

RAPPORT DE SYNTHÈSE

Consultation sur le renouvellement de la Politique canadienne du sport

Sport Canada

En collaboration avec:
Sport Information Resource Centre
Sport Matters Group
Canadian Olympic Committee
Own the Podium

Montréal, Québec
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Table of Contents

Background and Context	1
Background	1
Welcome and Opening Remarks	1
Improving the Canadian Sport Policy.....	1
SECTION 1: Why Sport?	3
1.1 Promoting Participation in Sports.....	3
1.2 Defining a Quality Sport Experience	4
1.3 Increasing Participation of Under-Represented Groups.....	4
1.4 Official Languages	5
1.5 Community-Building and Non-sport Objectives	5
SECTION 2: High Performance	6
2.1 High Performance Objectives	6
2.2 High Performance Delivery System	6
2.3 Roles and Responsibilities.....	7
SECTION 3: Sport Development.....	8
3.1 Priorities for the Sport Development Delivery System in Canada	8
3.2 Canadian Sport for Life	9
SECTION 4: International Activities.....	10
4.1 Objectives	10
4.2 Activities.....	10
SECTION 5: Capacity, Human Resource Challenges and Sport System Linkages	11
5.1 Human Resources	11
5.2 Sport System Linkages	11
5.3 Capacity.....	12
Closing Remarks	13
Appendix A: Participants List.....	14
Appendix B: Agenda	15

Background and Context

Background

F-P/T Ministers responsible for sport have agreed that officials should proceed with developing a successor policy to the Canadian Sport Policy and an accompanying joint action plan for federal and provincial/territorial governments, for Ministers' review and approval at their next conference to be held in April 2012. They also agreed that governments will carry out consultations as the basis for developing a successor policy to the Canadian Sport Policy in the period March to June 2011. To that end, each government is responsible for consulting with their respective stakeholders and communities with a view to conducting a comprehensive consultation that will enable the design of a policy to further the vision and goals for sport into the foreseeable future.

This document is intended as a record of the discussions that occurred during the Canadian Sport Policy Renewal Consultation workshop held on June 21 2011 at the Delta Hotel in Montreal, Québec. The workshop was organized by Sport Canada, in conjunction with the Sport Information Resource Centre (SIRC), the Sport Matters Group (SMG), the Canadian Olympic Committee (COC) and Own the Podium (OTP). The goals of the workshop were to:

1. obtain information from Canadians in general as well as targeted populations on issues related to the content of the new Canadian Sport Policy;
2. continue the process of engaging the sport community in the development of the new policy; and
3. engage targeted non-sport sectors in the development of the new policy.

Approximately 20-25 participants attended the national consultation workshop. The list of participants is available in Appendix A. The meeting Agenda can be found in Appendix B.

The views expressed herein are those raised by the participants at the meeting and do not necessarily reflect those of Sport Canada or the Government of Canada.

Welcome and Opening Remarks

Dan Smith, Director of Policy & Planning at Sport Canada, made the opening remarks. He welcomed participants to the consultation workshop in the name of Sport Canada and its partners. He indicated this is one of four national consultations being undertaken across the country for the renewal of the Canadian sport policy and provided some background on the initiative. In closing, he encouraged participants to complete the e-survey available on the SIRC website.

Improving the Canadian Sport Policy

To start the morning, participants were asked to identify one thing they would do to improve the Canadian Sport Policy. The following key messages emerged:

- Create a common vision for sport in Canada and ensure resources are in place to implement this common vision over time.
- Continue to integrate and align all relevant partners (municipal, provincial, federal, sponsors, etc.) in strengthening the Canadian sport system (e.g. after-school programs, access to facilities and resources, etc).
- Simplify the message and goals of the Canadian sport policy and communicate this message out with the purpose of mobilizing all Canadians (e.g. create a call for action).
- Develop measurable objectives. Ensure there is an ability to assess the success of the policy throughout implementation to allow for adjustments and potentially refocusing if need be.
- Ensure the policy is relevant and speaks to the needs of Canadians at all levels of the sport system (including those with disabilities, chronic diseases, aboriginal communities, deaf athletes, etc).
- Poursuivre les initiatives pour la promotion des programmes pour les athlètes AWAD.
- Meilleure clarification des rôles et mandats des différents acteurs du développement du sport – incluant le rôle joué par les provinces.

- Accordez une plus grande importance à la participation pour les jeunes dans les écoles et dans les organisations locales.
- Link the policy with physical literacy programs in the public school system.
- Increase the quality and quantity of physical education programs during and after school at the primary school level.
- Improve health education and prevention with youth on substance abuse, doping and the use of illicit drugs. Shed light on the relationship between youth and substance abuse in the context of sport.
- Focus on coordinated capacity-building at the community level. Engage municipalities.
- Faire la promotion de programmes *physical literacy* et *active for life*.
- Revoir les critères d'évaluation des fédérations nationales concernant les programmes domestiques (ACSV).
- Modifier les critères de financement des programmes de haut niveau des fédérations nationales.
- Better implementation of coaching and leadership education.
- Provide for more continuity in the sport system.
- Put more emphasis on leadership.

SECTION 1: Why Sport?

During this exercise, participants were invited to interview colleagues at their table on the following themes: promoting participation in sports, defining a quality sport experience, increasing participation of under-represented groups, and community-building and non-sport objectives. Six rounds of brief one-on-one interviews allowed participants to respond to questions on each of the 4 themes. Following the interviews, participants were invited to analyze key findings and prepare for a report back to plenary. Key messages that emerged from this exercise are listed in the sub-sections below.

1.1 Promoting Participation in Sports

Participants were asked to identify the reasons for their organization's interest in promoting participation in sport. The top reason that emerged from the group discussions is that "sport forms you for life" (le sport est un code de formation). The group noted that growing participation will also have a direct impact on high performance talent identification, which will impact Canadian podium results.

Other top reasons that emerged include:

- Pour augmenter le recrutement à tous les niveaux.
- Health promotion.
- Social development and inclusion.
- Leadership development.
- Community development.
- Personal development.
- To develop awareness of sport for persons with a disability (PWAD).

Challenges and Issues

In the report-back to plenary, the group identified the following two major challenges affecting their organization's efforts to promote and increase participation in sport:

- Lack of funding.
- Lack of human resources (staff with knowledge, experience and expertise).
- Lack of mandate.

Other challenges that emerged from the interview exercise include:

- Decrease of physical education programs in schools across Canada, with the possible exception of Québec.
- Manque d'infrastructure.
- Manque de partenariats avec les municipalités.
- Manque de compétitions interuniversitaires et inter-collégiales.
- Manque de compétitions internationales au Canada.
- Lack of national interest from other sectors.

Strategies

The following strategies were identified to address the above-listed challenges and issues:

- Increase collaboration with municipalities.
- Increase coaching qualifications at the entry level.
- Establish a communication pathway with school boards.
- Increase participation of schools in sport clubs.
- Increase participation of under-represented groups (e.g. girls) in clubs.
- Develop and support qualified leadership.
- Increase communication between national and provincial sport organizations.

1.2 Defining a Quality Sport Experience

The group provided the following examples of a quality sport experience:

- Program objectives are clear, the needs of participants are well defined and these needs are well aligned with leaders/programs to ensure participants are in the right program.
- Values are clear, well-defined and reflected in the daily sport environment.

Values

The following top five values, in order of importance, were agreed upon by the group as values defining sport as practiced on the field of play in Canada:

- Fair play.
- Fun and positive experience.
- Respect (for each other, leaders, opponents and officials).
- Personal excellence.
- Inclusion.

Other values identified during the interview exercise include:

- Equitable and ethical.
- Honesty.
- Commitment and hard work.

Current Barriers

The group identified the following current barriers to achieving a quality sport experience in the report-back to plenary:

- Lack of accessibility related to a wide range of factors, including financial, generational, cultural and facilities-based.
- Leadership capacity is a key element of designing and implementing a quality sport environment. There are currently conflicts of interest between parents, coaches and leaders within the leadership framework.

Other barriers identified during the interview exercise include:

- Insufficient information, awareness and education on sport generally, but also specifically with regards to parents.
- Cultural differences can make it difficult to be inclusive and target multiple populations at once.
- Lack of financial resources.
- Lack of coaches for deaf athletes.

1.3 Increasing Participation of Under-Represented Groups

Participants were asked whether efforts should be made to increase the participation of under-represented groups in sport. The group very much agreed these efforts should be made. The following key messages emerged from the plenary discussion:

- Les groupes sous-représentés bénéficieront d'avantages liés à la santé et aux saines habitudes de vie.
- L'activité physique et le sport peuvent aussi contribuer à l'intégration communautaire.
- Les groupes sous-représentés ont droit aux services.
- Sport organisations can increase participation levels by targeting under-represented groups.
- Sport organizations need to be educated about the value of reaching out to these participants and how to do outreach into these communities so these participants can achieve the highest level of sport.

In terms of how these groups should be identified, participants made the following suggestions:

- Engage students and parents through schools to identify the interests and barriers to participation of specific groups.
- Link with Recreation Directors in communities to develop participation and non participation profiles.

- Travailler avec des organismes sociaux et communautaires qui sont en contact avec les gens qui éprouvent des difficultés d'intégration. Identifier et comprendre les barrières qui vont marginaliser ces groupes.
- Statistical and qualitative research on non participation, non engagement, barriers and motivation of under-represented groups, through census and national household surveys.
- Ask sport organizations to develop participant profiles. Develop outreach attitudes, programs and strategies for non-participants based on these profiles.

1.4 Official Languages

Participants were asked to identify challenges in offering programs and services in both official languages. Key messages that emerged are listed below.

- Il y a un manque de volonté d'offrir les services dans les deux langues officielles.
- Il y a un manque évident de ressources humaines et financières.
- The two official languages are not necessarily the predominant ones in all communities.
- Les traducteurs ne sont pas toujours imprégnés de la culture sportive. C'est un défi qui se rajoute à la traduction.
- There are concerns related to turn-around times for translation due to organisations wanting to get information out in a timely fashion.
- Simultaneous translation can be difficult for organisations with advanced websites, blogs and forums.
- Translation into French for the deaf is costly and complicated.

1.5 Community-Building and Non-sport Objectives

This question deals with the intentional use of sport to achieve community-building objectives, where community-building objectives are defined as the pursuit of non-sport specific outcomes such as youth development, health promotion, gender equity, social inclusion and conflict resolution.

Participants were asked whether their organization promoted sport participation intentionally for community-building objectives and if so, what benefits or positive outcomes came from these efforts. Various views emerged on this issue and no consensus was reached. The following key messages emerged from plenary:

- Pour plusieurs organisations, l'activité physique et sportive a pour but le développement de l'individu : c'est un moyen, et non une fin. Pour d'autres, l'objectif primaire est la poursuite de l'excellence à un haut niveau : l'épanouissement de la personne et l'intégration dans la société est un objectif secondaire.
- From an MSO and PSO perspective, community-building is not directly mandated. The main objective is the promotion and support of sport in general.

Participants were asked to provide examples of partnerships between sport organizations and non-sport organizations. The following key messages emerged:

- Sport is used as a tool in First Nations communities to enhance community development.
- In the area of coaching, there are community leadership programs and youth leadership programs that have positive impacts in communities, as well as programs that target new immigrants.
- Jane/Finch community development program uses tennis as a tool for community development in a high risk community.
- Partenariat entre la croix rouge et les municipalités dans le domaine de la natation.

Examples of areas where there is merit of partnering with non-sport organisations:

- Partnerships between sport organizations and schools (sports-étude), universities, health centers and associations (diabetes, heart disease), rehabilitation centers and municipalities can facilitate the sharing of resources and the exchange of information.
- Leveraging physical literacy movements for young children.
- Leveraging active for life programs as the Canadian population ages.

SECTION 2: High Performance

2.1 High Performance Objectives

Participants were asked to identify what Canada’s athlete performance objectives should be in high performance sport. The group first highlighted the need for a clear and common definition of high performance at the provincial and national level. The general consensus in the group was that Canada’s athlete performance objectives should be focused on high podium achievements, gold medalling and athletes reaching personal best performance. Rather than a win-at-all costs approach, this should be a values-based, athlete-centric one that protects the overall health and wellbeing of athletes so that they can reach their full potential and achieve their best ever personal performance at major games or world championships.

The following factors are most likely to make a significant difference in reaching these objectives:

- Considering funding and support for the sport system as an investment to increase participation in community life and benefit communities.
- Creating the conditions for high performance coaches to be recruited and retained in Canada.
- Excellence in the development of grassroots athletic systems and athletes.
- Hosting events in Canada for socio-economic, community-building and sport benefits, as well as to increase competitive opportunities in Canada.
- Access to facilities.
- Better marketing and outreach to children and youth.

2.2 High Performance Delivery System

The following top five priorities were identified for the high performance delivery system:

1. Coaches and technical leadership.
2. Athlete talent ID, recruitment and development.
3. Sport science, sport medicine & technology.
4. Integrated Athlete development pathways
5. Hosting of international events in Canada.

Areas in which programs/services are currently sufficient	Areas in which programs/services are currently insufficient
1. Direct athlete support and incentives.	1. Coaches and technical leadership.
2. Sport science, sport medicine & technology.	2. Sport science, sport medicine and technology
3. Hosting.	3. Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development.

Participants recommended the following strategies to address areas in which programs and services are currently insufficient:

Coaches and technical leadership:

- Better pathway for employment of coaches at all levels.
- Use of bilateral agreements for coaching employment.

Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development:

- Enhance coordination between provincial sport organisations (PSO) and national sport organisations (NSO) on athlete talent identification.
- Begin talent identification at an earlier age.
- Target exposure to multiple sports in the education system from primary to post-secondary.
- Support multi-sport clubs so that children can develop competencies in several different sports.

Other strategies:

- Promote more awareness of the spectrum of disabled sport.
- Recognize and address specific needs of aboriginal groups.

2.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Sport Canada and many provincial governments have significantly increased their involvement and investment in high performance sport in recent years. There was consensus on the need to better define the respective roles and responsibilities of the federal and provincial/ territorial governments with regards to high performance sport to maximize resources, prevent duplication of effort and address gaps in programming. The group identified the following areas where this would be beneficial:

- Need for better alignment between federal and provincial sport systems/bureaucracies to address issues related to the need for long-term athlete development programming, objectives and funding.
- Financement des entraîneurs.
- Greater agreement around the need for qualified, full-time coaches.
- Improve conditions of employment for coaches to improve retention.
- Mise en oeuvre du LTAD.
- Common understanding of high performance.
- Bilateral agreements between FPT for high performance sport based on a gap analysis so the system can accommodate athletes in a consistent way.

Participants also noted there is a need to define the respective roles and responsibilities of other key non-government stakeholders with regard to high performance sport. They identified the following areas where this would be beneficial:

- Athlete development pathways.
- Integrated funding models for parasport.
- Review of opportunities to create more coherent programming and policy for parasport.
- Need for more collaboration between Own the Podium and the Canadian Olympic Committee.

SECTION 3: Sport Development

3.1 Priorities for the Sport Development Delivery System in Canada

In this voting exercise, participants were asked to identify priorities for Canada’s sport development delivery system and identify areas in which programming is currently sufficient and insufficient. The following top five priorities, in order of importance, were identified for the sport development delivery system in Canada:

1. Coaches and instructors.
2. School sport systems.
3. Facilities and equipment.
4. Organizational capacity.
5. Officials, referees, umpires, judges, etc.

Areas in which programming is currently sufficient	Areas in which programming is currently insufficient
1. Equity policies.	1. School sport system.
2. Officials, referees, umpires, judges, etc.	2. Facilities and equipment.
3. Capitalizing on international events.	3. Coaches and instructors.

Participants recommended the following strategies to address areas where programs and services are currently insufficient:

School sport system

- Establish formal linkages with coaches in schools.
- Share information with partner countries on effective school sport systems and determine ways to adapt foreign best practices to a Canadian curriculum.
- Use networks already in place to encourage kids to participate in sport.
- Ensure the sport system has clearly established values so parents do not impose personal values on kids.
- Increase quality and quantity of physical education programs in schools.
- Make school sport a priority at the provincial level.
- Increase after-school sport activities.
- Engage Recreation Directors through the Canadian Parks & Recreation Association (CPRA).

Facilities and equipment

- Ensure facilities are accessible after hours, on weekends and during summers.
- Use facilities for multiple purposes and multiple markets (e.g. communities, schools, corporate grounds, etc.)
- Reduce accessibility barriers, especially in new constructions.
- Establish private-public partnerships for facilities and equipment use.
- Involve partners at the front end to speed up and improve the development and sustainability of facilities.

Coaches and instructors

- Offer competitive salaries, incentives and benefits to coaches.
- Ensure coaches have access to appropriate training and professional development.
- Provide certification and evaluation for trained coaches.

Other strategies

- Invest more money in innovation and research and development.
- Ensure better integration with the university sport research system.

3.2 Canadian Sport for Life

The Canadian Sport for Life (CS4L) model has been widely adopted by many governments and sport organizations throughout Canada as a means of delivering developmentally appropriate quality sport experiences to participants of all ages and at all levels of development.

Current impact

In the plenary report back, participants identified the following current impacts of the CS4L model:

- Physical literacy as a concept is well received.
- Documentation and literature are generally well understood and accepted.
- Opportunity for each organization to understand a portrait of their own sport.
- The model is accepted in theory but not yet in practice.
- Aboriginal communities have only had modest exposure to the CS4L model.

Other current impacts discussed in breakout groups include:

- Stakeholders speak the same language.
- Enhanced collaboration amongst stakeholders.

Future impact

In plenary discussion, participants noted that future impacts of the CS4L model may include:

- Better linkages between communities and sport organizations.
- Less burn-out and serious injuries among children and youth as age-appropriate training is adopted.
- Bigger pool of high performance athletes to draw from.

Other future impacts discussed in breakout group discussions include:

- Ensuring provinces are on the same page and have the same goals.

Current barriers

Participants noted that the biggest obstacle to the successful implementation of the CS4L model is related to whether organizations are willing, able and ready (WAR principle) to do so. Other barriers include:

- Lack of resources at the provincial level for on-the-ground implementation
- Resistance to change.
- Insufficient education about LTAD.
- Getting parents and coaches are on board.
- Jurisdictional issues.
- Lack of leadership skills for implementation.
- Lack of resources at the provincial level for on-the-ground implementation.

One participant also remarked that it was a mistake to call the model Long-term Athlete Development (LTAD), (instead of Long-term Participant-Athlete Development (LTPAD)) because it led people to believe it was not inclusive.

SECTION 4: International Activities

4.1 Objectives

Canada is very active in the international sport community through its efforts, for example, as world leader in anti-doping, its leadership in various international organizations, and its funding of various sport for development initiatives, which are defined as the intentional use of sport and /or physical activity to attain both sport and non-sport outcomes (e.g. youth leadership, crime prevention, health education and community- building).

Participants were asked to reflect on what Canada's objectives should be at the international level. One of the key themes that emerged from this discussion is that Canada should focus equally on domestic and international development projects, and apply lessons learned and best practices from international projects at home. The following objectives were identified:

- Leverage other government departments such as the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAIT) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to promote sport overseas in collaboration with the sport sector.
- Be involved with and learn from other nations' best practices in sport development.
- Ensure Canadian representation and leadership on international boards and committees.
- Follow principles of embedded leadership and expertise.
- Build a reputation as a leader in specific files and knowledge areas such as NCCP, LTAD, physical literacy, growth and development, anti-doping, PWAD, aid to developing countries, etc.
- Promote Canadian values in sport internationally.
- Promote Canadian expertise in hosting international competitions.
- Continue activities related to the publication of documentation on sport development.

As it relates to high performance objectives at the international level specifically, participants suggested the following objectives:

- Build relationships for sports that are judged because it influences the overall impact of their performances internationally.
- Develop a proactive international strategy for high performance sport.
- Influence the rules for high performance sport at the international level.

4.2 Activities

Participants were asked to identify areas where Canada should modify, increase or decrease its international activities. Participants indicated that Canada should keep or start doing the following activities:

- Keep investing in leading anti-doping programs (holistic approach of advocacy and prevention).
- Keep investing in sport as a cornerstone in international development.
- Engage in international exchanges. Focus on more technical exchanges.
- Recognize and promote Canadian judges and coaches internationally.
- Keep and support Canadians on international bodies and committees.
- Have a plan for high performance objectives in international policy.
- Continue to promote development of sports for people with disabilities in different parts of the world (e.g. Africa).
- Work with women's issues internationally.

When asked what activities Canada should stop doing, participants noted that Canada should stop being reactive and start being more proactive with regards to changes and needs of the sport system. They also suggested Canada do the following international activities differently:

- Learn from other systems and models for sport development.
- Support multi-sport organizations in hosting international events such as world championships.

SECTION 5: Capacity, Human Resource Challenges and Sport System Linkages

5.1 Human Resources

Participants noted their organizations needed the following resources to fully achieve their potential in delivering sport programs and services:

- CS4L leadership team at the provincial level.
- Resources for developing and retaining coaches.
- Du soutien pour le développement de ressources.
- Funding criteria.
- Ressources humaines.
- Equipment and infrastructure.
- Accès aux communautés.
- Access to outdoor space.
- Technology/media resources and training.

Some of the current limitations include poor working conditions for coaches and a shrinking volunteer base due to incoming generation and changing values.

The following activities and strategies were suggested to overcome these limitations:

- Développement de partenariats stratégiques afin de partager ressources, expérience et expertise.
- Better use of technology and training.
- Linking human power at the inter-university sport level with the sport system in constructive internships to plan solutions to address the decline of volunteerism.

5.2 Sport System Linkages

The group agreed there are benefits to improving linkages between national sport organizations and their provincial/territorial counterparts. They suggested improving these linkages by:

- Clearly defining mandates between PSOs, NSOs and multi-sport organisations (MSO).
- Developing a good understanding of the challenges specific to each province and then addressing them one by one using approaches tailored to each organization (e.g. not a national cookie-cutter approach).
- Ensuring more collaborative methods of engagement.
- Increasing capacity of sport organizations at the provincial level.
- Recognizing partnerships need to be win-win.
- Encouraging NSOs to inspire by modeling and set an example in terms of good business practices.

Participants identified the following solutions to improving linkages between provincial/territorial sport organizations and municipal-level sport clubs, schools and recreation departments/organizations:

- Increase capacity of PSOs to allow them to facilitate communication between municipal sport clubs, schools and recreational departments.
- Share best practices from Québec's school sport system across the country.
- Initiate formal dialogue with recreational departments through CPRA and include them in discussions on sport.
- Clearly define roles and responsibilities to overcome barriers to partnerships.
- Negotiate with school boards to allow for access to sport facilities after hours.
- Negotiate with recreational departments to clarify that sport is part of their mandate.
- Soutient pour les étudiants de sports-étude (Alliance sports-étude à Québec).

5.3 Capacity

Participants were asked if their organizations have the human resource capacity to meet the challenges of the next decade. The general response was that this was not the case. The group identified the following challenges related to capacity they may encounter over the next decade:

- Burn-out and over-taxing of coaches as a result of understaffing.
- Critical financial challenges.
- Need to renew volunteer base.

Participants identified the following major issues with respect to the recruitment, training and retention of staff:

- Staff members need flexible work hours (these are key to engendering staff loyalty).
- Staff want to work for entities that reflect their true values and outlook. Organizational mission statements and mandates should reflect these values.
- Professional training is necessary to keep staff engaged.

The following major issues with respect to the recruitment, training and retention of volunteers were also identified:

- It is important to manage and reward volunteers by recognizing their efforts and sacrifices.
- It is currently difficult to recruit sufficient numbers of volunteers for competitions.
- Internships and educational credits are a good way to recruit volunteers.
- Consider establishing a strategic partnership with Canadian Inter-university Sport (CIS) for volunteer recruitment.

Participants were asked to answer the following question: “Over the last decade your organization has increased its human resource capacity to meet the challenges that were identified in 2011. What do you have in place now that you didn’t in 2011?” Key messages from the responses that emerged are listed below:

- Continuity of vision to help reach performance goals, not only on field of play but also within the administration.
- Corporate knowledge management and succession planning in place.
- Appropriate governance (more of a business model for NSOs/PSOs) with tools for decision-making.
- Increase in discretionary funding to provide ability to invest in capacity if needed.
- Non-reliance on government funding.
- Better administrative support.
- Retention of former athletes in leadership positions.
- A wider and deeper pool of talent for coaches and athletes.
- Professional coaches at all levels.
- Returning best coaches to work at developmental level.
- Fully-functioning national sport institutes.
- Sustainable working conditions for sport professionals.

Closing Remarks

Dan Smith made the closing remarks and provided an overview of next steps. He extended his appreciation to the organizing team and thanked participants for their valuable contribution to the sport policy renewal process. He noted it will be important to develop a common vision and goals for the sport system, while at the same time taking into account differences among sport and across the country. It is critical for everyone to be involved in the process and have the opportunity to provide input to ensure all Canadians can buy into the implementation of the sport policy.

In closing, he noted that reports from this and the other 3 national consultation sessions will be posted on the SIRC website shortly.

Appendix A: Participants List

Name	Organization
Cardinal, Charles	ACSV/CS4L
Crépin, Richard	Gymnastics Canada Gymnastique
Demers, Guylaine	CAAWS
Fakhri, Asma	Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse
Girardin, Benoit	LBB-SNC
Gould, Larry	softball Canada
Horn-Miller, Waneeek	Assembly of First Nations
Hrab, Christian	Canadian Sport for Life
Kirkwood, Debbie	Tennis Canada
Johnston, Natasha	True Sport Secretariat
Jones, Chris	Sport Matters Group
Langlois, Pierre	Centre national multisport-Montréal
Latycheva, Oxana	Asthma Society of Canada
Mirota, David	Canadian Freestyle Ski Association
Pineau, Olivier	karate canada
Rizzi, Kim	Canadian Deaf Sports Association
Royer, Donald	Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association
Sheahan, Katie	CIS
Trudeau, Francois	Dép. sciences de l'activité physique, UQTR
Welsh, Mario	Synchro Canada
Wiggins, James	Rowing Canada Aviron

Appendix B: Agenda



Consultation sur le renouvellement de la Politique canadienne du sport
organisée par Sport Canada en collaboration avec le Centre canadien de ressource
d'information de sport et le groupe Sport est important

Juin 2011

Ordre du jour

But

Recueillir de l'information sur des aspects du contenu de la nouvelle politique

8 h – 8 h 25	Arrivée et inscription
8 h 30	Mot de bienvenue et observations préliminaires
	Présentations et survol de l'ordre du jour
	Partie I – Pourquoi le sport?
	Pause-santé
	Partie II – Sport de haut niveau
12 h 15 – 13 h	Dîner (fourni sur place)
13 h	Partie III – Système de mise en œuvre pour le développement du sport
	Pause-santé
	Partie IV – Capacité, ressources humaines et liens au sein du système de soutien
16 h 20 – 16 h 30	Bilan
16 h 30	Levée de la réunion