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Organización
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة
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Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS)

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REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT (CIGEPS)

Session I/2007

Paris, 19-20 March 2007

The Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS) convened its first session for 2007 at UNESCO Headquarters on 19-20 March 2007, with a view to reviewing its activities since Session II / 2006, held in Paris on 19 July 2006.

Several items on the agenda were examined by the Member States, the representatives of the Permanent Consultative Council (PCC) attending the meeting and invited observers. A slight amendment to the agenda was approved.

Agenda Item I – Welcome of the participants

1. After a few introductory words by Mr. Marcellin Dally, Programme Specialist in charge of Physical Education and Sport, Mr. Wataru Iwamoto, Director of the Division of Social Sciences, Research and Policy, representing the Director-, opened the session.

2. Mr. Dally then recalled the key items for discussion on the agenda, followed by a brief summary of the work done on traditional sport and games (TSG) and in the field of quality physical education (including qualitative indicators). This would all culminate in discussing the Reform of the CIGEPS statutes.

3. Mr. Martin Nchankou, President of CIGEPS and Director of High Level Sport Development for the Cameroon's Ministry of Sport and Physical Education, made his introductory remarks.

4. The NGOs and IGOs introduced themselves and their reasons for attending the CIGEPS meeting, followed by introductions of the Member States.

Agenda Item II – International Convention against Doping in Sport

5. The Representative of the Director-General introduced this item by providing an overview of the first session of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sports which took place at UNESCO Headquarters from 5 to 7 February 2007. The President of CIGEPS remarked on the success of the Conference of Parties and encouraged the Members of the Committee to become States Parties to the Convention..

6. In response to questions from Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Gabon, Jamaica and ECOWAS, Mr Paul Marriott Lloyd, Programme Specialist in charge of Anti-Doping, made a number of remarks concerning UNESCO's anti-doping programme. It was noted that the 2007 Prohibited List International Standard was underway and would conclude on 21 April 2007. It was further explained that States Parties that did not approve the amendments would be bound by the 2005 Prohibited List. The Secretariat also explained that it would assist governments to adhere to the Convention as well as provide funding for projects to help States Parties with its implementation. Member States were encouraged to visit the anti-doping website (www.unesco.org/en/antidoping) to obtain further information..

Agenda Item III – Beginning of the session

7. The secretariat made a power-point presentation on what it has been doing in the areas of TSG and Quality Physical Education, as well as in other areas such as women and sport, quality indicators, and sport for peace and development.

8. This was followed by the interventions of many Member States, such as Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, India, Thailand, and the Netherlands.

- a. UNESCO should pay more attention to PES in the overall strategy of the Organization's actions.
- b. An improved and clarified coordination and strategy in CIGEPS and a complete reform of the Committee are required.
- c. There needs to be a monitoring and following up of actions, on both the part of the Secretariat and of CIGEPS. The CIGEPS members expect more up-to-date information and communication among them and with/from the Secretariat

11. Mr Iwamoto stated that information was regularly and consistently provided on the SHS/Sport website and that it was up to the States to make sure that PES is incorporated into other programmes such as Education for All (EFA).

12. Mr Dally informed the all the participants that international quality indicators had been set; that a new brochure to be issued by the PES Unit was being finalized, as per CIGEPS, and that the website had been newly re-vamped and full of up-to-date news. (http://portal.unesco.org/shs/en/ev.phpURL_ID=9534&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html).

A brief summary of the work being done by the members of the CCP and observers partners was then overviewed.

ECOWAS / CEDEAO – Mr Simon Taro

- ECOWAS considers Traditional Sports and Games (TSG) as a vehicle for bringing peoples together. This demonstrates the cultural diversity in West Africa, as well as using TSG as a means to teach people about their own and the other cultures around them; thereby enhancing understanding and tolerance within and between communities.
- The human and financial resources with regard to these issues can be shared by different departments, as well as through networking and information exchange between different countries.
- Political will and influence needs to impact: the Member States of ECOWAS and of CIGEPS should work together to make sure that the quality of physical education remains a priority in education and governmental systems.

IAAF – Mr Malek El Hebil

The core principle of the IAAF's philosophy is co-operation between the IAAF, its Member Federations and other partners. As each Member Federation is responsible for athletics within its own country, it has a leading role in operating and developing sport. The IAAF's contribution is to assist Member Federations in fulfilling this role as effectively as possible.

- Kids Athletics Education: The “IAAF Kids Athletics” Programme aims to ensure a steady and sustainable policy for the development of the sport of Athletics. The Goal pursued is to introduce Children to Athletics at a basic level. Website : <http://www.iaaf.org/development/kidsathletics/index.html>
- The IAAF is establishing a new education system. For further information see website: <http://www.iaaf.org/development/index.html>

Some Interventions

- UNEP – Health issues – WHO “Move for Health”: diet and obesity are both tied intricately to sport and physical education. UNESCO needs to start emphasizing the importance of physical education at a young age, and combine it with actions such as the ones started by the WHO.
- Gabon stressed that UNESCO worked with the elderly people as well as with youth, as physical fitness should not only be a priority for the young.

European Commission – Mr Jacob Kornbeck

- Obesity – there is a lot of clinical data already available on obesity, and UNESCO needs to act on it.
- Taking action – sports – families and schools need to start taking more active role in the sports education in schools, making it a priority in more than just name.
- On 12 and 13 March 2007 there was an EU ministerial meeting on Sport and Obesity in Stuttgart.
- There is an intergovernmental network of Sport and Health working groups. However, this platform is not legally binding, and it would be more consequential for governments to be bound to the “Quality Physical Education Indicators.” Through these working groups “community law” is set up, but these laws are not legally binding either.
- The societal role of Sport is very important both culturally and for the education not only of youth but of all peoples. The economic value is also brought into play, as a healthier society saves governments millions in health care.

SNEP – Mr. Bruno Cremonesi, Mr. Michel Fouquet

- Sporting associations – multi-sport associations enable things to be organized between different associations.
- Sport & School – In France less than 40% of the 90,000 students are girls.

University of Worcester – Professor Ken Hardman, Professor Joe Marshall

- The University of Worcester is involved in data survey research looking into the quality and quantity of PES in schools. This will allow evaluating the resistance factors in schools regarding physical education priority and from this data UNESCO, other universities and governments can take action.

- The University of Worcester would like to set up an International Monitoring Centre, envisaged to be established by the university itself.
- The University of Worcester would like to set up a Worldwide Network of sport and physical education associations, with the support of UNESCO and national governments, so that information can be more easily exchanged.
- The situation of PES in schools is no longer a “stand-alone” situation. Obesity and inactivity go hand in hand. All the factors, such as reduction in time allocation for PES, the quality of teacher education, as well as the quality of delivery and curriculum, undermine the overall value of PES.
- The University of Worcester can provide any new statistics it receives. (Contact: Mr. Ken Hardman: +44 (0) 1905 85 5140, k.hardman@worc.ac.uk, Mr. Joe Marshall: + 44 (0) 1905 85 5024, j.marshall@worc.ac.uk).
- Thailand commented on the University’s work in the West, but wanted to know if it could be translated to the Asian countries. Professor Ken Hardman replied that it was dangerous to use just one model for all countries and regions, as every country came with different cultural values and experiences, but they could take a framework, and examine it for each particular country.
- He also stressed that sport was part of the quality education requirement. UNESCO can be the one in charge of distributing the statistics and information found by the University of Worcester.

ICSSPE – Mr. Richard Bailey

- Mr Bailey expounded on the fact that we should be extremely cautious about sharing practices around the world advising that:
 - The core principles are important, but differences in country needs must be taken into consideration as well
 - Articulate the core principles – ongoing work with UNESCO
 - The next International Convention on Science, Education, and Medicine in Sport – work with the IOC, IPC, FIMS to take place in Guangzhou, China from August 1-5 2008 : website <http://www.icsspe.org/portal/index.php?anzeige=auswahl&ide=88&w=0&z=4&sta=2>

Paris XII – Mr. Marc Salmon

- A research unit was set up to analyse and develop professional skills (research unit for intervention)
- A number of themes will be considered, all leading to a diploma: professional interventions; ethics; health (obesity); youth.
- Paris XII have offered a number of different courses to other institutes.

- “Train the Trainers” – Masters, PhD courses – Paris XII also offers trainers and courses to foreign institutes – (access to grants). This was validated 2 years ago, during which time they have been developing a new approach.
- Thailand wanted to know how this translates with the language barrier. Mr Salmon replied that they could train trainers from different parts of the world. But a huge problem in Thailand is the language. – Paris XII commented that sadly they are limited.

CEMEA/University Paris La Sorbonne – Professor Pierre Parlebas

- CEMEA supports Paris XII’s initiative of Universitarization.
- It also believes that UNESCO should be more involved in “motricity,” with a particular interest towards young students.
- Croatia mentioned that there should be a harmonization of higher education in PES. PES stakeholders, along with Member States and UNESCO should share experiences for education-changing models.
- Albania suggested that UNESCO starts fellowship and scholarship programmes.

TAFISA – Mr Wolfgang Baumann

- TAFISA was founded in 1991.. They have over 150 member organizations (including those at the head of Sport in their countries, National Olympic committees, sport ministries, and national sports federations). They are supported by UNESCO, ICSSPE, IOC, and the WHO.
- TAFISA offers very practical programmes, eg. World Festival of Traditional Wrestling Games, which is every 4 years. The Competitions will take place in Bussan, Korea, 9-15 May 2008, and will not only include traditional sports and games from over 70 countries, but will also start a new X-Game category, for new and up and coming sports, to be displayed by 20 countries.
- TAFISA will also hold a symposium on health and sport, which will take place during the Bussan competitions in 2008.
- TAFISA offers management courses in four leadership schools:
 - a. Lagos, Nigeria
 - b. Warsaw, Poland
 - c. Macao
 - d. Tehran, Iran

ISCA – Mr Mogens Kirkeby

- Communications – ISCA would like UNESCO to start a short newsletter, which would be distributed to 9,000-10,000 members.
- 1. ICSSPE believes that UNESCO should bring more groups together, thereby increasing the level of cooperation.
- 2. The E.U. believes there is a need for the different sectors to work more closely together.

AFLD – Professor Michel Rieu

- There should be greater links between sport and health, incorporating issues such as doping in events like the Tour de France;
- AFLD believes that doping exists not only in high level sport; but starts at the grassroots level.
- The key to tackling this issue is proper Drug Education in school, making sure school children do not get involved with doping, drugs.

FIMS – Mr. Bruno Sesboué

- Universitarization of is a key component to ensuring that the quality physical education indicators are put into place
- Diabetes / Obesity – Everyone is affected, regardless of gender or age, so the problem needs to be tackled through physical fitness, as well as nutrition and health classes.
- Greece suggested that booklets on this issue should be organized and circulated by UNESCO.

AEJST – Mr. Guy Jaouen

- AEJST believes that social activity is at the centre of sport, culture and health issues, not physical activity alone.
- AEJST creates projects, DVDs, books, and databases which can be used by journalists, students, seekers, as well as by athletes interested in traditional sport and games.

UNEP – Mr. Wondwosen Asnake Kibret

UNEP representative stated that there should be greater coordination between UN agencies, such as UNEP, UNDP, and UNICEF.

IATWS – Mr. Mark Lieberman

Tuesday March 20th

Agenda Item: Quality Indicators

Mr Dally began with the Quality Indicators. It was revealed that PES posed a problem in education systems, therefore MINEPS III and IV recommended that guidance tools and indicators should be provided to help Member States tailoring quality indicators. This recommendation is aligned to the road map generated by several international expert consultations, and arrived at a consensual framework:

- a. UNESCO was mandated to pay particular attention to this issue.
 - b. The Secretariat gathered a number of experts, (government officials and academics) in Benin, in 2005, and in Senegal, in 2006, both incorporating the Regional Seminars in Bamako (2003) and the Havana final results.
 - c. The Quality Indicators were drawn up, but are not a binding document, but guidelines for States to follow. They outline the importance of PES in the school system.
- Mr Sesboué remarked that the two seminars were very important, and enabled a programme to be established such as universitarization of teachers, as long as it is alongside research.
 - Mr Dally concluded that this was only one tool. The framework puts PES in a holistic approach in view of serving as a “user guideline” of the existing International Charter of Physical Education and Sport of UNESCO.
 - ECOWAS believed that this document should be binding. If States are not bound by the quality indicators, then they will be forgotten.
 - Costa Rica said that this written document now needs discussion in the Governing Boards of UNESCO. Reference to the charter of 1978 is not enough.
 - Mr Dally stated that a binding document has legal and political implications considering that Governments have to endorse it. The Charter of 1978 is not irrelevant, but a text that needs to be updated or completed.
 - The University of Worcester believes that this document introduces core principles, but they see it more as a working-document. One point in particular, was concerning Pg7. 120 ECTS undermines the status of the subject. It needs to be raised to 240 credits, because this is what is required in Europe. The University of Worcester believes a World standard should be set, and if less than 240 credits are required it will undermine the Worldwide Quality indicators.

Agenda item VI – Traditional Sport and Games (TSG)

- Professor Parlebas introduced the UNESCO's idea of preparing a book on TSG. It is now clear that TSG is very useful, and not trivial from a sociological perspective, and people are finally ready to hear this. TSG are a good way to examine and understand other people, cultures, and societies.
- UNESCO has the ability to give TSG a higher profile. Sociological, anthropological, and ethnological research has already been done, and we need to tap into these resources. Mr Parlebas has already been in touch with researchers and experts who have already published results. He has already established a network of researchers, half of whom have already sent in research, these include PhD dissertations and field work.
- These results include :
 - a. diversity of games;
 - b. calcification of games;
 - c. video games;
 - d. role games;
 - e. athletic (cultural) games vs. different games;
 - f. equipment;
 - g. notion of citizenship – learning the fundamentals of democracy;
 - h. space (means - facilities);
 - i. time keeping;
 - j. gender; social classes (rights and ceremonies);
 - k. games of the world;
 - l. xenophobia.
- The Homogeneity of games can be bad since once they are melt together they then often disappear. Traditional games are a manifestation of culture, and can not be homogeneous. They are an expression of the ingenuity of people, and are an excellent way to examine cooperation and socialisation.
- Mr Parlebas would like to start a “Tour du Monde des Jeux,” this would involve three children taking a world tour promoting and examining TSG.

- Costa Rica also commented on the cultural aspect of TSG, as being part of the “intangible heritage.” It also mentioned that a budget would be required so that TSG would not be lost.
- Germany mentioned that there was a CIGEPS working group on TSG, headed by Oman.
- Mr. Iwamoto invites the Member States to find the appropriate mechanisms and the Sector SHS will continue to promote TSG in PES.
- The President stated that Oman was given the task of heading the working group on TSG and that if it was not a part of CIGEPS, a working group would never have been created.
- IATWS already have a working group, which started with 1. Almaty Round Table, 2. the Collective Consultation, and 3. Abidjan project.

Working Groups

The activities of the 2 working groups were presented as follows:

Germany : Peace & Culture Working Group

- As Germany is currently President of the EU as well, they will initiate this group on Sport and culture
- Germany will invite the group before the summer, to begin working on this important issue.

Greece : Women & Sport Working Group

- The World International Conference – Women and Sport Administration (2001 August)
- Observatory on Women & Sport, under the aegis of UNESCO, and financed by the government of Greece.
- The Observatory is now up for approval by upcoming 34th session of the General Conference.
- In January 2008 this Observatory will commence in the ministry of Sport in Greece, but will also require a Worldwide Network.
- Greece will organize a conference in Greece in November 2007
- Experts have come up with a questionnaire: “Towards Gender Equity in Sport.”
- Greece and the working group are currently making a documentary film on the history of women in sport. The upcoming conference will also look at this history so far.

Agenda item VII – Reform of CIGEPS

REFORM : Opened Working Group chair by Costa Rica

1. There was a consensus that CIGEPS has to be bolstered. Member States should seek a thorough reform of CIGEPS.

How? – The Permanent Consultative Council of CIGEPS has been doing an excellent job internationally:

- CIGEPS Partners should not just be inter-governmental, but should also include IGOs and NGOs
- CIGEPS should utilise the knowledge and experience of the different NGOs and IGOs more frequently. If a network is set up, then this will facilitate a greater exchange of knowledge and data on the various issues of PES
- UNESCO has not placed enough emphasis on PES
- There should be a Reform of the Statute of CIGEPS – through the Executive Board before the General Conference in 2009.

Costa Rica emphasized that both the Secretariat and CIGEPS are frustrated because of the organization's devaluing of PES.

- CIGEPS Members have the impression that no matter what is decided, nothing will happen.
- The UNESCO Secretariat has a small budget
- We should bring on board our partners (NGOS, IGOs)

Greece stated that they do not believe it is malaise on part of anyone, but rather a lack of cooperation and communication otherwise they are happy with the Secretariat.

2. The following Working groups were established:

- a. Promoting and Developing Physical Education and TSG – Oman
- b. Women and Sport – Greece
- c. Quality Physical Education – Gabon
- d. CIGEPS Reform – Costa Rica
- e. Peace & Development - Germany

Concrete dates and deadlines for and from working groups are expected from each Chair in consultation among each group and the Secretariat.

2. Communication

- The brochure – agreed – to respond and make comments on before the end of June.
- Set clear deadlines and dates for Secretariat, CIGEPS reform, and the Working groups.
- Mr Sesboué stated that NGOs could make a great contribution to UNESCO, even national organizations, such as the Universities, Paris XII and V
- Côte d'Ivoire questioned whether they were in the decision making stage, when they had just been handed the document from Costa Rica
- Costa Rica stated that there is no need for a working group. They have already drafted up a plan of reform, and there are only 18 member States in CIGEPS, which is not too big to have the document up for discussion. They will need feedback from this draft, which will work towards an open-ended working group.
- Most of the Member States want to have a working group.
- Greece states that the only thing they need to change is the way they cooperate. The importance of these groups will succeed when our tasks have been achieved.
- Costa Rica concluded that all 18 countries should be involved, along with the participation of NGOs.

Agenda item VIII - Miscellaneous

Diverse issues were raised in relation to the CIGEPS areas of competence but which do not have any follow-up consideration.

Agenda item IX – Date and place of next session

It was decided that the next meeting would take place in Paris at UNESCO Headquarters, the date to be fixed by the Secretariat after consultation with the Bureau.