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Organización  
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para la Educación,  
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منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
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# Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport

## 2CP

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Item 4.2 of the Provisional Agenda

## Administration of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport 2008-2009

### Summary

**Documents:** Handbook: Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport, Financial Report on the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport (ICSD/2CP/Doc.4) and Resolution 1CP/7 (herewith attached as Annex I)

**Background:** The purpose of this document is to provide a narrative report on the administration of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport. At its First Session, the Conference of Parties adopted a framework for the administration of the Fund and requested the preparation of annual reports on the status of the Fund, including requests received, the projects funded and the results achieved as well as an itemized statement of accounting. However, the number of projects submitted to UNESCO since the inception of the Fund has been limited. As of 31 August 2009, seven States Parties have received funding for anti-doping education projects, while several other States Parties have expressed interest in the Fund. Given the limited expenditure it was deemed appropriate to establish a single report for the years 2008 and 2009.

**Decision Required:** Paragraph 23

## INTRODUCTION

1. At the First Session of the Conference of Parties, held at UNESCO Headquarters from 5 to 7 February 2007, a number of decisions were taken concerning the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport (hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”).<sup>1</sup> The Conference approved the criteria, conditions and procedures for submission of applications to the Fund. Three priority areas for the investment of the resources of the Fund were also identified by the Conference of Parties, in accordance with Article 30 1(c) of the International Convention against Doping in Sport (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”). These were: (1) education projects focusing on youth and sports organizations; (2) policy advice; and (3) mentoring or capacity development programmes. The Conference of Parties also approved funding, subject to available resources and on a minimal basis, for the Secretariat to develop anti-doping education programmes.
2. The Secretariat was also requested by the Conference of Parties to prepare annual reports on the administration of the Fund. Information on the applications for assistance received, projects supported including results achieved, and an itemized certified statement showing expenditure between priority areas were requested. In accordance with Resolution 1 CP/7, this document presents a narrative report on the expenditure of the Fund. This information should be read in conjunction with the Financial Report on the Fund [ICDS/2CP/Doc.4 refers]. The information presented covers the period from the First Session of the Conference of Parties to 31 August 2009. This timeframe is fitting given that there were no applications prior to 2008, when the Fund became fully operational.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FUND

3. The Fund was established in February 2007, and by the end of that year it was in a very strong financial position. The number and size of the contributions received indicated that the Fund would be sustainable over the long-term and that a number of States Parties’ projects could be funded. Accordingly, the financial reporting systems and allocations mechanisms were put in place leading to the formal launch of the Fund by the Director-General of UNESCO on 22 May 2008. A Handbook was published which set out the manner in which the Fund would be administered in accordance with the decisions taken by the Conference of Parties. This document outlined the regulations governing the Fund and the application process in a clear and accessible manner. The Handbook was circulated widely to all Member States, UNESCO National Commissions and Field Offices as well as international partners, such as the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and intergovernmental sports organizations.
4. There were a number of costs associated with the establishment of the Fund, in particular the development of the Handbook.<sup>2</sup> However, it was important to ensure that the Handbook was available in the six official languages of UNESCO and that copies were disseminated to all relevant stakeholders as a means of promoting the Fund.

**Total Expenditure USD\$35,832**

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1: Resolution 1 CP/7

<sup>2</sup> The actual costs associated with the production of the Handbook were translation (USD\$9,440), design and printing (USD\$17,099) temporary assistance (USD\$6,996), and postage (USD\$2,297).

## **APPOINTMENT OF THE APPROVAL COMMITTEE**

5. In 2008, the Director-General of UNESCO appointed a committee to oversee the allocation of Fund. In the absence of a specific decision by the Conference of Parties on this particular point, it was deemed advisable in terms of proper governance to separate the approval of projects from its day-to-day administration by the Secretariat. Moreover, it was important to engage States Parties in any decisions concerning the allocation of the Fund. Thus the Approval Committee was formed by inviting the representatives elected during the First Session of the Conference of Parties from the three principal regions which made contributions to the Fund (Groups I, II and IV), a representative of WADA and senior professional staff within UNESCO to determine which projects would receive funding. It was expected that this structure would remain in place until the Second Session of the Conference of Parties, when a formal decision on the constitution of the Approval Committee could be made.
6. There have been no costs associated with the establishment and operation of the Approval Committee. The travel expenses of the participants for the inaugural meeting were borne by their governments and the Committee has accepted to receive all documents in one of the working languages of UNESCO (English or French) so as to eliminate any translation costs. All other decisions taken by the Approval Committee concerning the Fund have been taken via a written approval mechanism.

**Nil Expenditure**

## **FUNDING PROVIDED TO STATES PARTIES**

7. As of 31 August 2009, seven States Parties have had projects approved for funding. A number of additional States Parties have expressed interest in the Fund and are in the process of preparing detailed applications. Therefore, it is anticipated that several more projects will be considered by the Approval Committee prior to the Second Session of the Conference of Parties. Up-to-date information about the expenditure of the Fund will be presented during the discussion of this item.

*National program on the prevention of the use of prohibited doping substances through educational means (Albania)*

8. The Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports of Albania submitted a national project which seeks to reduce and prevent the use of prohibited substances and methods by young athletes and elite sportspersons. The project consists of a series of seminars and workshops involving athletes and athlete support personal from 30 Albanian Sports Federations and other sports organizations as well as the development and implementation of a school-based educational programme in partnership with the Ministry of Education. Funding has also been set aside for the translation and distribution of the World Anti-Doping Code (hereinafter referred to as "the Code"), Prohibited List and the Athletes' Guide. These activities will be supported by a media campaign which will promote fair play and highlight the health consequences of doping.
9. This project commenced in August and it will conclude on 31 December 2009. It will be evaluated using surveys to measure awareness, both prior to, and at the conclusion of the project.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*Understanding prohibited substances, whereabouts information and the revised international standard for testing (Barbados)*

10. The project, submitted by the Barbados Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development in conjunction with the National Anti-Doping Commission, consisted of a two-day workshop targeted at athletes and athlete support personnel. The purpose of the workshop was to educate and inform athletes and athlete support personnel of their rights and responsibilities under the Code, in particular anti-doping rule violations, the right to a fair hearing and the sanctions, as well as to provide information about the International Standard for Testing and whereabouts requirements for athletes in the Registered Testing Pool.
11. The workshop took place from 13 to 14 June 2009, involving 120 participants representing over 22 Barbadian sports organizations. Experts from the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and WADA also participated in the workshop. Surveys used to measure the effectiveness of the seminar were positive and there was demand for anti-doping information activities to be held on a more regular basis.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*Play true, say no to doping (Jamaica)*

12. The Jamaican Anti-Doping Commission submitted a project through the Jamaican National Commission to UNESCO which involved developing and implementing an educational programme targeted at junior athletes in elementary and high schools. The goal of the project was to inform all junior athletes subject to doping control about prohibited substances and methods, doping control procedures and their rights and responsibilities. It was hoped that increase awareness of the risks of doping to health and the spirit of sport would play an important role in preventing doping.
13. An anti-doping symposium was held in Kingston from 14 to 15 January 2009, attended by 300 athletes and athlete support personnel. This event was also used to launch a public education campaign on anti-doping in sport (“Don’t Need Dope to Cope”) with the use of a music video, ring tones, advertisements in print and electronic media, billboards and outreach programmes targeting major sport events such as cricket and football matches and track and field events.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*Anti-doping education in schools (Mali)*

14. The National Anti-Doping Commission is managing a project in Mali which is targeted at young people aged between 12 and 14 years of age. This project consists of a series of anti-doping seminars in schools and within sporting settings, with the objectives to inform and educate young people and young athletes about doping in sport and to promote the lasting application of sporting values and ethics. These seminars will also focus on the use of traditional plants and medicines as well as other doping agents. The implementation of the project will begin in October 2009, with the start on the new school year. It is expected to be completed by 31 December 2009.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*Anti-doping education and prevention programme (Mozambique)*

15. The Ministry of Youth and Sports in Mozambique has received funding to develop and implement an educational programme targeted at young people, young athletes and athlete support personnel within school and sporting settings. This project aims to educate and inform the young people, young athletes, parents and community leaders about anti-doping and to explain their rights and obligations in preserving doping free sport. The production and distribution of educational and promotional material to the participants is an important component of the programme. The effectiveness of the project will be assessed using surveys at the end of each activity.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*National anti-doping education and information programme (Seychelles)*

16. This project managed by the Seychelles National Anti-Doping Commission involves the organization of seminars and other fora targeted primarily at young people within school settings. It also involves the organization of public speaking, poster and essay competitions which are designed to increase awareness of doping in sport. The project is expected to conclude in March 2010, with an exhibition in the National Library and a presentation of prizes to the winning young people and schools.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

*Application of information and communication technologies in the promotion of sports values in primary schools (Uruguay)*

17. This innovative project involves the development and implementation of a computerized learning tool which seeks to promote sporting values such as fair play, cooperation and mutual respect and which is targeted at primary school students. A multidisciplinary team, including sociologists, psychologists, physical education teachers and school teachers have designed a specific "episode" that will be included in Uruguay's Physical Education Primary School Program. The project is being implemented as part of Uruguay's Ceibal Plan for the universal dissemination of physical education in all primary schools. As of 31 August 2009, it was very close to completion.

**Total Expenditure USD\$10,000**

#### **ANTI-DOPING LOGIC MONITORING SYSTEM**

18. An allocation was made from the Fund towards the development of the *Anti-Doping Logic* system to monitor compliance with the Convention in accordance with the decision taken by the Conference of Parties (Resolution 1CP/10).<sup>3</sup> States Parties agreed, in response to a report circulated out-of-session by the Director-General of UNESCO, that the Fund could be utilized to cover the additional costs associated with the development of a computer-based tool to monitor compliance with the Convention. The *Anti-Doping Logic* system provides the means by which States Parties forward every two years to the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat, in one of the official languages of UNESCO, all relevant information concerning the measures taken by them for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Convention as required by Article 31. The Convention will be one of the first international legal instruments to employ an electronic monitoring tool, rather than the traditional paper-based questionnaire.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution 1CP/10, paragraph 4: The Conference of Parties, *Approves* the use of USD\$40,000 from the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport to cover fifty percent of the total costs of development of the *Anti-Doping Logic* system (with the remaining fifty percent to be expended from the regular budget of UNESCO).

**Total Expenditure USD\$40,000**

## **UNESCO INITIATED EDUCATION PROJECTS**

### *Anti-Doping Education Materials*

19. In response to a request from the UNESCO Field Office based in Apia, Samoa, bespoke anti-doping education materials were produced for the Pacific Games held in Samoa from 25 August to 8 September 2007. Specifically, this project consisted of the printing of a customized version of the “*Doping*” education brochure which introduces athletes to the issue of doping in sport as well as outlining basic aspects of the Code, including prohibited substances and prohibited methods, doping control and anti-doping rule violations.<sup>4</sup> Working in partnership with the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organization, these materials were distributed as part of an athlete outreach programme targeting athletes from the 22 participating countries who competed in 33 sporting disciplines. This initiative was supported by other activities undertaken by the Field Office to promote doping-free sport as well as the Millennium Development Goals. A similar approach, including the distribution of the anti-doping education brochure, was undertaken at the Pacific Mini Games held in Raratonga, the Cook Islands, from 21 September to 3 October 2009.

**Total Expenditure USD\$1,846**

### *Case of the Spoilsports Comic Strip*

20. To coincide with the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, UNESCO launched an educational cartoon targeted at young people entitled *The Case of the Spoilsports*. Inspired by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s famous detective stories, the cartoon explores the issue of doping in sport from a different perspective. The story traces how two young athletes react differently to the pressures of competitive sport. Through these characters the audience is introduced to the substances and methods which are prohibited in sport, doping control procedures, the consequences of doping and a range of other important concepts. UNESCO’s role in anti-doping and the importance of the International Convention against Doping in Sport are also explained. *The Case of the Spoilsports* was produced in three languages and published on the internet with a limited number of color printed copies also produced.
21. The reaction to the cartoon exceeded initial expectations. The cartoon received over 3,000 page views and downloads. Several Member States and sports organizations highlighted the comic on their websites and attached electronic links to the PDF version of the cartoon. UNESCO also responded favorably to a request from an Associate Member State, to translate the cartoon and use it as a central education resource in schools across the country.

**Total Expenditure USD\$3,477**

### *Ancillary Resources*

22. UNESCO has also produced a series of ancillary education materials (posters, postcards, stickers and badges) which have been used to draw attention to doping in sport. These

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<sup>4</sup> To date, over 25 organizations from Australia, Barbados, Belgium, France, Georgia, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Peru, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania as well as the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad have accessed the brochure, co-branding and distributing it throughout their networks.

materials have been used in a range of outreach programmes involving young people and young athletes in particular. The “*Doping*” resource was also developed in an electronic format so that it could be used as an on-line learning tool.

**Total Expenditure USD\$4,640**

**DRAFT RESOLUTION 2CP/4.2**

23. The Conference of Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having* examined document ICDS/2CP/Doc.5,
2. *Notes* the information provided on the expenditure of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport,
3. *Welcomes* the projects that have been undertaken by several States Parties to increase awareness and understanding of the doping in sport,
4. *Requests* that all projects which receive support from the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport are formally evaluated so that best practice examples can be identified,
5. *Expresses* its desire to see a substantial increase in the number of applications to the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport,
6. *Encourages* States Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, in particular least developed or low income countries as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council’s Committee for Development Policy, to develop high-quality proposals and to submit these to the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport for funding.

## ANNEX 1: RESOLUTION 1 CP/7

### RESOLUTION 1CP/7

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having* examined document ICDS/1CP/Doc.6,
2. *Recognizing* that the elimination of doping in sport is dependent upon the development of a network of competent national authorities across the world with the requisite capacity to implement effective anti-doping programmes,
3. *Acknowledges* the establishment of a special account for the administration of the Fund for Elimination of Doping in Sport,
4. *Acknowledges* that World Anti-Doping Agency, the Council of Europe and other organizations have excellent projects in several areas covered by the Voluntary Fund and wishes to be complementary to those projects while avoiding duplication,
5. *Agrees* that the following principles and procedures shall govern the administration of the Fund for Elimination of Doping in Sport:
  - Assistance may be accorded only to States Parties to the Convention and allocated by the Conference of Parties to cover, on a minimal basis, both the functioning costs of the Convention and anti-doping education programmes developed by UNESCO.
  - Requests shall be submitted to the Director-General of UNESCO by States Parties, through the National Commission for UNESCO, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel.
  - Projects initiated by the Secretariat shall require the prior approval of the Conference of Parties.
  - Each request by a State Party shall not be in excess of US\$10,000 for national projects.
  - Each sub-regional, inter-regional or regional project submitted by States Parties shall not be in excess of US\$25,000.
  - Requests will be treated as advance payments which must be based on the receipt of a detailed work plan including the costs of the specific elements that make up the contribution.
  - Applications shall have four compulsory prerequisites. States Parties in submitting the applications must agree:
    - (i) to assume financial and administrative responsibility for implementing the project;



- (ii) in the case of a financial contribution, to submit to the Director-General at the close of the project an itemized certified financial statement, together with supporting documentation (invoices etc), showing that the funds provided have been used for the implementation of the project and return to UNESCO any unspent balance;
  - (iii) to provide a reasonable financial contribution or non-financial contribution (such as human resources, equipment, office space etc) in each national, sub-national, inter-regional or regional project submitted;
  - (iv) to provide, on a compulsory basis, a detailed evaluation report on the results of the activities financed and the outcomes achieved.
- No new financial contribution will be paid until the applicant has submitted all the financial and evaluation reports for projects previously approved and for which payments were made.
  - Each State Party may submit three requests during any biennium. These requests shall be numbered in order of priority as determined by the National Commission and may only be changed by an official letter from the National Commission, or where there is no National Commission, through a designated government channel.
  - The Director-General shall give priority to projects from least developed States Parties or low income countries as defined by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Committee for Development Policy, or projects which enhance the capacity of those States Parties.
  - A list of the projects will be prepared by the Secretariat for support under the special account. The Secretariat shall also have responsibility for allocation of financial contributions, receipt of itemized statement accounting for the activities executed, verifying that the funds have been used for the implementation of the project and reviewing the project evaluation reports,
6. *Approves* allocation of the Voluntary Fund subject to available resources, to States Parties to assist with: (1) education projects focusing on youth and sports organizations; (2) policy advice; and (3) mentoring or capacity development programmes. These priorities will remain in place until the next ordinary session of the Conference of Parties. A guideline for the allocation of the Voluntary Fund to these priorities will be; half to education and the remainder divided between policy advice and capacity building,
  7. *Requests* the Secretariat to develop the above-mentioned principles and procedures governing the administration of the Fund for Elimination of Doping in Sport as well as application forms and model documents,
  8. *Approves* funding, subject to available resources, for the Secretariat to develop anti-doping education programmes in accordance with paragraph 5, sub-paragraph 1 above,

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to report to States Parties in writing, on an annual basis, on applications for assistance received, projects supported including results achieved, and an itemized certified statement showing expenditure between priority areas identified in paragraph 6 above,
10. *Requests* the Secretariat to prepare a report on the operation of the Voluntary Fund and options in relation to the above mentioned principles, procedures and allocation of priorities for consideration at the next ordinary session of the Conference of Parties.