to reach the coast include domestic waste that was littered, mismanaged or has leaked out of the waste system via stormwater drains. These top litter items are similar to the top litter items collected in the eight other sites around Wellington Harbour monitored by Sustainable Coastlines in 2022, with some differences in their composition.





# Top litter items

HUTT CITY SURVEY SITES 2022



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## Litter Type

[Take Action](#)

LITTER TYPE - ITEMS

ITEMS WEIGHT

#	PRODUCT	MATERIAL	TOTAL ITEMS	% OF TOTAL
1	Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	Plastic	2,732	21.29 %
2	Bottle caps & lids	Plastic	2,374	18.50 %
3	Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments	Plastic	1,601	12.48 %
4	Food wrappers	Plastic	1,185	9.24 %
5	Straws	Plastic	643	5.01 %
6	Lollipop sticks	Plastic	438	3.41 %
7	Food containers	Plastic	386	3.01 %
8	Polystyrene insulation or packaging	Foamed Plastic	344	2.68 %
9	Toys, sport, & recreation (Plastic)	Plastic	255	1.99 %



Ministry of Environment, Climate Change,  
Disaster Management and Meteorology



PACIFIC  
OCEAN  
LITTER  
PROJECT

Australian  
Aid 



SPREP  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

Starting from the first of September, 2023, the import, manufacture, distribution, supply and sale of certain types of single-use plastic is prohibited in Solomon Islands.

### Environment (Single-Use Plastic Ban) Regulations 2023

#### BANNED SINGLE-USE PLASTIC ITEMS



PLASTIC SHOPPING BAGS



PLASTIC STRAWS



PLASTIC WATER  
BOTTLE ( < 1.5 L )



PLASTIC PLATES, CUPS &  
CUTLERIES



POLYSTYROFOAM  
TAKEAWAYS, CUPS & PLATES

Say NO to Plastics, choose environmentally friendly alternatives





sustainable  
coastlines

**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

## Appendix 5: Raw data

### Marine Litter Training - Solomon Islands

Training Day#1 - 04/11/2025

<https://litterintelligence.org/data/survey?id=3700>

Training Day#2 - 30 September 2023

<https://litterintelligence.org/data/survey?id=3704>

	Training Day#1 - 4/11/2025		Training Day#2 - 5/11/2025	
	Rove Beachfront Childrens Park		Mataniko River @ Tuvanuhu	
Litter	Items	Weight (g)	Items	Weight (g)
<b>PLASTIC</b>				
Bottle caps & lids	187	394	14	50
Bottle neck rings	61	57	0	0
Bottle seals & tabs	0	0	1	1
Bottles <= 2 L	202	1,532	7	420
Bottles, drums, jerrycans & buckets > 2 L	0	0	0	0
Plastic utensils	4	33	0	0
Straws	15	12	0	0
Drink package rings	0	0	0	0
Food containers	52	57	4	21
Plastic bags	0	0	15	921
Food wrappers	103	218	38	138
Toys, sport, & recreation (Plastic)	32	182	0	0
Gloves	0	0	0	0
Cigarette lighters	9	30	1	1
Cigarettes, butts & filters	55	9	28	115
Syringes	0	0	0	0
Cosmetics and medical packaging	24	37	0	0
Baskets, crates & trays	0	0	0	0
Plastic buoys	0	0	0	0
Mesh bags	6	23	0	0
Plastic sheeting	0	0	0	0
Fishing gear	0	0	0	0
Fishing line	1	1	0	0
Rope	0	0	0	0
Fishing nets	0	0	0	0
Strapping bands & tape	0	0	0	0
Fibreglass fragments	0	0	0	0
Resin pellets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Plastic	55	114	1	1
Unidentifiable hard plastic fragments	639	2,251	18	79



**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

	Training Day#1 - 4/11/2025		Training Day#2 - 5/11/2025	
	Rove Beachfront Childrens Park		Mataniko River @ Tuvanuhu	
Litter	Items	Weight (g)	Items	Weight (g)
Pens & Stationery	38	88	0	0
Clothes pegs	3	5	1	4
Lollipop sticks	5	1	0	0
Shotgun wadding & shells	0	0	0	0
Cable ties & zip ties	6	4	0	0
Gardening & farming related	0	0	1	1
Safety & construction related	51	335	0	0
Plastic vehicle parts	1	1	0	0
Parking tickets & receipts	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable soft plastic fragments	240	108	1	3
Bacterial habitat wheels	0	0	0	0
Hangers & retail packaging	0	0	11	38
Vapes	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Plastic</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,793</b>
<b>FOAMED PLASTIC</b>				
Foam sponge	0	0	0	0
Polystyrene cups or food packs	14	7	0	0
Foam buoys	4	19	0	0
Polystyrene insulation or packaging	0	0	0	0
Other Foamed Plastic	11	22	22	7
Unidentifiable foamed plastic fragments	0	0	0	0
Ear plugs	0	0	0	0
Foam glazier spacers	0	0	0	0
Toys, Sports & Recreation (Foamed Plastic)	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Foamed Plastic</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>FABRIC &amp; TEXTILES</b>				
Clothing, towels and linen	48	371	4	344
Footwear & shoes	0	0	0	0
Backpacks & bags	0	0	0	0
Canvas, sailcloth & sacking (hessian)	6	254	0	0
Rope, line or string (natural)	0	0	1	1
Carpet & furnishing	0	0	0	0
Other cloth	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable cloth fragments	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Fabric &amp; Textiles</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>GLASS &amp; CERAMIC</b>				
Construction material	131	3,121	0	0

**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

	Training Day#1 - 4/11/2025		Training Day#2 - 5/11/2025	
	Rove Beachfront Childrens Park		Mataniko River @ Tuvanuhu	
Litter	Items	Weight (g)	Items	Weight (g)
Bottles & jars	76	1,304	0	0
Tableware	139	2,183	0	0
Light globes/bulbs	0	0	0	0
Fluorescent light tubes	0	0	0	0
Glass buoys	0	0	1	13
Glass or ceramic fragments	591	4,888	0	0
Other Glass & Ceramic (specify)	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Glass &amp; Ceramic</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>METAL</b>				
Tableware	72	277	0	0
Metal Bottle caps, lids & pull tabs	15	54	21	194
Aluminium drink cans	148	493	6	225
Other cans (<= 4 L)	251	1,701	4	399
Gas bottles, drums & buckets ( > 4 L)	0	0	0	0
Foil wrappers	21	16	0	0
Fishing related	0	0	12	94
Unidentifiable metal fragments	131	1,000	0	0
Construction material	58	2,135	0	0
Other Metal	61	1,644	0	0
Sharps, needles, lancets, metal catheters	0	0	0	0
Metal vehicle parts	7	222	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Metal</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>912</b>
<b>PAPER &amp; CARDBOARD</b>				
Paper, newspapers & paper receipts	25	81	0	0
Cardboard boxes	0	0	0	0
Cups, food trays & wrappers	14	142	1	11
Fireworks	0	0	0	0
Other Paper & Cardboard (specify)	0	0	20	190
Unidentifiable paper and cardboard fragments	0	0	0	0
Tetrapaks	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Paper &amp; Cardboard</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>RUBBER</b>				
Toys, Sports & Recreation (Rubber)	8	30	1	1
Rubber footwear	32	563	1	18
Rubber gloves	0	0	1	7
Tyres	0	0	0	0
Inner-tubes and rubber sheet	0	0	0	0



**SUSTAINABLE WASTE ACTIONS IN THE PACIFIC – PHASE 2 (SWAP2)**  
**MARINE LITTER TRAINING – SOLOMON ISLANDS – ACTIVITY REPORT**

	Training Day#1 - 4/11/2025		Training Day#2 - 5/11/2025	
	Rove Beachfront Childrens Park		Mataniko River @ Tuvanuhu	
Litter	Items	Weight (g)	Items	Weight (g)
Rubber bands	0	0	0	0
Other Rubber (specify)	38	301	0	0
Unidentifiable rubber fragments	0	0	0	0
Chewing gum	0	0	0	0
Construction & Automotive	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Rubber</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>WOOD</b>				
Corks	0	0	0	0
Fishing traps and pots	0	0	0	0
Wooden utensils	2	4	0	0
Processed timber & pallet crates	0	0	0	0
Matches and wooden fireworks parts	0	0	6	118
Other Wood (specify)	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Wood</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>OTHER</b>				
Paraffin or wax	0	0	0	0
Sanitary items	0	0	0	0
Faeces	0	0	0	0
Personal care items	0	0	0	0
Appliances & electronics	129	883	0	0
Batteries (Household)	24	267	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Batteries (Non-household)	0	0	0	0
Boat parts	0	0	0	0
Cotton buds	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total - Other</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>27,474</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3,415</b>

## Appendix 6: Childfund Media Release Temotu



APR 2, 2025 . MEDIA RELEASE

## ChildFund Brings Clean Water to Thousands in Remote Solomon Islands

### Media Release

ChildFund Brings Clean Water to  
Thousands in Remote Solomon Islands

ChildFund New Zealand CEO and team met with Prime Minister Jeremiah Manele of Solomon Islands, community leaders, and the Premier of the Provincial government of Temotu the Honourable Stanley Tehi, to design the next phase of clean water and nutrition projects funded by the New Zealander public and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

“Aid budgets are being cut globally, and the impact of aid is being questioned. Organisations like ChildFund must demonstrate how we make a measurable difference with New Zealand’s aid,” says Josie Pagani, CEO of ChildFund.

 **Donate**



best chance of making a long-term difference. Local NGOs

their communities best.”

Solomon Islands has one of the highest rates of child stunting in the world, with one-third of children under the age of five affected by stunting (impaired physical growth and brain development) due to lack of nutritious food during pregnancy and the first year.

Too many children get sick, or worse, die from diseases like dysentery from drinking unclean water. Infant mortality rates are high. Eighteen out of 1000 children die before the age of five, compared with about four in every 1000 in New Zealand.

“These statistics are entirely preventable. With better access to clean water and nutritious food, we can turn them around.”

ChildFund is working with Greenergy Pacific, its local partner in Temotu, to deliver clean water to 18 villages that have no access to running water at the moment.

Prime Minister Hon. Jeremiah Manele expressed gratitude to ChildFund New Zealand for its continued support in addressing key development challenges that remain critical in rural Solomon Islands, including access to water, education, renewable energy, and skills training.

ChildFund CEO and Greenergy Pacific CEO, Sharon Inone, were also invited to attend the opening Assembly (parliament) of the Provincial Government. ChildFund is the first international NGO to be invited onto the floor of the Assembly to sit with ministers and MPs.

“This demonstrates the deep trust and commitment to





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plans of the national and local governments, and support local community organisations like Greenergy Pacific to implement these water and food projects.”

ChildFund’s work in Solomon Islands includes the following:

- Rebuilding the Nembo water pipe network in Temotu and replacing the broken diesel generator with a solar-powered pump, to bring clean running water to 18 villages
- Working with local experts to improve soil quality and grow diverse food crops in schools and community gardens
- Training counsellors and youth workers to support mental health
- Supporting local groups in their campaign to make child marriage illegal
- Supporting a physical ‘women’s refuge’, and a hotline for help, for those escaping domestic violence

“This trip will help us to design the next few years of activities, and expand our clean water and nutrition projects to more villages, as well as do more to support young people to upskill and generate their own incomes. Knowing that we are aligned with the Solomon Islands’ plans for its own development is what will make these programmes successful.”

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