



The Sport Roadmap

Ministry of Sports and Youth

Adopted by Kurdistan Regional Government Council of Ministers
meeting on 21 January 2009 as part of the KRG's programmes

Unofficial translation



The Ministry of Sports and Youth (MOSY) in its Sports Roadmap and Youth Roadmap reviewed its two years of experience since the ministry's creation and amended its policies and action plan. The plan was adopted by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) Council of Ministers as part of the KRG's programmes.

The objective of this work is to:

Continue to develop the ministry's policies and work in both the fields of sports and youth.

Reach a consensus regarding its policy and future work. The MOSY drafted two roadmaps and put them forward for discussion to the media, related authorities and the public. The two roadmaps have been made accessible to the public.

Hold consultations with young people. A two-day conference was held in Erbil on 15th and 16th May 2008, during which the roadmaps were discussed. The first day was dedicated to the Sports Roadmap, with the participation of more than 150 organisations, sport clubs and sport centres, and the second day to youth cultural activities. A total of 27 youth organisations and NGOs took part. After much debate and taking in the different opinions, the points in each of these roadmaps were put to a vote. The points that were approved by the majority were fixed in the final action plans. The changes made and the new points raised are highlighted in red to show how the conference shaped and enriched the final draft. The changes made account for 25% of the outcome. It was also proposed that a committee should be convened to work on issues related to the media and the relationship between young people and the authorities.

This is now a public document that will be put forward to the forthcoming cabinet. Should the sixth cabinet approve this public document, it will then become public policy and its implementation will be considered a national duty.



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1. Background

The KRG in its fifth cabinet established the Ministry of Sports and Youth (MOSY) on the 7th of May 2006. The purpose was to focus on sports and youth in the Kurdistan Region.

The ministry has been working in these two fields for nearly two years from 2006 to 2008, which was in itself an evaluation and follow-up on previous work. It can also be counted on for establishing the future plan. In this document, the topics of sports and youth are tackled, but there are other related ministries and governorates involved such as all three governorates, the ministries of Municipalities, Culture, Education, and Higher Education and Scientific Research. Therefore to ensure their participation in the process, this document is directed towards everyone and all governmental offices, especially the offices involved directly with MOSY through the Youth Joint Committee¹.

¹ .The Youth Joint Committee was established by the official ministerial letter number 14090 dated 13th December 2006 in order to coordinate policies for young people between the ministries of the KRG.



The vision of the ministry stems from the goals of the third millennium of (MDG²) in the United Nations. The goals of the third millennium are:

1. To eradicate poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve Maternal Health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

The policy of the Kurdistan Regional Government conforms to the eight goals above; hence the visions of the ministry are directed in this way. All the works, programs and projects of the ministry will go through the filter of these goals prior to their implementation.

The Logical Framework Approach (LFA, hence after) is being used in this document for the purpose of analysing the current situation and identifying the work path. For more clarification and public use, an overview of the LFA method, steps of projects and Sport Confederations are found towards the last parts of the document.

². For more information on this see (<http://www.undp.org/mdg/basics.shtml>).



The problems are analysed through the LFA method. After identifying the long-term vision of the ministry, as well as the short-term objectives, in the section of means and activities, all the problems included in Future Work plan/Means and activities are explained. This action plan is a continuation and development of the 2006 plan of the ministry. For more information on the ministry of sports and youth see the ministry's website: www.mosy-krq.org



2. Main problems of the Sports

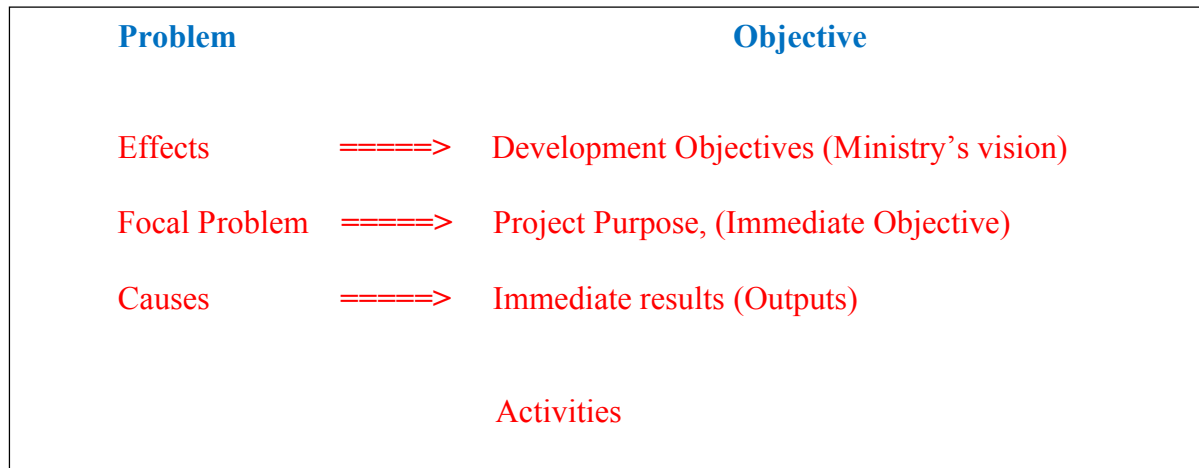
The debility of sports in Kurdistan is an apparent problem; its weakness is seen through:

1. The complexity of the sports structure and the lack of coordination between different bodies
2. Financial resource inflation
3. Weakness in the infrastructure of sports
4. Weakness in sports culture
5. Weakness in sports administration, and technical skill capacities
6. Involvement of non-responsible people in various sports movements
7. Weakness in media regarding sports
8. Weakness in the educational system regarding sports
9. Involvement of political parties
10. High rank posts are occupied not based on competence bases
11. Weakness of sport centres
12. Monopolization and weakness of democratic culture



3. The Problem Tree: Reasons and Consequences

The Ministry's objective is to deal with the problems that have been identified. Each problem has causes and effects. For each effect the ministry has a vision which is equal to its long-term objective for dealing with the problem. The cause for each problem must be dealt with and this is what the ministry wants to achieve. Each output requires certain activities that are the details for the solution. This work form is called analysing the Problem Tree using the LFA method; it has been used on all the mentioned problems.





Problem: The Weakness in Sports

Consequences

1. Weakness in mental and physical health
2. Isolation and fundamentalism
3. Addictions
4. Reluctance to education and not attending school
5. Weakness of sports movements and civil society
6. Weakness in thinking and national pride
7. Weakness of desire for team work
8. Lack of presence (Kurdistan) in the regional, continental and global sports map



Reasons

1. Lack of coordination between related authorities responsible for building an infrastructure for sports
2. Weakness of sports culture in general with in the Kurdish public
3. Sports discredited in the educational system
4. Scouting weakness
5. Weakness of public sports
6. Weakness of sports media
7. Political pressure in the surroundings
8. Multi-power centres
9. Inconsistent, complex and unclear financial resources
10. Involvement of political parties
11. Overlaps between professional and amateur sports
12. Lack of qualified people such as players, coaches, arbiters, admin staff etc



5. Objectives of the Ministry of Sports and Youth

Short-term goals for sports up to year 2011

1. Development of Kurdistan Sport Confederation and the establishment of departments to organize sports structure and its financial resources³
2. Raising the participation of Kurdish athletes in regional and international competitions (for example by 10 or 20%)⁴
3. To encourage women to participate in at least 20% of sport activities and bodies.⁵
4. Establishment of a sports academy
5. Rising of children's sport rate by 20%⁶
6. Each governorate to have its own sports medical centre⁷
7. Raising of Paralympics sports for people with special needs by 20%⁸
8. Development of the infrastructure of sports through:⁹
 - a. Building 48 playgrounds (12 per year).

³ Negotiation with foreigner specialize in sport structure and preparing to have a meeting with local experts to suggest the suitable model of Sport confederation

⁴ Encouraging the sport clubs teams to participate at regional and international tournament such as Kurdistan Football teams at VIVA Cup 2008 and Iran International Tournament and Arab & Asian championships

⁵ Establish 4 women sport clubs, anew rule for the clubs "At least one women member on board of directors"

⁶ Establish Football schools /sport centres activity in deferent games / cooperation with Ministry of Education for sport activity.

⁷ Holding a course for Sports Healthy Shaqlawa 26-28/10/2008.

⁸ Holding International Table tennis coaching course at Erbil 29/3 till 2/4/2009, and cooperative with Kurdistan Paralympics committee for holding competition for disabled people.(Track and field – swimming – Table tennis-)

⁹ Appendix IV- List of 51 sport projects started to be constructed



- b. Building different playgrounds such as horse racetracks, bicycle racetracks etc.
- c. Building 20 sport centres (small sports halls, five per year for different sorts of sports).
- d. Building one international stadium with the capacity of 50,000. (Stadiums must be used for a variation of sports and not only football)/each governorate.
- e. Building 5 international halls with the capacity of 6,000.
- f. Building 5 sport centres annually
- g. Building 5 modern buildings to be used as sport clubs
- h. Building 3 Olympic size swimming pools
- i. Taking into consideration the counties and cities while building sports halls, playgrounds and swimming pools
- j. One sport campus

6-Achievement of Action plan / Proposed Means and Activities

- A. Advancement of sports culture.
- B. Strengthening sport infrastructure.¹⁰
- C. Encouraging school sports¹¹
- D. Encouraging scouting
- E. Expanding of public sports
- F. Strengthening sports media¹²

¹⁰ Appendix IV- List of sport projects

¹¹ Founding cooperative committee with Ministry of Education to develop school sports



- G. Strengthening regional, continental, and global sport relationships¹³
- H. Strengthening sport structures¹⁴
- I. Coordination of financial resources¹⁵
- J. Disengagement between sport and political parties
- K. Separating professional and amateur sports¹⁶
- L. Developing transparency and retreating corruption¹⁷
- M. The Government involvement will consist of building infrastructure, planning, following and assessment but not details

Future Action Plan/ Means and Activities

1. Setting up a committee for establishing a sport confederation¹⁸
2. Setting up a common committee within the governorates. This will work towards the strengthening of the infrastructure of sports according to the ministry's plan. This will be done by involving sports and youth directorates and other related authorities¹⁹

¹² Holding a course for sport journalists + award for sports media

¹³ Sport contract with, sport council of Wales, agreement with Islamic Federation of women sports, Sport directory general of west Azerbaijan-Iran

¹⁴ Suggesting a new structure for sport of Kurdistan

¹⁵ Approving to determine budget for sport from KRG – Unite the finances sources of the sport clubs in one source.

¹⁶ Cooperate with sport expertise to definite the professional and amateur sports and in which field we can have professional sport?

¹⁷ KRG PM Nechirvan Barzani announced a general KRG policy on July 12th 2009 the " good Governance transparency strategy"

¹⁸ The process has started in July 2009



3. Setting up a committee designed to bring back buildings, belongings, organizations and club holdings that are related to the ministry, in cooperation with the governorate, municipality, clubs and other related authorities
4. Attracting the private sector to invest in the field of sports, especially sport infrastructure²⁰
5. Increasing the numbers of sport schools and academies in various locations
6. Assigning a relations team to negotiate with international donors for the strengthening of the infrastructure
7. Establishment of a directorate for the reassurance of drug-free sports, clubs, universities and educational healthcare²¹
8. Running continuous courses in order to evolve the competence of sport cadres such as journalists, coaches, administration staff etc²²
9. Benefiting from the experience of other countries by bringing in foreign sport cadres such as journalists, coaches, arbiters, administrators and sending our work force abroad for education purposes
10. Benefiting from the Kurdish Diaspora in a variety of fields²³
11. Setting up a common agreement with the ministries for education and higher education for the encouragement of sports in schools
12. Participating in sports activities abroad, and hosting international events²⁴
13. Running seasonal campuses at Kurdistan Region level

¹⁹ Adopted by Kurdistan Ministries Councils on 21st Jun 2009 as part of KRG's program

²⁰ More than 50 project from private sector has been approved by MOSY

²¹ Cooperate with ministry of health to establish a committee for sports anti-doping

²² Several courses has been held to develop the capacity

²³ Holding 5 courses by Kurdistan Diaspora in Floorball (Inbandy)6-13/8/2008, Football 29/4 – 2/5/2009 – Fitness 29/4 – 2/5/2009 – Sports healthy & injury26-28/10/2008

²⁴ Participating in VIVA Cup 2008 Swede & 2009 Italy - Arab Sport cups – Regional Championships, The first postwar 2003 competition between Palestinian and Iraqi national football teams in Erbil, July 10th 2009.



14. Increasing sport competitions at Kurdistan Region level²⁵
15. Encouraging self-relying sports
16. Encouraging sports for women²⁶
17. Encouraging individual sports
18. Encouraging sports for people with special needs
19. Encouraging sports for the underprivileged living in the periphery²⁷
20. Encouraging public teams²⁸
21. Encouraging different public games²⁹
22. Honouring successful athletes³⁰
23. Establishing a sports database for storing and statistics³¹
24. Video recording of sports events
25. Benefiting from experiences of veteran athletes and acknowledging them
26. Investing in sports medicine in cooperation with the ministry of health and also establishing sports health centres
27. Sport Clubs based on sport types not on political parties, ethnic groups or religion³²

²⁵ Competitions in deferent levels and Divisions for sport clubs, sport centres and traditional teams

²⁶ Establish women's clubs in many cities of Kurdistan – Erbil – Suleimaniah – Duhok – Soran and Khanaqin

²⁷ Cooperate with project of Spirit of Soccer to encourage people who live at mine-laying places to play football

²⁸ Funding for competition and determine sports equipment and attires for them and establish plastic peach in the cities and villages

²⁹ Preparing a project to collecting, writing and filming the games and revival them

³⁰ A yearly awarding the athletes who achieve success in deferent sports

³¹ The project has been started.



28. Implementing volunteer associations for sports
29. Escalating the Kurdistan Olympic Association according to international standards
30. Assigning and separating the roles, duties and rights of each sport related authority. Some of these are the Ministry of sports and youth, Ministry of education, Ministry of higher education, and Ministry of religious endowments. In addition to the aforementioned there is also; Kurdistan Olympic Association, Sport Confederation (if approved), sport clubs and public teams etc
31. Building hotels for athletes³³
32. Encouraging winter sports
33. Considering a sport proponents culture
34. Official recognition of Kurdistan Paralympics³⁴
35. Assessing the club allowances

³² Preparing a project for this field with cooperation with Kurdistan Olympic committee to decrease the number of the clubs according to their ability and activity

³³ Attachment No. 1

³⁴ The Kurdistan Paralympics committee has been Founded on 13-08-2008 from join meant of Kurdistan Union of Disabled (2003) & Kurd Paralympics committee (2005)



Appendices

Appendix I

A Summary of the Logical Framework Approach – LFA

LFA, the Logical Framework Approach, is an instrument for objective-oriented planning of projects for obtaining a unified idea about the problem, the solutions and the work needed to make the changes. The method may also be used for analysis, assessment, follow-up and evaluation of projects and programs. The LFA was developed during the 1960s and has been spread all over the world since the 1970s. It has yielded good results. It can be used in all the steps of a project. The LFA method contains nine different steps:

1. Analysis of the project's Context
2. Stakeholder Analysis
3. Problem Analysis/Situation analysis
4. Objective Analysis
5. Plan of Activities
6. Resource Planning
7. Indicators/Measurements of Objectives
8. Risk Analysis and Risk Management
9. Analysis of the Assumptions

The above may not be implemented at first, the project group may need to revise one of the earlier steps and make amendments.



For the LFA to be successful, the target group should take responsibility for the implementation of the changes.

Steps 1–4 are to make sure that we are following the correct path, by involving the relevant stake-holders, dealing with the right problems and establishing the correct objectives, which enables us to select the right activities at a later stage.

Steps 5–7 are to see that we are conducting our duties in the correct way, that the program is feasible and has the necessary activities and sufficient resources to solve problems.

Steps 8–9 are to assess whether the project can continue by itself, without external support, and to ensure that the project's purpose is sustainable in the long-term.

LFA analysis will show the extent of the suitability of the project, whether it solves problems effectively, whether the project can be implemented or not, and whether the project will have a stable outcome. Furthermore, LFA is helpful in identifying the obstacles that the project may face during its implementation.

In the field of LFA, there are three objectives:

- **Goal/Overall Objective:** This the high and the long-term objective which needs from 5-10 years after the completion of the project
- **Purpose:** This is the immediate product of the project, the current situation and the solution of the problems and the obstacles that triggered the implementation of this project.



The projects purpose has the following characteristics:

1. Specific
2. Measurable
3. Approved by the project owner and the project group
4. Realistic
5. Time-bound

The abbreviation “SMART” objectives is often used to describe the above five points.

- **Results/Outputs:** It is the immediate result of the activities of the project, as a whole it should be equal to the achievement of the goals of the project.

Another part of the LFA method is the planning of the activities and search for the required material (skill, manpower and others) for the implementation of the activities.

An important point in the LFA method is the existence of a specific criterion for measuring the level of project progress in the work period.

Another objective of LFA is to predict the risks (obstacles and dangers) and to illustrate whether external or internal risks will be present during the project

The project lies within the social, economic and political environment. The written and unwritten constitutions, the required material, and political demands all influence the flow of the project. All these circumstances are



predicted and taken care of in the LFA analysis. Through the use of the LFA method, one can clearly evaluate the project progress, making a continuous comparison to the plan.

The LFA workshop is a widespread model for collecting different views of the beneficiaries of the problem addressed and arrives at a unified view concerning the identification of the objectives and the work plan.

The most important basic thing in LFA is that first you have to talk about the objective not the activities and changes.

What is important is the objective not how we do something.

Source: www.sida.se



Appendix II Phases of a project cycle

Each project consists of five different phases:

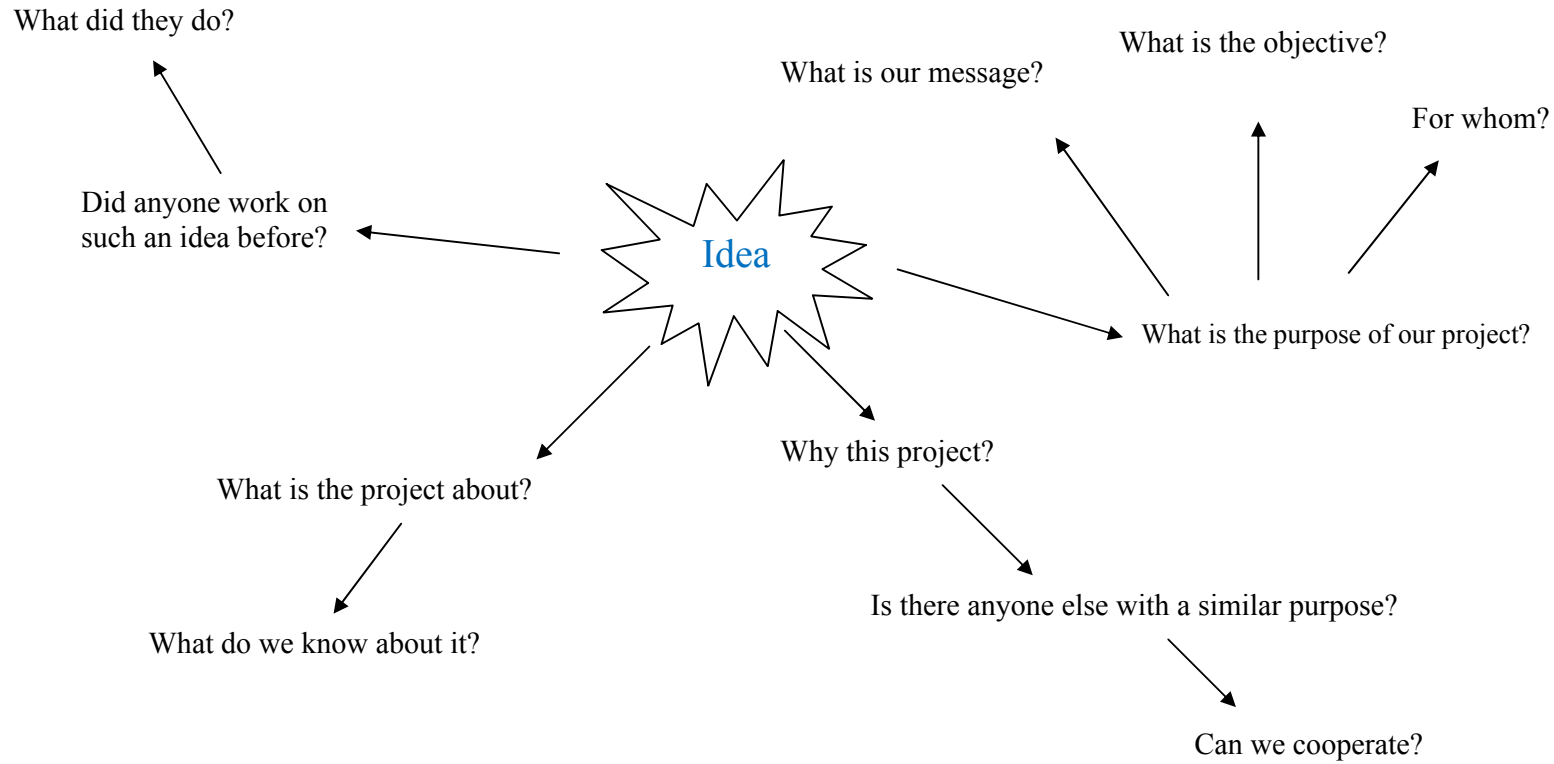
1. Ideas
2. Preparation
3. Implementation
4. Evaluation
5. Follow-up

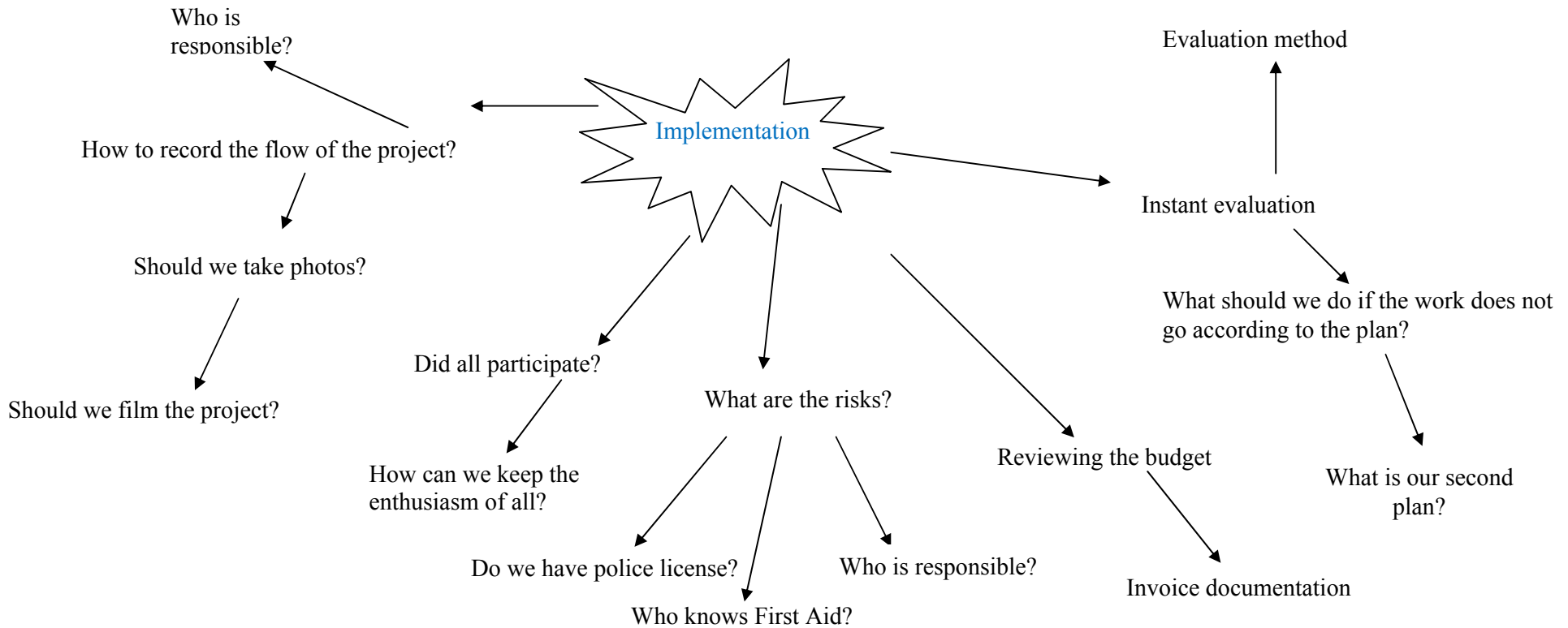
In addition to these five phases, there are a few more points that should be kept in mind from the first phase of the project until the last. For example, all the phases should be recorded in a written form along with having a table for the main points and achievements which should be accessible to all members of the project

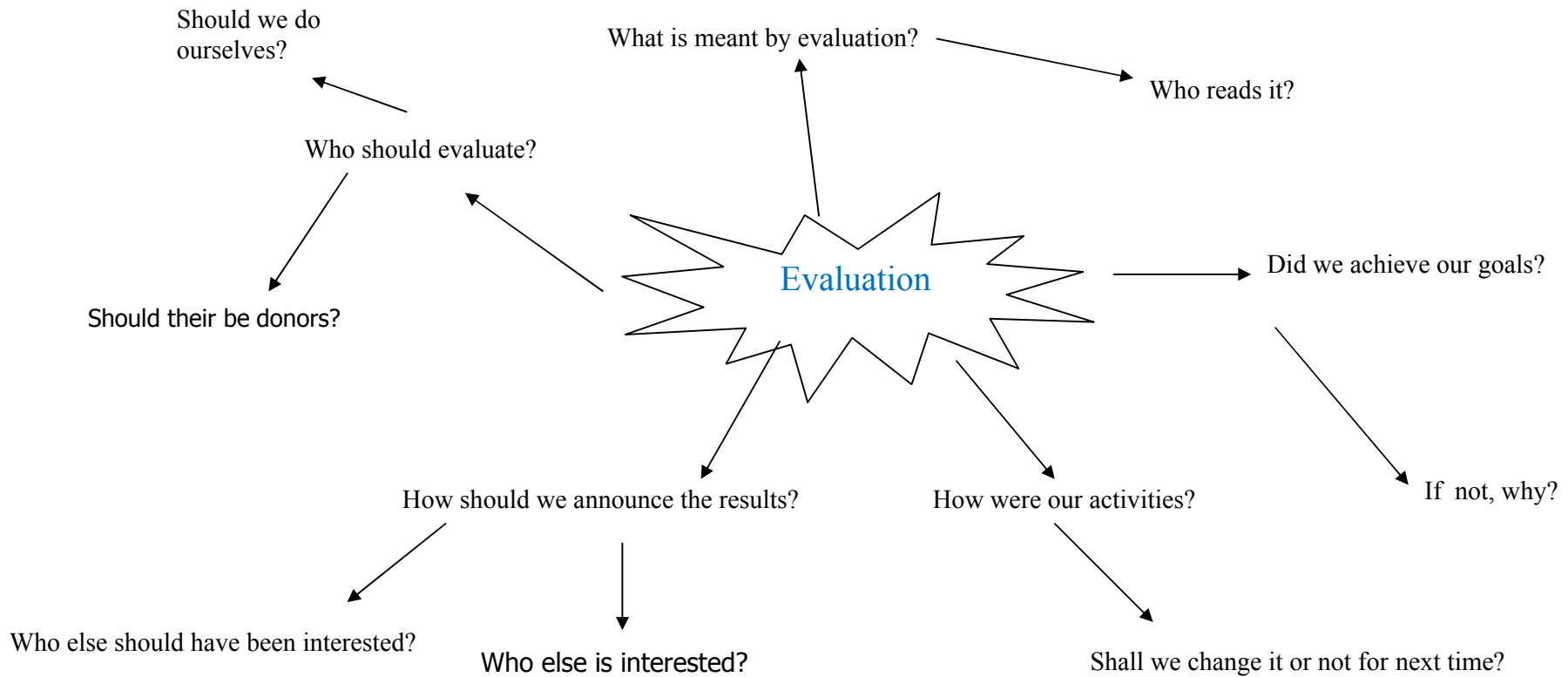
Another important factor is devoting time so different members of the project can get acquainted. This ensures that good relations are made amongst members, which could potentially raise the standard of work. It is therefore essential to dedicate some time to arrange meetings for the members of the project in a social environment.

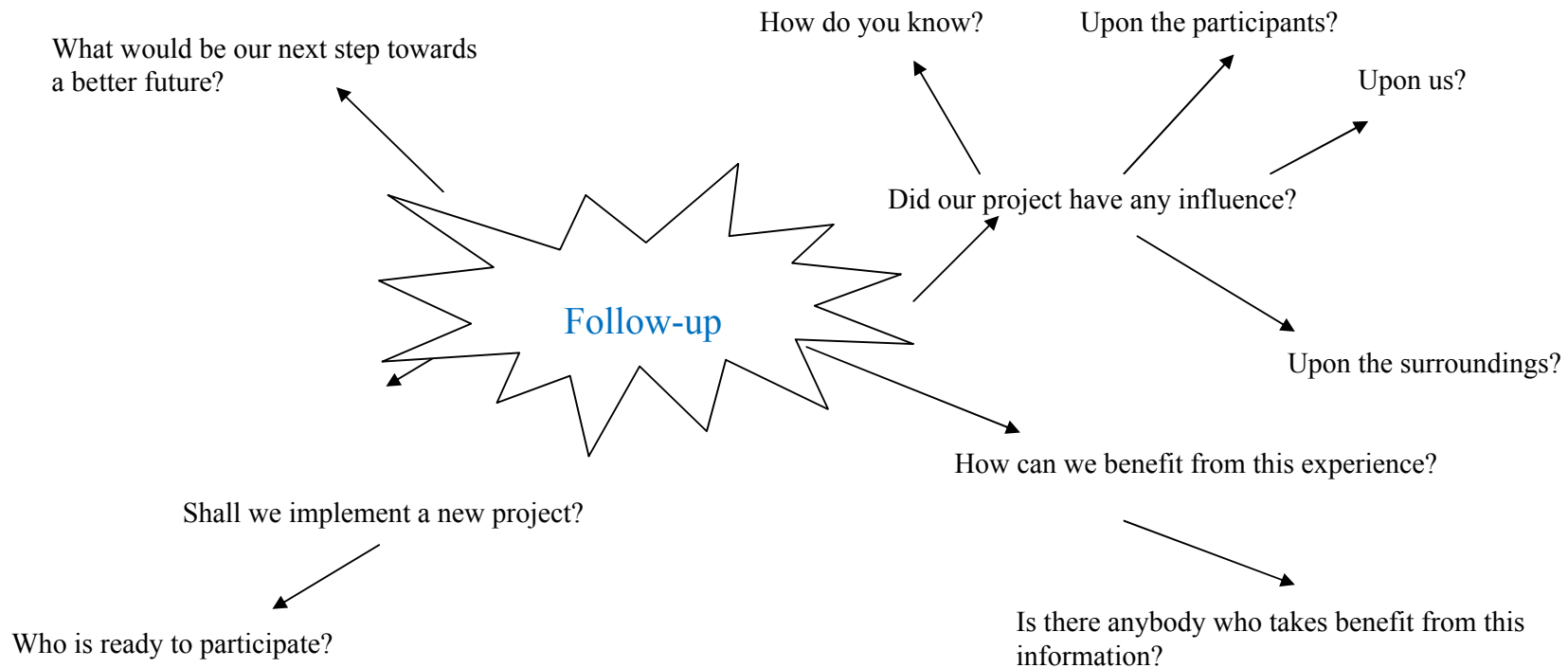
Distribution of duties and authorities in the working group is also very important for both the unity of the group and the smooth flow of the implementation of the work. Here, we are going to explain these five phases in diagram for public use:

Source: www.fn.se Säg det själv. LSU











Appendix III

Example of the organisation of a sport confederation

Kurdistan Sport Confederation Organisation

The Kurdistan Sport Confederation would for example comprise 37 sport federations (e.g. a football federation), and in the confederation all decisions will be made in a democratic manner, whether on an individual basis in any sport's club, or on the "Sport Management Board" (which is considered a sport "government"). The "Management Board" is elected by the "Sport Congress" (a sport "Parliament") for a two-year term

The "Sport Congress",

- decides on the general lines and vision of the whole sport movement
- elects the Sports Management Board, Financial observer, and the Observer committee
- chooses representatives of the movement as sport officials
- elects an election preparation committee for the next election
- approves the membership of new federations in the confederation, according to the following criteria:

- Should be a volunteer association;
- should act in accordance with the sport's movement in Kurdistan;
- should represent at least 50 clubs;
- and have 300 individual members.

157 participants in the congress: seven representing the each of the seven regional confederations, 150 from the



Duties of the regional federations:

- Assist in facilitating the activities of regional clubs
- Represent the sport's clubs in their region
- Work to increase the awareness of sport facilities and opportunities in their region
- Aid sport activities in their region

Sport federations

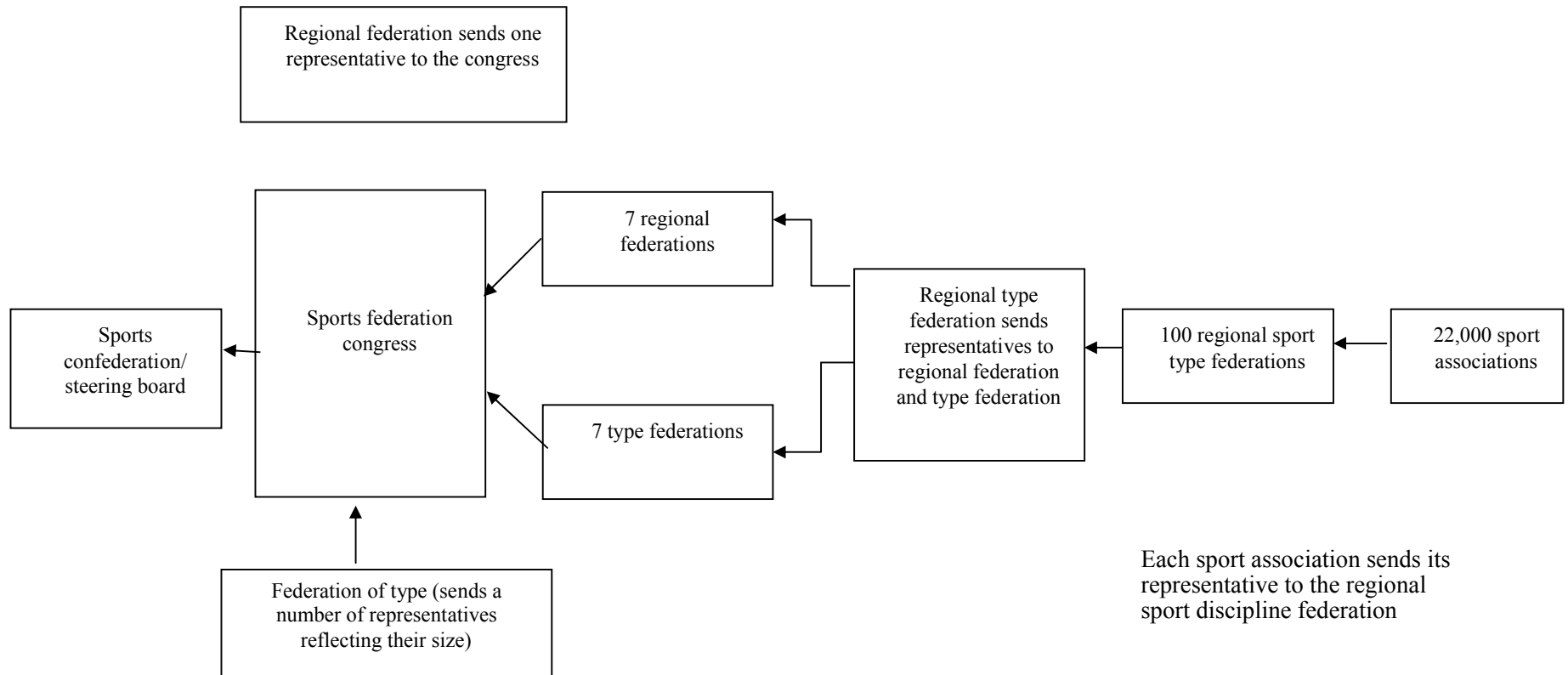
Sport federations are independent organisations representing certain types of sport and there maybe be 37 federations (football federation, swimming federation, mountaineering federation etc.) in the “Kurdistan Sport Confederation”.

These federations have "**Regional Sport Federations**", (for example Sharazoor Football Federation). The duty of **Regional Sport Federations** is organizing the activities of each discipline in their regions

On the following page, an example of the organisation of the Confederation in a chart:



Typical Sport Confederation Structure





Appendix IV

List of MOSY's sport projects in 2009

Project	Province	Place	Fund	Project Duration (Day)
Tartan Pitch	Erbil	Soran		120
Tartan Pitch	Erbil	Baherka		120
Tartan Pitch	Erbil	Rawanduz		120
Tartan Pitch	Erbil	Makhmour		120
Building of Directory of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Erbil		300
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Shaqlawa		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Erbil		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Khabat		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Banislawa		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Koya		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Qushtapa		360
Building of Sport and youth centre		Shawes		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Mergasur		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Soran		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Erbil	Harer		360



Project	Province	Place	Fund	Project Duration (Day)
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Suleimaniah		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Penjwin		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Garmyan		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Kalar		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Baban		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Bakrajo		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Halabja		
Building of Directory of Sport and youth centre	Suleimaniah	Suleimaniah		
Sport Pitch	Garmyan			
Sport Pitch	Garmyan			
Sport Pitch	Garmyan			
Sport Pitch	Garmyan			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Pitch	Suleimaniah			
Sport Hostel	Suleimaniah			
Football Pitch	Duhok	Amedi		70



Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Bardarash		365
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Akre		380
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Shekhan		370
Building of Directory of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Duhok		290
Sport Hostel	Duhok	Duhok		300
Swimming pool	Duhok	Zakho		360
Swimming pool	Duhok	Duhok		360
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Semel		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Batufa		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Kani masi		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Qasrok		
Building of Sport and youth centre	Duhok	Deralok		



Appendix V

Conference outcomes and recommendations Sport conference – Wales

REGIONAL SPORT: INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPATION – ERBIL 2009 CONFERENCE SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

The first international sports conference in Cardiff in December 2008, provided a platform for an initial exchange of ideas and knowledge from individuals engaged in different sports.

In Cardiff, topics discussed included:

- The role of sport in post-conflict nations
- Using sport for peace and development
- Accumulating social capital through sport – (with regard to women, disability and youth sport)
- Moving from grassroots sport to elite performance (with specific focus on university sport)
- How regions can compete internationally
- Sports funding and administration

These discussions laid the foundations for the conference in Erbil in April 2009.



The Conference

Tuesday:

- Taha Barwary, KRG Minister for Sports and Youth - *Welcome and opening remarks*
- H.E. Masoud Barzani, President of the Kurdistan Region - *Welcome and opening remarks*
- Dr. Khaled Salih, Adviser to Prime Minister Barzani and expert on the Iraqi constitution - *Introduction to the Kurdistan Regional Government Constitution*
- Azad Pahlavan, Kurdistan Ministry of Sports & Youth - *Sport in Kurdistan: where are we now and where do we aspire to be*
- Mark Frost, Sports Council Wales - *An overview of grass roots sports programmes in Wales and the implementation of national policy into well co-ordinated programmes on the ground*
- Paul Tebay, Youth Sport Trust - *Establishing sports leadership programmes in schools in order to engage, inspire and encourage a new generation of youth volunteers and help children develop skills for life*
- Salah Sarteep and Akram Amin, Kurdish PhD students in Sports Science - Bangor, North Wales - *Strategic planning for sport*
- Kate Allenby, Olympic Pent athlete - *The route to Olympic success and how to establish a specific sporting programme in an individual school*
- Neil Ward, Welsh Football Trust - *Encouraging youth participation in football and developing programmes to help promising players make the transition to regional, national and international competition*
- Sarah Powell, Sports Council Wales - *Creating blanket infrastructure to facilitate the identification of talent and the building of structured coaching networks in order to deliver high performance athletes*
- Nebez Kurban, Athlete and coach - *Achieving excellence in sport through specialist coaching*



-
- Goran Petterson, Coach, Referee and Chairman of the Sports Federation in the district of Varmland, Sweden - *Importance of building and effectively sustaining regional and national federations*

Wednesday:

- Mrs Faezeh Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of the Islamic Federation of Women Sport - *Obstacles and restrictions on development of women's sports*
- Representative from the Iraqi Paralympics Committee
- Lesley Burn, English Federation of Disability Sport - *Building an inclusive and participatory regional sporting culture*
- Sophie Hancock, Paralympian- *The road to Beijing and essential ingredients for achieving excellence in disability sport*
- Rebin Mardan, Premier Football Coach, Sweden - *Importance of non-profit community work in the development of sport*
- Trevor Smith, Youth Sport Trust - *Attracting sponsorship and encouraging commercial activity to sustain funding*
- Huw Jones, Sports Council Wales - *Adopting a model of sport funding and administration appropriate to Kurdistan Region*

Breakout discussions also occurred at the end of each day on the following topics:

'Sport for all' - building an inclusive system:

- Lesley Burn, English Federation of Disability Sport
- Sophie Hancock, Paralympian



Funding and Sponsorship:

- Rebin Mardan, Premier Football Coach, Sweden
- Trevor Smith, Youth Sport Trust
- Huw Jones, Sports Council Wales

Grass Roots: Programmes and Policy:

- Mark Frost, Sports Council Wales
- Paul Tebay, Youth Sport Trust
- Peter Lee, Welsh Football Trust

Grass roots to excellence:

- Kate Allenby, Olympic Pent athlete
- Neil Ward, Welsh Football Trust
- Sarah Powell, Sports Council Wales

Achieving Excellence at National and International level panel discussion with:

- Nebez Kurban, Athlete and Coach
- Goran Petterson, Coach, Referee and Chairman of the Sports Federation in the district of Varmland, Sweden



As an overall comment they felt that rather than the contents of their presentations being received as shared experience and guidance, to be taken away and used together with existing knowledge to write policy, that instead MOSY were looking to the speakers to simply tell them what to do. There seemed to be little recognition of the fact that the speakers didn't have enough knowledge of Kurdistan itself to make this possible or desirable. The SCW observed that what works in Wales may not work in Kurdistan, not least for reasons of cultural difference. For example, one speaker asked why Wales is not good at Basketball. The real answer is that they have no history of it, they have never concentrated resources on its development and as a nation they do not naturally breed very tall people, a requirement for every successful basketball team. The SCW group felt that the point of their presentations was to share experience and offer guidance, not to dictate next steps.

They also felt that while the people of Kurdistan are impatient for change, which is understandable, there needed to be recognition that sporting success in any discipline does not happen quickly. Even when a country chooses just one Olympic sport to focus its energy and resources on, great achievements take time, and sometimes it is not the first or even the second generation of athletes that come through a training programme or school that achieve success, but the third or fourth.

Another aspect that was commented on was that there appears to be no culture of volunteerism in Kurdistan. All sports in the UK and most countries in the world rely on huge numbers of volunteers who give up their time for free, whether it is to coach young children or marshal the route of a marathon course or cycling route the economics of sport mean that hundreds of volunteers are required to run clubs and leagues, deal with administration and generally help out. Knowledge amongst volunteers varies, but it is often the unpaid who are the true enthusiasts of the sport that they are supporting, who give not only knowledge and experience but passion and enthusiasm. Not everyone wants to take part in the main event and for many people just being involved as a volunteer gives them pleasure, social opportunities and satisfaction.

The last general comment came from SCW – Huw alluded to this point in his closing speech when he talked about 'big desks' – which was to note that there seems to exist a culture in the region of senior people gaining a position and then 'sitting on



their laurels'. In other words, that they feel it is enough just to hold the title rather than fulfil the role. Developing countries cannot afford this type of attitude and it is one that needs to be addressed. Lesley Burn commented that success would take a high-level coordinators with the authority and ability to 'lobby, plan and project manage' sporting progress. It is clear that this was not seen to be the reality on the ground.

These attitudes add challenges to what is an already large task, but they are worth considering in any next steps.

Formal outcomes agreed at the conference

Some formal outcomes were agreed at the end of the conference which demonstrated the strength of the relationships formed and mark the way for future activities and joint working. The commitments made will need to be followed up by MOSY to ensure that the greatest benefit is derived from the agreements made.

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Huw Jones, Chief Executive of the Sports Council, Wales and the Ministry of Sport and Youth. The Memorandum expressed a shared aim to promote sporting activities for all – with particular emphasis on women, the disabled and other traditionally excluded groups – and promised new and exciting opportunities for athletes, coaches, officials and experts.
- An agreement with Madam Faiza Hashemi Rafsanjani, President of Iran's Islamic Federation of Women's Sport was also signed detailing cooperation between the Iranian organization and the Kurdistan Regional Government. The agreement signalled a common commitment to providing opportunities for women in sport
- The Ministry for Sports and Youth will begin a strategic work and design programme to finalise the best model for a



Confederation of Sports in the Kurdistan Region. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) will be advised closely on this programme by the Sports Council Wales. It will aim to follow in the footsteps of well-established international models in federal countries to deliver independent sports in the Kurdistan Region, in a way that is integrated with Iraq at the national level, that builds on the strength of new and existing international partnerships, and will help the KRG to develop their aim to compete at the highest levels of international sport as a region.

- Students from the Kurdistan Region have been invited to join a new and specialised Masters Degree in Sports and Leadership at the University of Wales, Institute Cardiff – and to pick up practical experience working closely with the Sports Council Wales while they are there;
- The Welsh Football Trust have invited to Wales a party of coaches and senior administrators in football to see firsthand how they develop talent at a young age in local communities and carry it through to performing at the highest levels;
- The English Youth Sport Trust wish to work as partners on a programme to develop leadership and volunteering in schools, which could involve direct partnering between schools in England and here in Kurdistan; and
- Lesley Burn from The English Federation of Disability Sports has agreed to embark on an exchange exercise with disability sports groups in the Kurdistan Region to share vital information and resources.



Possible Next Steps

Identify what already exists

What is already happening? One of the difficulties for any outsider looking at Kurdistan is to assess what is taking place already in terms of sporting activity? Which sports and activities are people already participating in, in the region? Which sports are being played in schools? Are there any clubs, leagues or sporting bodies of note? What infrastructure and facilities are currently available within the region, this should include natural resources like bodies of water. One of the reasons that the UK excels at sailing is that it is an island. The Scandinavian nations excel at winter sports due their climate and access to good ski slopes. The answers to these questions will help to form the basis of the next steps forward. As a first step, a comprehensive audit of current activity and facilities would help the Ministry to answer these questions. It may be that some or all of this data exists already, but an audit of the existing evidence base and identification of any gaps is still a priority.

Choose an administrative model

The next step would be to look at the various sporting funding models in operations around the globe and decide which would be best suited to the infrastructure and culture of the region. Huw Jones outlined the main models in his presentation:

The *American model* is predominantly market led, with little public investment in sports development. Youth sport is mainly encouraged and developed through the college system. It is a laissez faire model, which can have the advantage of establishing investment at a local level, and does not result in a significant burden for the taxpayer. However, it does mean that in the absence of a proactive voluntary sector disadvantaged groups miss out on sports opportunities, and ‘sport for all’ can be a difficult aim to accomplish.



The **Public Sector model** is adopted by countries like France, Portugal, Spain, and many in Eastern Europe. Sports investment is driven by both central and local government, which act as direct providers of facilities and use sport for ‘social engineering’. Here government does play a lead planning role in sport. However, misallocation of resources can occur, and government interference in sport can result in poor planning decisions.

Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland work under the **Voluntary Sector model**. Here government acts as an enabler, recognising the independence of the voluntary sector. Sports governance is undertaken by large sporting confederations. Voluntary activity is encouraged, and the governmental autonomy of sporting federations places sporting decisions in the hands of the experts. However, political influence and political credit are difficult to achieve, and strong, capable federations are needed.

The **Commonwealth model** is used by countries like Wales, Scotland, England, NI, New Zealand, Australia, and Dubai. At its heart are quasi-independent sports councils which are separate from government. Government sees sport as a public good rather than a political tool and decisions are taken outside the government, minimising interference. Again, though, political credit can be hard to achieve.

Target certain sports

Having looked at these areas the next decision to be made is to decide which sports the region wants to concentrate its activities on. There are a large number of competitive sports in today’s world but the ones that tend to stand out and attract recognition, sponsorship, following and mass participation are the Olympic disciplines and those that have global participation. At the 2008 Olympics in Beijing there were 31 distinct disciplines. Although Football, Cricket, Rugby and Tennis – arguably the largest sports in the world in terms of followers and participation – have played little or no part in the



Olympics, they have their own established and recognised competition structure. For a tennis player Wimbledon is a richer prize than the Olympics.

No nation truly excels in all sports, though the Kenyans dominate long distance running, the Australians, Americans and British tend to rule in the pool, or though less so in recent years and the Eastern Bloc countries and the Americans dominate the medals in the gymnastics. Although there are always exceptions, countries tend to focus their efforts on a small number of sports.

Many countries focus their sporting expertise around a main University or Institution in order to concentrate knowledge and resources. In England the University of Bath is the focal point; in Australia it is the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS). Creating this type of establishment marks out intention and allows a nation to provide at least one place where it can provide truly world class facilities and training for its elite athletes.

It is important for the Ministry to establish the sports of focus for KRG. How many is a decision for MOSY, but it is worth noting that even five sports is quite an undertaking. The decision should be based on the data from the audit, as sports that are already in existence will already have some infrastructure and support culture in place. That said there can often be resistance from those who have established a hierarchy or system to being asked to change or accept outside intervention, but these challenges can be overcome.

Promote those targeted sports

Having established the key sports, the next step would be to take a realistic look at what these sports need in terms of equipment and infrastructure and how much funding could be allocated to each one. Some would benefit from bringing in



outside expertise in order to kick start coaching programmes and plan structures. Coaching programmes are one of the key elements to ensuring that people are well taught and motivated and should be ongoing to ensure that new coaches are being trained and accredited.

In the UK, schools programmes have an emphasis on fitness and health, so that whatever sport is played children gain a basic understanding of the need for exercise. When educational activities and national sporting programmes are linked there are many benefits.

Earning a living, they also give athletes access to professional coaching and advanced facilities (where available). In the UK the National Lottery is just one of the financial supporters of elite sporting programmes. There were particularly useful lessons on identification and promotion of talent to be found in the model used and described by the Welsh Football Foundation at the conference.

Quick wins and longer-term goals

As noted before the people of Kurdistan are impatient, they want to see their athletes on the international stage, they want to see their flag rising during a medal ceremony and they don't want to wait too long for these experiences. International success on the sporting stage has many benefits for any country or region. It spreads a feel good factor and confidence across all ages and classes of society. It promotes the national identity and pride; witness the effect on Jamaica of Usain Bolt's achievements in Beijing. Success as the saying goes breeds success, when a country or region succeeds on the global stage participation increases. Steve Redgrave's achievements in Olympic rowing has seen interest and participation in the sport increase beyond all measure and Britain's success in the Velodrome in 2008 looks to be adding the same momentum to cycling. It also a fact that when a country is prospering in a particular sport then the best athletes and coaches in the world are drawn to that place, it also attracts media attention and for non Olympic sports financial support through sponsorship. It's a much used phrase but it



is true that ‘everyone likes a winner’. Success on the sporting stage would also provide opportunities for Kurdistan to raise its profile as a nation and highlight its stability and relative cultural freedom.

Whilst long term sustained sporting success takes years to achieve there are some ‘quick wins’ that MOSY could look at. Identify an athlete or team of athletes that are already have the potential to reach the top level of competition and focussing a disproportionate amount of resource on them in order to try and prompt success. For instance, the UK took a decision to put their investment into their cycling and sailing teams eight years ago, and reaped the rewards in gold medals at the 2008 Olympics.

Alternatively, pitching to be a venue for a high profile sporting event, many nations have taken this route and even when they have not been selected they have found that the presence, although not necessarily influence, on the global stage increases.

These quick wins may achieve some of MOSY’s goals but they could arguably only serve to increase the level of impatience as the former would only benefit very few individuals directly, although arguably many more indirectly and the latter may lead to frustration and unrest.

The key to calming impatience and building good will is good communications, so that whatever the actions and activities the people understand what is being done and why. Sport at all levels needs good systems of recognition and reward, whether it is certificates or medals, those involved need to feel that they are advancing and that their efforts are being rewarded. Well established club based UK sports have many good examples of this type of structure, which tends to be operated by region and then broken down into clubs within the region, in most cases which club you join depends on where you live geographically.



In this way competitions and training events can be located in areas that are easily accessible so that the ‘distance to compete and train’ is kept low (Adjusted considerations may have to be made in less populated regions).

It is worthwhile when discussing sport to talk also about less competitive leisure activities, there are many worldwide youth organisations, such as the Scouts Associations, Girl Guides Association and the Pony Club have a template that can be operated in any country around the world. These organisations provide massive social and leisure opportunities for young people that build confidence understanding and knowledge. They also provide opportunities for regional and global interaction.

Conclusions

To conclude, quite literally anything is possible and the conference showed the huge number of opportunities and rewards that are available in today’s sporting world, but the goals that MOSY lays out will not be achieved over night and MOSY has to ensure that people are enthused and engaged, but also harness their expectations. Competing in the next FIFA World Cup is not a viable option in the immediate future, principally because FIFA does not recognise Kurdistan as a region separate from Iraq and practically because Kurdistan does not yet have a team of an international standard. Whilst nations can gain much from success on the international stage being, no one wants to be ridiculed, for example in football a team that is beaten by 14 goals to 0, is in danger of becoming a national joke.

There is also no opportunity to compete at the Olympics under the Kurdistan flag in the immediate future; however this can remain, like the World Cup as a long term goal. The really important thing is to put in place sporting infrastructure and funding to enable people to reach the standard necessary to compete on this stage. At the end of the day no matter which flag an individual competes under they know where they are from and once they are on the podium they can shout it from the roof tops.



MOSY needs to organise the staff within its Ministry, allocate jobs and responsibilities, ensure that Ministry staff are communicating with each other, lay out a plan that takes the steps outlined above and start moving forwards.

The Ministry has learnt much from its engagement with athletes, administrators and organisers of sport at all levels from countries across the world it now has to take this knowledge and move forwards. MOSY can employ people to help and guide, but unless the Ministry learns how to put the policy in place itself it will retain none of the expertise and will forever be reliant on foreign support.

The conference's spotlighted the importance for sport, and showcased some of the rewards for able and disabled athletes. It also highlighted the huge amount of preparation, planning, hard work and at times sheer determination that is involved to reach certain goals. The take away message should be that none of this easy, but it is all possible, whether you are rich or poor, male or female, able bodied or disabled, Kurdish or Arab.

B- Sport conference - Erbil

The Erbil conference, which follows the first conference on regional sports and international participation in Cardiff in December 2008 announced that:

- The Ministry for Sports and Youth will begin a strategic work and design programme to finalise the best model for a Confederation of Sports in the Kurdistan Region. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) will be advised closely on this programme by the Sports Council Wales. It will aim to follow in the footsteps of well-established international models in federal countries to deliver independent sports in the Kurdistan Region, in a way that is integrated with Iraq at the



Memorandum of Understanding between the Kurdistan Regional Government Ministry of Sports and Youth and the Sports Council Wales

The Ministry of Sports and Youth (MOSY) and the Sport Council Wales (SCW) share the same value of promoting physical and sporting activities for the well-being of society. They are united in their pursuit of mutual objectives in sports:

- To support the creation of an inclusive and participatory sporting culture, encouraging mass participation and ensuring that there are more opportunities for women, the disabled and socially-excluded groups to take part in sporting activity;
- To support the broader role played by sport in promoting youth education, general health and well-being, self-confidence and leadership potential in individuals, and stronger communities at the local, regional, and national levels

MOSY and SCW welcome the strong friendship and partnership they have already created over the last two years, particularly in the two international sports conferences held in Cardiff, Wales in December 2008, and in Erbil, Kurdistan Region in April 2009.

Looking to the future, MOSY and SCW will continue to broaden and deepen their partnership, and continue to pursue mutually beneficial relations and activities in the following ways:

MOSY and SCW will continue to be involved in strategic collaboration in supporting and developing regional sports on the international stage:



MOSY and SCW will further their practical collaboration in regard to developing reciprocal exchange programmers so that both have the opportunity to benefit from each other's knowledge and expertise, in the areas of sporting achievement and excellence, the provision of first class coaching and training, regional and local sporting administration, using sport to develop stronger communities and a thriving voluntary sector provision of sports, and the development of a strong base of sports research and sports science:

MOSY and SCW will work to create future events and opportunities for collaboration between themselves, and other sporting organizations in the Kurdistan region and Wales.

The nature, frequency and extent of the activities described above will be carried out, and revised as necessary, in accordance with the requirements and mutual interests of both MOSY and SCW, with due observance of the financial and other resources available to each.



Sport agreement Between Islamic Federation of Women's Sport and Kurdistan Ministry of Sport and Youth

General:

The pre-signed certification protocol for assistance to develop sport activities in Kurdistan was signed on 28 April, 2009 between Kurdistan Ministry of Sport and Youth in KRG represented by her Excellency, Taha Barwary, and the Islamic Federation of Women's Sport, represented by Mrs. Faeza Hashemi. This document describes the policies and procedures which operators must conform with in order to qualify their programmes.

Definitions:

KRG: Kurdistan Regional Government

IFWF: Islamic Federation of Women's Sport

Details:

1- Holding training courses by the Iranian instructors (course conductor) for the following sports:

- 1-1 Track and field
- 1-2 Table tennis
- 1-3 Chess
- 1-4 Handball
- 1-5 Basketball
- 1-6 Volleyball
- 1-7 Football
- 1-8 Fitness



2- To hold Referee courses for the following sports :

- 2-1 Basketball
- 2-2 Handball
- 2-3 Table tennis
- 2-4 Chess
- 2-5 Football

3- Invite sport experts in Kurdistan to participate in a sport conference on administration, organization, planning of sport activities to be held in Iran

4- Arrange a course in administration of clubs with focus on structure and management

5- Prepare opportunities for elite athletics to join the training with Iranian players and coaches in Iran and Kurdistan region

6- Arranging friendly matches between both sides' sport teams

7- Prepare a condition to have sport camps in each region

8- Assist and support the Kurdistan Region in hosting an international competition for women

9- Participating in the competition for women which will be held in the Islamic republic of Iran

10- Prepare a the ground for sending volunteering coaches to train the players in Kurdistan region

The two sides' Conditions:

Host Conditions:

- 1- The host has to ensure good conditions for the visiting people attending a course
- 2- The host has to accept the responsibility for accommodation of visitors
- 3- Assist the visitors with visa applications application



-
- 4- Take care of the security
 - 5- Costs covered by the host organisation:
 - Travel (return airfares on economy class from the instructor's current hometown to Kurdistan)
 - Accommodation and meal
 - Domestic travel
 - Course expenses and facilities

Guest Conditions:

- 1- Sending a qualified instructor with good pedagogical skills
- 2- Provide all the allowances of the instructor

Taha Barwary
Minster of
Kurdistan Ministry of
Sport and Youth

Faeza Hashemi
President of
Islamic Federation of
Women's Sport



Appendix VI

IRAQI SPORT

Head lines

- 1921-1948 Sport of Iraq under authority of Ministry of Education
- 1921 the first club established in Baghdad (Al azamea and Al Hekma) and in Basra (Al Mena)
- 1948 Iraqi Olympic Committee founded by Mr. Akram Fahmi “6 Federations” Track & field, boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting, football and basketball)
- 1948 participation in the Olympic Games (London)
- 1960 winning the first and only medal (Bronze) at the Olympic Games by Abdulwahed Aziz (Weight lifting)
- 1968 Ministry of Youths founded
- 1977 representative of the NOC at the governorates founded for sport associations and clubs
- 1986 NOC separated from Ministry of Youths
- 1987 Ministry of Youths closed
- 2004 Ministry of Youths and Sport re-established
- An Iraqi team participated in the 2006 Asian Summer Games held in Doha, Qatar, and won 2 silver medals and 1 bronze, placing the Iraqi team on a 29th out 45 countries and territories participating. For the first time since 1986, athletes from Iraq took part in Asian Games represented by 86 sportsmen in Doha.
- From 1979 to 2000, the Iraqi government made little contribution to the development of sport
- July 29, 2007, soccer team wins the Asian Nations’ Cup.



-
- Athens, Greece, in 2004, Iraq football team was the only Asian team in the finals.
 - One of the most famous sportsmen in Iraqi history is Taffar Al Saffar. He won the gold medal in the 400-metre hurdles at the 1974 Asian Games in Tehran, Iran. The gold medal was the first ever won by Iraq in Asian competition

Iraqi Sport Structure

- Ministry Of Youth and Sport
- National Olympic Committee (last election 4/4/2009)
- Iraqi Paralympics Committee (last election 18/3/2009)
- Ministry of Education
- Universities
- Sport of Military
- Sport centres



The sport structures in Kurdistan

- Ministry of Sport & Youth
- Kurdistan Olympic Committee
- Kurdistan Paralympics Committee
- Universities in Kurdistan
- Ministry of Education
- Sport centres

Kurdistan Ministry of Sport & Youth

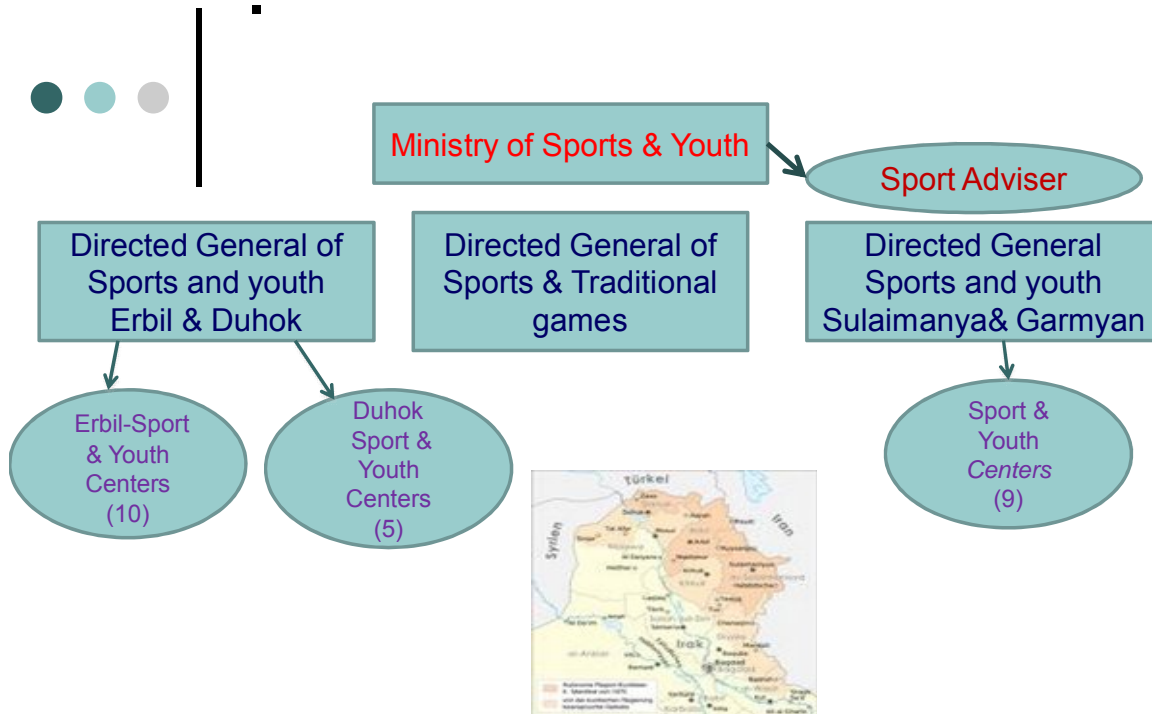
- Founded on 07-05-2006
- Responsible for :
- Sport planning – policy and strategy
- Sport clubs
- Budget & Funding
- Sport infra structure
- Control – Evaluation – Monitoring & Following of Sport activity of the all sport unities
- Activity of centres of sports and youths, traditional sports and domestic sport teams(about 9000 teams)
- The promotion of sport for all
- Promotes high performance sports.
- raising the sport standards in the region



-
- The role of the Government is to build the infrastructure and promote capacity building for a broad range of sports as well as to assist in achieving good results in various competitions nationally and internationally

Structure of MOSY

- Ministry
- Sport Advisor
- Sport specialist
- Directed General of sport and traditional games
- Directed General of sport & Youth (3), each per province
- Directory of Sport & Youth (4)(Suleimaniah – Erbil- Duhok- Garmyan)
- Sport & Youth centres (24) (Suleimaniah 9– Erbil 10 – Duhok 5)





Kurdistan Olympic Committee

- Founded on 6/11/2006 from joint meant of Olympic committee of Kurdistan (1995) and High committee of Kurdistan sport (2002)
- Responsible for:
 - Supporting regional sport federations (31 federations)
 - Olympic movement
 - Sports activities of the federations and clubs
 - Selected regional sport teams
 - Management and development of sport

Sport Federations

- We have (31) regional sport federations
- We have provincial sport associations (90) – The Chairman represents the National Sport Federation, and work under the authority of the national and regional sport Federations.
- We have three provincial sport councils representing NOC
- The sport federations work under the authority of Kurdistan Olympic committee (KOC).
- In the last elections of the national sport federation, there were four presidents elected, 12 vice presidents, 38 members from Kurdistan, and 2 vice president of NOC



Kurdistan Paralympics Committee

- Founded on 13-08-2008 by Kurdistan Union of Disabled (2003) & Kurd Paralympics committee (2005)
- Responsible for:
 - - enhancing the quality of life for disabled people and those injured or wounded during the wars
 - - supporting the growth of the Paralympics Movement
 - - developing strategies, projects, programmes and initiatives which aim at enhancing the capability and capacity of individual members and the organization as a whole
 - - supporting and encouraging educational, cultural, scientific and research activities that contribute to the development and promotion of the paralympic movement
 - - in Kurdistan, disabled people have the right to access sport activities and opportunities of their choice, where they want and at the level of their choice.
- The population of disabled people includes wheelchair users, physical disabled, blind or half blinded, dwarfs, and deaf people



Universities in Kurdistan

- 7 universities
- 5 physical education colleges
- 8 sport institute
- The first Department of physical education established on 1989 at Salahaddin University
- “Suleimaniah University 1968” physical education established on 1998
- Till 2007-8 (434 Educated BA)
- 2008-9: 459 students (394 male & 65 female)
- Salahaddin University Established on 1981
- Till 2007-8 (719 educated BA)
- 2008-9: 534 student (391 male and 143 female)
- Duhok University 1992
- 2004 Duhok Physical Education College
- Till 2007-8 (28 educated BA)
- 2008-9: 235 students (200 male & 35 female)
- Study Degree : Bachelor – Magister” M.A” & PhD

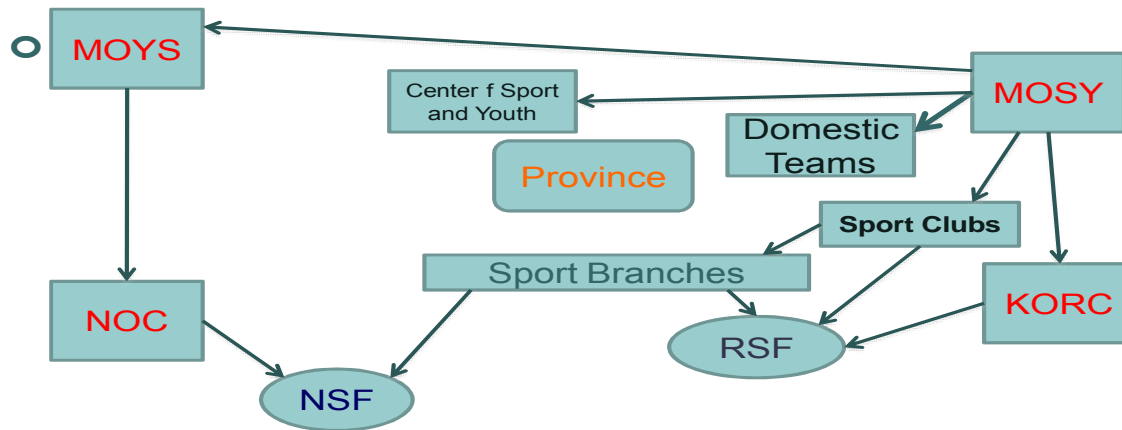


Ministry of Education

- Plans for the students in kindergarten and primary, secondary and high schools. (every year there is a festival for school players at each province and region)
- Officially there are 7 games in the program (Football- basketball- volleyball- hand ball – track and field – table tennis and football). There is a decision that badminton, swimming and gymnastic will be added to their activities
- 1545 sport teachers around 6000 schools
- No sport hall in any school
- One sport complex in constriction (Duhok)
- There is competitions on different level (school class – regional competition)



Communication (Links) in Kurdistan Sport Organizations



Gertrud Pfister Session 27.9.2006



Some facts about sport of Kurdistan

- First club founded in 1956 (Broosk & Suleimaniah)
- 104 sport clubs in Kurdistan (Erbil 43 – Sulaemanya 46 – Duhok 15)
- Arbil club (champion of super Iraqi soccer league 2007-8 &2008-9)
- Suleimaniah club (Champion of Iraq - table tennis clubs “Men”)
- Nawroz club champion of Iraqi footsall competition
- Shaqlawa Club Runner up of Iraq - table tennis clubs “Women)
- Many national players in individual, solo disciplines (chess, table tennis, body building (ranking no. 5 in the world), weight lifting, karate, Tec van dew, kick boxing, etc...)
- Participation in VIVA world cup (2008 Sweden)
- More than 15 newspapers (daily and weekly) in Kurdish language specialized in sport
- Three local sport channels (Azadi sport – sport TV – Aso TV) in Kurdistan more than 15 local TV and radio channels and satellites which have different sport programmes including daily sport news.
- There are some Agencies of Iraqi satellites in Kurdistan bringing reportages on sport activity
- In Kurdistan most funding of sport activities are government-based, but efforts are being made in order to attract private funding
- no subscription, no lottery funding, no sponsorships



Regional Development Strategy

- To build a secure, unified, federal and democratic nation, founded on the principles of freedom and equality, and providing peace and prosperity for our people

How the government (KRG) fund Kurdistan sport?

- There is no special budget for sport in Kurdistan, however there is no limitation in funding, whenever and wherever funding is needed, especially for participation in international sport competitions and other activities
- Government funding for sport is channelled through the primary ministry for KOC, federations and the MOSY for clubs – Sport & youth centres, Traditional games, Domestic Teams, and other activities
- There is also funding from national sport federations and provincial sport associations



Sport Participation in Kurdistan

Refer to a research which has been done by Mr. Zagros Nanakale (Gale Kurdistan TV):

- Around 42 % of the Kurdistan population are active in sport.
- Less than 10 % of the Kurdistan population is member of a sport club.
- Less than 10 % of the members of sport clubs are female.
- 82% of the Kurdistan population are happy with sport (have spirit of sport)
- 8% are against sport
- 10% are impartial
- 13% are active in sport for health only

Kurdistan Sport Activities

- Province league /competition
- Region league / competition
- Coaching courses
- Referee/ Umpiring courses
- Sport centres competition
- Domestic teams competition
- Sport schools