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منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

## Approval Committee

# Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport

Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Fontenoy Building  
22 November 2016

ICDS/5AP/Doc.12  
January 2017  
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## Final Report

### Summary

The Approval Committee of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport was convened at UNESCO Headquarters on 22 November 2016. The agenda included updates from the Committee Members, on the meetings of the Bureau of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport, on the role and structure of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations, on cooperation between the World Anti-Doping Agency and UNESCO for applications submitted to the Fund, the approval of new projects, and a proposed fundraising strategy to mobilize resources. This report presents an overview of the discussions and decisions taken by the Committee.

*[The meeting started at 9:30 a.m., 22 November 2016]*

## **Agenda Item 1 – Opening of the meeting**

1. The Approval Committee of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) met at UNESCO Headquarters on 22 November 2016. All States Parties were in attendance<sup>1</sup>.
2. Participants were welcomed by the Director of UNESCO’s Ethics, Youth and Sport Division, Ms Ângela Melo. Noting that Members were accompanied by senior officials of public authorities, Ms Melo expressed her gratitude for the work of the Committee and presented an overview of the agenda. Ms Melo indicated that Members were invited to share lessons learnt and provide updates on anti-doping activities and measures at national and/or regional level to promote linkages between regions. She also emphasized the Fund’s unique mandate, demonstrated by an increased submission of applications. Regarding the Fund’s finite resources, Ms Melo expressed her gratitude to donors and stressed the urgency of mobilizing additional resources to ensure buoyancy beyond 2017.
3. The Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Gennady Aleshin, representative of the Russian Federation, greeted Members and highlighted his attendance at the second meeting of the Bureau of the Conference of Parties (September 2016, Republic of Korea) as an example of strengthened ties between the Committee and the Bureau, which is key to supporting governments in the fight against doping in sport. Saluting the engagement of national authorities in the development and implementation of anti-doping initiatives, the Chair noted that the applications included in the day’s agenda covered all world regions and responded to the three priorities of the Fund. He emphasized the importance of consolidating the Fund’s resources and called on States Party mobilization and assistance. In closing, the Chair thanked the Secretariat for their work and gave the floor to Committee Members to share anti-doping updates.
4. The representative of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas to the Committee, Mr Eugene Poitier, invited Mr Timothy Munnings, Director of Sport in the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, to present sport and anti-doping initiatives at national and regional levels. Mr Munnings passed on the greetings of the Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, Dr Daniel Johnson, and of the Chairman of the Bahamas Anti-Doping Commission, Mr Jerome Lightbourne. He then provided an overview of the international and Olympic achievements of the Bahamas and upcoming sport events, noting that the government increased the funding of the National Anti-Doping Organization in light of future anti-doping training, doping control tests and management of competitions. Regional efforts in the fight against doping in sport were highlighted with examples of activities implemented in Argentina, the Bahamas, Guyana, and Saint Kitts and Nevis.
5. The Chair passed the floor to the Deputy Minister of Sport and Recreation of South Africa, Mr Gert Oosthuizen, who summarized the 2016 edition of the annual report produced by the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport (SAIDS)<sup>2</sup>. Members were informed that 60 anti-doping rule violations, some linked to the use of Erythropoietin (EPO), were registered during the reporting period. This being the highest rate over the past five years, South Africa reacted by banning athletes who violated anti-doping rules and providing them with anti-doping education. Prior to the Rio Olympic Games, SAIDS cooperated with WADA to provide assistance (training and testing services) to Ethiopia and Kenya; and participated in the International Olympic Committee’s pre-Games taskforce that developed the global testing distribution plan. Regarding the temporary loss of accreditation of the Bloemfontein doping control laboratory, the representative

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to Annex II for a full list of participants.

<sup>2</sup> The full report is available at <http://www.drugfreesport.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/SAIDS-Annual-Report-201516.pdf>

of South Africa indicated that the government was collaborating with the University of the Free State to regain full accreditation by March 2017. It was also noted that the laboratory, as part of the university, could register as non-profit organization, allowing the government to contribute financially to its long-term sustainability.

6. The representative of Finland, Ms Satu Heikkinen, reported that an advisory board on ethical issues in sport has been established for 2015-2018. The board will function as a coordinating body liaising between different administrative and sports entities, including, *inter alia*, representatives of ministries, the sport movement, the police, the national lottery, the Finnish League for Human Rights and Save the Children. Moreover, Members were informed that the Finnish Center for Integrity in Sport (FINCIS) remains responsible of the fight against doping and match-fixing at the operational level.
7. With regards to anti-doping activities conducted in the Sultanate of Oman, Committee representative Dr Al Busaidi presented an overview of practice and procedure. He noted that the results of in- and out-of-competition tests are managed by international bodies, and that samples are usually sent to laboratories in India and Qatar. Moreover, in 2015-2016, national anti-doping stakeholders collaborated with the Ministry of Education to produce a reference booklet (available in Arabic and English) for students and physical education teachers. The booklet has been shared with WADA and could be provided to UNESCO for further dissemination. The representative of Oman highlighted the role of outreach and educational activities, emphasizing the importance of training those participating in sport events and empowering them to train their peers.
8. Representing the Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO, Second Secretary Mr Meng Wang informed Members that, during the reporting period, the Chinese Ministry of Sport conducted 9,117 anti-doping tests; of which 74 were positive. To promote clean sport among young people, a system was also established in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Mr Wang mentioned that the People's Republic of China was preparing for the National Winter Games, including the roll-out of anti-doping tests and the dissemination of clean sport messages among participating athletes. He emphasized that UNESCO's structured financing dialogue<sup>3</sup> provided an opportunity for better visibility of the Organization's work on sport and anti-doping; and encouraged a debate on how to better promote the Fund and attract potential donors.
9. The Chair thanked Members for their presentations and mentioned that, in order to address national anti-doping challenges, the Russian Federation has recently founded an Independent Commission under the leadership of Mr Vitaly Smirnov, honorary member of the International Olympic Committee. Moreover, the Russian Parliament adopted an anti-doping bill criminalizing doping practices. Once the law enters into force, coaches and athlete support personnel found to be encouraging the use of prohibited substances will face imprisonment (up to 3 years) and heavy fines. The Chair added that anti-doping education programmes and capacity-building for lawyers specializing in doping cases should be foreseen to complement new legislation.

## **Agenda Item 2 – Update from the Bureau of the Conference of Parties**

10. The Chair introduced Agenda Item 2 and called upon the Secretary of the Convention, Mr Marcellin Dally, to provide an update on the work of the Bureau of the Conference of Parties.
11. The Secretary of the Convention indicated that a full report on the activities and outcomes of the Bureau meetings will be presented during the sixth Conference of

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<sup>3</sup> At its 197<sup>th</sup> session, UNESCO's Executive Board decided to organize, "starting at its 199<sup>th</sup> session, a structured dialogue on financing with Member States and relevant partners so as to monitor and follow up the predictability, flexibility, transparency and alignment of both regular and extrabudgetary resources provided for in the implementation of the Programme and Budget (C/5), including information on resource requirements". For more details: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002351/235180e.pdf>

Parties (25-26 September 2017). In the meantime, Members were informed that a key point of consideration for the Bureau had been the link between the Convention and the overarching discussion around sport integrity. The regional meeting on sport governance (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, June 2016) was mentioned as having provided an opportunity for representatives of public authorities, sport organizations, and civil society to exchange ideas on and share good practices in this area.

12. The extraordinary meeting of the Bureau, organized at UNESCO Headquarters on 1 August 2016, following the publication of the [McLaren report \(part I\)](#), was emphasized as being the first meeting of this kind since the adoption of the Convention. Bureau Members considered international cooperation as a key element to respond to current challenges in the field of doping in sport. Within the framework of the Convention, it was decided that the methodology and practice of the [policy advice project](#), presented at the fifth session of the Conference of Parties, should be applied in the Russian Federation. Members were informed that a communiqué had been [published on UNESCO's website](#) and the Russian public authorities and Bureau Members are cooperating in this sense. It was highlighted that, under the supervision of the Bureau, two independent consultants would conduct an evaluation with respect to the provisions of the Convention; outcomes could be shared with the Council of Europe and the World Anti-Doping Agency. The Secretary of the Convention mentioned that, in order to support non-compliant States Parties, guidelines related to the policy advice project would be developed as follow-up to the activities undertaken by the Russian Federation.
13. An overview of the topics discussed during the second Bureau meeting<sup>4</sup>, held in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea, on 28 September 2016, was also presented. It was noted that, prior to the sixth Conference of Parties, several additional events will be held, including the third Bureau meeting to be held in Kenya in January-February 2017, as well as an international conference on anti-doping and the fourth meeting of the Bureau to be hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in March 2017.
14. Finally, referring to the recommendations made by the external auditor in 2015 that led to the establishment of formal Bureau meetings, the Secretary of the Convention indicated that a progress report will be prepared to assess the impact of this reform, and to identify potential opportunities to strengthen the Bureau's work in the future. Committee Members welcomed the new initiatives reinforcing the collaboration between the Approval Committee, the Bureau of the Conference of Parties, the World Anti-Doping Agency and other international stakeholders.

### **Agenda Item 3 – Update on the Status of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport**

#### **3.1. Financial Status of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport**

15. The Committee Chair introduced Agenda Item 3 and called upon the Secretariat to provide an overview of the Fund's financial status.
16. The Secretariat presented the certified Financial Statement ([ICDS/5AP/Doc.9](#)), noting that the document includes both the expenditure incurred between 1 January and 31 July 2016 against the 2016-2017 approved budget<sup>5</sup>, as well as expenditure related to the budget of previous biennia (notably, 2014-2015).
17. As at 31 July 2016, the Fund had a balance of US\$1,230,000, including contributions from three States Parties (Australia, Finland, and Kuwait) amounting to more than US\$60,000. Committee Members were informed that an additional donation of EUR 50,000 was received from the Russian Federation after the financial reporting period,

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<sup>4</sup> The report of the second meeting of the Bureau of the fifth session of the Conference of Parties (Republic of Korea, September 2016) is available online: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002466/246678E.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> According to [resolution 5CP/7](#).

in November 2016<sup>6</sup>. Compared to previous biennia, the Secretariat reported a drop of almost 90% with respect to income registered by the Fund for 2016-2017<sup>7</sup>. This is due to less regular contributions and a reduction in funding envelopes. A shortfall of income over expenditure to the tune of US\$830,700 was noted.

18. Committee Members took note of the Fund's balance and enquired whether it would be possible for human resource costs to be covered by UNESCO's regular programme. Members were reminded that personnel costs related to the implementation of the Fund for the 2016-2017 biennium were approved by the fifth session of the Conference of Parties (as per [resolution 5CP/7](#)). Proposals on the Fund's activity and purposed beyond 2017 should be put forward at the sixth session of the Conference of Parties.

### **Resolution 5AP/7**

The Approval Committee,

1. *Having examined* document [ICDS/5AP/Doc.9](#),
2. *Expresses* its gratitude to the States Parties that have made financial contributions to the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport;
3. *Notes* the importance of growing the Fund's reserve to assure financial buoyancy;
4. *Commits* to advocate with States Parties towards increased contributions to support anti-doping stakeholders fulfil the obligations set forth by the International Convention against Doping in Sport and the World Anti-Doping Code.

### **3.2. and 3.3. Implementation of previously approved projects and success stories**

19. The Chair called upon the Secretariat to present an oral report on the implementation of projects approved since 2014, as well as a breakdown of applications currently under development.
20. Regarding the geographical distribution of projects approved since May 2014, Africa has the highest number of initiatives under the Fund (20), closely followed by Europe (19), and Latin America and the Caribbean (18). It was emphasized that gender balance is taken into consideration in the development and implementation of projects.
21. The Secretariat reported that of the seventy-two applications approved in the five Committee sessions held in 2014, 2015, and 2016; twenty-six (36%) are in progress<sup>8</sup>, three are pending launch (4%)<sup>9</sup>, thirty-six (50%) have been successfully closed<sup>10</sup>, five

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<sup>6</sup> The Secretariat noted that a contribution of EUR 5,000 from Monaco was also expected by the end of the year. Monaco's contribution was received on 9 December 2016.

<sup>7</sup> In 2014-2015, the Fund's income was over US\$659,000, as indicated in the [certified financial statement for the period 1 January 2014-31 December 2015](#).

<sup>8</sup> Albania (Request n° 1329), Algeria (Request n° 1314), Bahamas (Request n° 1315), Bangladesh (Request n° 1319), Belarus (Request n° 1330), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Request n° 1307), Costa Rica (Request n° 1323), Cuba (Request n° 1316), Eritrea (Request n° 1324), Estonia (Request n° 1327), Ethiopia (Request n° 1295), France (Request n° 1287), Gabon (Request n° 1318), Grenada (Request n° 1303), Kenya (Request n° 1331), Latvia (Request n° 1292), Lithuania (Request n° 1290), Mongolia (Request n° 1310), Mozambique (Request n° 1334), Singapore (Request n° 1320), Panama regional (Request n° 1325), Romania (Request n° 1328), Slovenia (Request n° 1332), Uruguay (Request n° 1312), Uzbekistan (Request n° 1326), Zambia (Request n° 1333).

<sup>9</sup> Argentina (Request n° 1288), Barbados (Request n° 1300), Guatemala (Request n° 1322).

<sup>10</sup> Armenia (Request n° 1260), Bhutan (Request n° 1280), Botswana (Request n° 1293), Cambodia (Request n° 1267), Cameroon (Request n° 1278), Cameroon (Request n° 1306), Côte d'Ivoire (Request n° 1298), Cuba (Request n° 1261), Cuba (Request n° 1262), Democratic Republic of Congo (Request n° 1313), Eritrea (Request n° 1286), Estonia (Request n° 1279), Georgia (Request n° 1317), Guyana (Request n° 1284), Jamaica (Request n° 1268), Kenya (Request n° 1269), Malawi (Request n° 1270), Malawi (Request n° 1304), Malaysia (Request n° 1264), Mali (Request n° 1308), Mauritius (Request n° 1272), Moldova (Request n° 1266), Morocco (Request n° 1271),

are pending closure (7%)<sup>11</sup>, and two applications will not be implemented, as decided by the applicants<sup>12</sup>. Due to administrative procedures at the national level, the Secretariat noted difficulties in formally closing projects within the contractual timeline, transferring the allocated funds, and co-signing the contracts.

22. To share good project practices with Committee Members, and to inspire other applications, the Secretariat presented three national initiatives closed since the previous meeting held in April 2016, each responding to one of the Fund's priorities:

- Zambia's first anti-doping education initiative (request n° 1283) aimed at promoting clean sport and integrity among athletes preparing for the 2016 Games. The project included a multiplier approach prioritizing peer-led learning and provided anti-doping trainings to twenty-two anti-doping officers, fifty-one coaches and technical staff, and three hundred twenty-nine top and junior athletes.
- With regards to policy advice, it was reported that Togo (request n° 1296) had developed a strategic plan to fight doping in sport for 2017-2021, as a result of a participatory process involving more than one hundred thirty interviews and questionnaires completed by anti-doping stakeholders throughout the country<sup>13</sup>. It was also noted that the Ministry in charge of sport established a monitoring/evaluation group to supervise the application of the plan, as well as its integration in the strategy for accelerated growth and promotion of jobs.
- Tunisia's study on doping knowledge and practice in private gyms responded to the Fund's capacity-building priority. It was underlined that pre-activity questionnaires (1,763 collected<sup>14</sup>) revealed general misinformation on doping and misunderstanding of doping substances and food supplements<sup>15</sup>. Post-activity questionnaires indicated that after attending educational activities, 52% of participants improved their anti-doping knowledge, and 35% corrected it.

### 3.4. Applications under development

23. Members were informed that the Secretariat is supporting the development of fifty-eight projects (44 national, 4 regional) for presentation at forthcoming Committee sessions. In terms of regional breakdown, twenty-seventy are from Africa, twelve from the Asia-Pacific region, three from the Arab States, nine from Europe, and seven from Latin America and the Caribbean. The Committee suggested that WADA provide updated information on the number of positive doping cases in States Parties developing applications to the Fund.

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Nicaragua (Request n° 1281), Romania (Request n° 1263), Saint Lucia (Request n° 1277), Singapore (Request n° 1265), Slovenia (Request n° 1275), Slovenia (Request n° 1289), Spain (Request n° 1276), Togo (Request n° 1296), Tunisia (Request n° 1273), Uruguay (Request n° 1282), Vietnam (Request n° 1299), Zambia (Request n° 1283), Zimbabwe (Request n° 1285).

<sup>11</sup> Barbados (Request n° 1297), Jordan (Request n° 1305), Portugal (Request n° 1294), Singapore (Request n° 1320), Spain (Request n° 1309).

<sup>12</sup> Malaysia (Request n° 1302), Peru (Request n° 1274).

<sup>13</sup> Among research findings, it was reported that 60% of respondents had no information or knowledge on legal texts in the fight against doping in sport.

<sup>14</sup> 126 questionnaires completed by gym users younger than 13; 306 by 13 to 17 year-olds; 692 by 18-25 year-olds; and 623 for gym users older than 25.

<sup>15</sup> For example, 58% of respondents consider that doping is a means to easily develop muscles.

24. The Secretariat raised the attention of Members to the extensive application development process which can last between four months and two years depending on the project type, expected objectives, communication with the applicant and rigour of revision. It was noted that, despite communications sent to the States Parties and close cooperation with WADA colleagues, the first drafts of applications continue to be submitted late, with an inconsistent presentation of information or missing core information, and using an outdated template. The Secretariat emphasized the need for applicants to consult the [Handbook](#) and the [information sheet](#), as well as discuss the project with other anti-doping stakeholders (at the national and/or regional level) before submitting the initial draft, and welcomed support from Members and WADA in disseminating this message. It was highlighted that, following Committee recommendations expressed during the April 2016 session<sup>16</sup>, guidelines for education applications had been developed in cooperation with WADA and tested for this round of projects.

### **Resolution 5AP/8**

The Approval Committee,

1. *Takes note* of the increasing number of applications submitted to the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport;
2. *Expresses* its gratitude for the advice and guidance provided by the Secretariat to States Parties in the development of applications;
3. *Requests* that applications be submitted to its approval only after a complete assessment by the Secretariat, which implies that the application duly reflects the advice provided by the Secretariat.

### **Agenda Item 4 – Overview of the application process and collaboration with WADA**

25. The Chair introduced Agenda Item 4 before passing the floor to the Secretariat to present an overview of the application process and ongoing collaboration with WADA in the development of draft projects.
26. To streamline the application process and ensure that Committee Members receive the applications in a timely manner prior to meetings, the Fund's Secretariat systematically communicates the application timeline<sup>17</sup> to UNESCO Permanent Delegations, National Commissions for UNESCO, as well as UNESCO Field Offices. In parallel, WADA informs its Regional Offices and the Regional Anti-Doping Organizations. Applicants are then invited to liaise with UNESCO and WADA Regional Offices to discuss identified needs or project ideas. Once the draft application is formally submitted to UNESCO, the core revision process is launched; WADA remains engaged to provide consistent and coherent feedback to the applicant. It was noted that linking various anti-doping stakeholders on the ground is strongly encouraged during this revision phase, as well as integrating the applications in overarching anti-doping education plans and strategies at the national level.
27. The Secretariat indicated that finalized applications must be signed and stamped by a governmental entity, and submitted before the set deadline. Subsequently, official letters of receipt are sent to each applicant and the final projects are circulated for comments across WADA (Headquarters and Regional Offices, Programme

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<sup>16</sup> For more information, the final report of the meeting organized on 29 April 2016 is available online at <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002449/244992E.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> The information package includes the Fund's [Handbook](#), the [information sheet with "tips and tricks"](#) to support the applicants, as well as links to the [website](#), good practice leaflets, the [clean sport infographics](#) and the [customized map presenting all projects](#) approved by the Committee for potential inspiration.

Development and Education). Members expressed their appreciation of the updated on the reinforced cooperation between the Secretariat and WADA, supporting States Parties develop and execute quality projects. The Secretariat also expressed gratitude for the assistance provided by WADA's Regional Directors.

### **Agenda Item 5 – Presentation on Regional Anti-Doping Organizations**

28. The Chair invited WADA's representative to present an overview of the structure and activities of Regional Anti-Doping Organizations (RADOs).
29. It was indicated that RADOs<sup>18</sup> fulfil the functions of a NADO, including testing, the provision of education to athletes, coaches and support personnel, and the development of an administrative framework for countries to undertake anti-doping activities. The steps and procedures related to the establishment of a RADO were presented to the Committee. It was equally underlined that the role of RADO Board Members is crucial, as they ensure the liaison between the RADO and their home countries with respect to anti-doping rules and processes and the implementation of testing and education programmes.
30. Committee Members were informed that WADA provides testing grants for all sixteen RADOs, and staffing grants for eight RADOs. It was noted that the Agency also supports RADOs with the dissemination of education materials, the organization of annual Board meetings, training sessions and biannual conferences, and the online promotion of their activities. WADA's representative also emphasized the engagement of RADO partners providing either financial support or expert assistance and advice, including various NADOs, governments (Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway, South Africa), and other key stakeholders. Several challenges were reported, including competing priorities at the local level, communication gaps between national and regional entities, and scarcity of funding.
31. Referring to cooperation with UNESCO, it was indicated that the RADOs provide assistance for countries applying to the Fund; in this sense, nineteen out of twenty-two regional projects approved were implemented by a RADO.

### **Agenda Item 6 – Approval of Applications**

32. The Chair introduced Agenda Item 6 and called upon the Secretariat to present an overview of the sixteen national applications before the Committee.
33. With regards to the Fund's priorities, it was noted that thirteen applications fell under Education, one under Policy Advice, and two under Capacity-building. The regional balance was highlighted, with four applications submitted by States Parties in Africa, one project presented by an Arab State, four by countries in Asia-Pacific, three by European countries, and four by Latin American and Caribbean States. It was mentioned that four applications were submitted by States Parties that had never before benefitted from the Fund<sup>19</sup>, and six by countries that had at least three previous projects under the Fund<sup>20</sup>. Several noteworthy trends were underlined by the Secretariat:
  - 81% of applications include financial contributions of more than US\$88,000 from participating States Parties;
  - multi-stakeholder engagement is present in every application;

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<sup>18</sup> Currently, there are sixteen RADOs covering one hundred twenty-six countries. In terms of geographical distribution, there are six RADOs in Africa (across 48 countries), three in Latin America (26 countries), five RADOs in Asia (across 36 countries), one in Europe (reaching 7 countries) and one in Oceania (nine countries). It was highlighted that the RADOs cover thirty-six out of the forty-eight States included in the United Nations' list of least developed countries, and thirty out of forty-seven Small Island Developing States.

<sup>19</sup> Andorra, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, and Madagascar.

<sup>20</sup> Cameroon (7), Georgia (3), Jamaica (3), Spain (3), Togo (3), Tunisia (4).



- public outreach campaigns and multimedia tools are increasingly integrated in projects to share the clean sport message;
- project target groups engage a broad range of stakeholders, including teachers, healthcare professionals, and parents;
- the majority of applications are based on the outcomes and results of previous projects and/or national research, and respond to identified gaps and needs.

34. The Committee then moved to the consideration of applications submitted by Mexico, Colombia, Spain, Cameroon, Tunisia, Fiji, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Mongolia, Togo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, Georgia, Andorra, Jamaica, and Madagascar. At the conclusion of the agenda item, sixteen projects were approved, including innovative communications campaigns, research on doping trends, and tailored capacity-building and education programmes.

### **Resolution 5AP/9**

The Approval Committee,

1. *Having examined* the project submitted by Mexico (Request No.1335),  
*Approves* funding of US\$19,937 for this project<sup>21</sup>,
2. *Having examined* the project submitted by Colombia (Request No.1336),  
*Approves* funding of US\$19,470 for this project<sup>22</sup>,
3. *Having examined* the project submitted by Spain (Request No.1337),  
*Approves* this project in principle, subject to AEPSAD becoming compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code<sup>23</sup>,
4. *Having examined* the project submitted by Cameroon (Request No.1338),  
*Approves* this project in principle, subject to the revision of the application in accordance with the recommendations of Committee Members<sup>24</sup>,

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<sup>21</sup> Mexico's third project was commended for its structure and expected outcomes, as well as for the applicant's financial contribution to the initiative. To maximize the impact of the education programme, it was recommended that prior to each symposium, participants use WADA's [Athlete Learning Program about Health and Anti-Doping \(ALPHA\)](#). The symposium would act as a refresher course allowing for more interactivity and the inclusion of values-based activities. The Committee also recommended tailoring the content and learning materials according to the profile and interests of each beneficiary group. Moreover, it was suggested that project leaders consult with WADA's Latin America Regional Office and WADA's Education Department. In terms of materials to be disseminated, it was suggested that the 2017 Prohibited List could be added to the USB stick without printing it.

<sup>22</sup> The Approval Committee welcomed Colombia's creative campaign aimed at promoting values and beliefs to support the fight against doping in sport. Committee Members commended the innovative and positive messaging drawing parallels between doping in sport and daily life situations. Regarding the engagement of athletes as clean sport ambassadors, it was recommended that their selection be made with due care. It was also highlighted that, in order to reach the audience and mobilize national stakeholders via social media, a dedicated professional should be engaged. In terms of assessing the impact of the videos, it was recommended that both pre- and post-activity questionnaires be used to evaluate athletes' perception of the campaign. Finally, it was suggested that the number of expected Youtube views over a four-month period could be increased.

<sup>23</sup> Committee Members commended Spain's fourth national initiative, noting its connection to earlier editions and the engagement of experts previously trained. The applicant's contribution to the project, considered as a good return on investment, was also appreciated. It was strongly recommended that the online modules be shared with other Spanish-speaking countries, thus increasing potential project impact and visibility. Moreover, assessing the participants' knowledge level was highlighted as a positive example. The Approval Committee strongly encouraged Spain to take the necessary measures to become compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code before implementing the project.

<sup>24</sup> Cameroon's seventh national project was welcomed by the Committee, as a well-structured initiative which is adapted to identified national needs. Regarding participants, project leaders were asked to reduce the number of engaged national sport federations to enhance seminar impact. The Committee also suggested the inclusion of a presentation on the International Convention against Doping in Sport during the first day of the seminar; as well as the extension of the time to complete the pre-seminar questionnaire. A formal commitment could be signed by

5. *Having examined* the project submitted by Tunisia (Request No.1339)  
*Approves* funding of US\$12,350 for this project<sup>25</sup>,
6. *Having examined* the project submitted by Fiji (Request No.1340),  
*Approves* funding of US\$20,000 for this project<sup>26</sup>,
7. *Having examined* the project submitted by Zimbabwe (Request No.1341),  
*Approves* funding of US\$19,992 for this project<sup>27</sup>,
8. *Having examined* the project submitted by Malaysia (Request No.1342),  
*Approves* funding of US\$15,696 for this project<sup>28</sup>,
9. *Having examined* the project submitted by Mongolia (Request No.1343),

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participants, raising their awareness on the responsibility of their engagement. It was also recommended that the produced banners be generic so that they can be re-used for future activities. With regards to the budget, the reduction of travel-related costs and the use of free venues provided by public authorities engaged in the project were recommended. Finally, as all educational materials will be disseminated via USB flash drives, the quantity of printed materials could be reduced.

<sup>25</sup> The Approval Committee commended Tunisia's new anti-doping initiative, noting that the project is well structured and in line with prior national activities. Committee Members appreciated the focus on nutritional supplements and healthy substitutes; and the considerable financial contribution of the applicant. It was noted that the number of participants and sport disciplines could be reduced. Moreover, a second evaluation, to take place two or three months after the prevention phase, should be integrated. To ensure the post-project commitment of public authorities (Health Ministry, Customs, etc.), it would be important to keep them informed about the project, whether through in-person meetings or other communication means. The Committee recommended that the results of the study be shared with other States Parties. Finally, regarding the budget, it was suggested that costs related to outreach tools should be kept at a minimum.

<sup>26</sup> Fiji's first application under the Fund, responding to identified national needs and aimed at developing regulations in line with the International Convention against Doping in Sport and the World Anti-Doping Code, was warmly received by the Approval Committee. The return on investment, with the applicant contribution covering 48% of the total budget of the project, was commended. With regards to implementation, it was strongly recommended that project leaders liaise with the Oceania Regional Anti-Doping Organization. Moreover, it was suggested that WADA be consulted for both the anti-doping legislation and regulations, in order to ensure compliance. Committee Members highlighted that the consultant should work in close cooperation with the Solicitor General's Office, and that the input of National Sport Federations to the draft regulations should be included prior to adoption.

<sup>27</sup> Committee Members welcomed Zimbabwe's second initiative under the Fund noting that the project is a good practice example in terms of its linkage to priorities identified within the national context. To enhance anti-doping learning, it was recommended that participants complete WADA's [Athlete Learning Program about Health and Anti-Doping \(ALPHA\)](#) or [CoachTrue](#) before attending the workshops. Moreover, it was suggested that teachers of other disciplines (not only physical education) be engaged in the project. Regarding long-term sustainability, Members recommended a peer process, where, at school level, two teachers could support each other and make sure that at least one trained teacher is available at all times. Equally, it was strongly recommended that project leaders liaise with the Regional Anti-Doping Organization Manager and, if necessary, budget for his participation in one of the planning sessions. The Committee also suggested adding an evaluation component to measure what happens in schools after the teachers' training. It was indicated that UNESCO, in cooperation with the World Health Organization and UNODC, will launch guidelines for Ministries of Education on the use of alcohol, tobacco and drugs amongst school-aged children; this resource, to be published in 2017, could be a useful reference. Finally, it was suggested that costs related to T-shirts could be reduced.

<sup>28</sup> Committee Members warmly welcomed Malaysia's multipronged initiative engaging healthcare professionals to tackle inadvertent doping. Regarding the primary research, it was recommended that athletes involved complete consent forms and that parental agreement be considered for those who are minors. Moreover, the anonymity and confidentiality of athlete responses should be respected. It was proposed that an ethics committee might be mobilized to review the sampling process and the theoretical framework of the project. Concerning the materials to be included in the education package, it was suggested that WADA's [Sport Physician's Tool Kit](#) could be preferable to the guidelines on chaperoning and on collection and handling. The Committee also recommended the use of positive messaging ("Play True" or "Every athlete has the right to clean sport") instead of "Say no! to doping". It was suggested that a framework of cooperation between ADAMAS and the experts involved in the project could be envisaged to support legacy. Depending on the outcomes of the study, it could be considered as a social science research pilot.

*Approves funding of US\$16,078 for this project*<sup>29</sup>,

10. *Having examined* the project submitted by Togo (Request No.1344),

*Approves* this project in principle, subject to the revision of the application in accordance with the recommendations of Committee Members<sup>30</sup>,

11. *Having examined* the project submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Request No.1345),

*Approves* this project in principle, subject to the revision of the application in accordance with the recommendations of Committee Members<sup>31</sup>,

12. *Having examined* the project submitted by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas (Request No.1346),

*Approves* funding of US\$19,145 for this project<sup>32</sup>,

13. *Having examined* the project submitted by Georgia (Request No.1347),

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<sup>29</sup> The Approval Committee welcomed Mongolia's third initiative and noted that the project is clear and targeted. Regarding the Mongolian Anti-Doping Code that should enter into force in 2017, it was recommended that project leaders liaise with WADA for legal review and compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code before adoption. Committee Members also recommended that the training agendas for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and Results Management be further refined with the help of the Central Asian Regional Anti-Doping Organization and WADA's Regional Office for Asia/Oceania; that these two trainings be extended to a full day and that the Doping Control Officers' training be extended to (minimum) two days. Moreover, it was mentioned that the Therapeutic Use Exemption sub-committee should only include physicians. In terms of the budget, it was recommended that travel costs be kept at a minimum.

<sup>30</sup> Togo's fourth project was commended by the Members of the Committee for its connection to the national strategic plan for the fight against doping, as well as for the strong financial contribution to the project. It was emphasized that the project should be directed primarily at athletes vulnerable to doping and that participant selection take this into account. Regarding the training workshop agenda, it was recommended that the Regional Anti-Doping Organization and WADA's Africa Regional Office be actively involved prior to the implementation of the project to maximize activity impact. It was noted that educational materials should address the needs of the target groups (athletes aged 15 to 30) and that the training should focus on topics tailored to the beneficiaries' profiles. For example, it was mentioned that the Prohibited List and the World Anti-Doping Code might not be included. Concerning the project budget, it was requested that costs for T-shirts, bracelets, caps and key rings be reduced by a third. It was also suggested that project evaluation could be strengthened; WADA offered to provide examples.

<sup>31</sup> Committee Members welcomed the first anti-doping initiative submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, noting that the project is wide-ranging in nature and reach. With respect to the agenda, it was recommended that project leaders liaise with the South-East Asia Regional Anti-Doping Organization (SEARADO) and WADA's Regional Office for Asia/Oceania, so content is fit for purpose. It was also suggested that several trainers be mobilized, and that participants should benefit from more interactivity and group work. In this respect, WADA's Education team could provide guidance on topics and materials to enhance learning. Furthermore, expertise could also be sought from CHINADA. It was indicated that WADA's [Play True quiz](#) is available in Korean, and that the [University Anti-Doping textbook](#) will soon be available in local language. The Committee recommended liaising with WADA's IT team concerning the Chujok utility software, which seems similar to [ADAMS](#), as WADA would strongly encourage the use of ADAMS instead of the development of a new whereabouts programme. Moreover, it was recommended that the content of the "Dangers of Doping – 1. Anabolic Steroid" multimedia be overseen by SEARADO's Director. In terms of project evaluation, the assessment methods should be reinforced; and a draft questionnaire should be provided to the Secretariat before implementation. WADA would be interested in receiving the Korean versions of the Teachers' Tool Kit, Coach's Tool Kit and Doping Control Officer's Tool Kit to be featured on their website.

<sup>32</sup> The project submitted by the Commonwealth of the Bahamas was appreciated for its creative and interactive approach, as well as its positive messaging, use of social media and mobile applications to engage younger generations. Although peer role models can support engagement and learning, it was recommended that project ambassadors be selected with due care. To enhance project evaluation, it was suggested that questions could be added to assess athletes' attitudes towards doping before and after taking the quiz. In this sense, [a study conducted by Barrie Houlihan](#) could be useful. Moreover, as the project could be beneficial to other sport disciplines, and to scale good practice, it was recommended that representatives of different sports be engaged in project implementation. Equally, it was recommended that references to sport values be included in jingles, videos and social media posts. Finally, Committee Members would strongly encourage project leaders to seek additional financial contributions for the roll-out of the initiative.

- Approves funding of US\$14,560 for this project<sup>33</sup>,*
14. *Having examined the project submitted by Andorra (Request No.1348),  
Approves funding of US\$15,402 for this project<sup>34</sup>,*
15. *Having examined the project submitted by Jamaica (Request No.1349),  
Approves funding of US\$19,997 for this project<sup>35</sup>,*
16. *Having examined the project submitted by Madagascar (Request No.1350),  
Approves this project in principle, subject to the revision of the application in  
accordance with the recommendations of Committee Members<sup>36</sup>.*

## **Agenda Item 7 – Strategic investment of the Fund’s resources**

35. The Chair called upon the Secretariat to provide an overview of document ICDS/5AP/Doc.11.
36. The Secretariat recalled the discussions held during the meeting on 29 April 2016, notably [Resolution 5AP/4](#), when Members agreed that an elaborated version of document ICDS/5AP/Doc.6 be presented during the November 2016 session, taking into account the conclusions of the comparative analysis, as well as according fundraising strategies and concrete opportunities for enhanced cooperation with other stakeholders.
37. It was noted that the proposed strategy is based on an analysis of the Fund’s financial situation and unique mandate in assisting States Parties implement effective, targeted anti-doping activities. Content has been duly informed by a review of the Fund’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, alongside a mapping of regional intergovernmental organizations, as per previous suggestions made by Members. Concerning potential donors, the importance of cooperation with and mobilization of States Parties was emphasized, as was the role of Committee Members in the process. In addition to regional intergovernmental entities, the pharmaceutical sector, food supplements companies, private foundations and business sponsorships could be targeted. To encourage private entities and individuals to contribute to the Fund, a

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<sup>33</sup> The Approval Committee commended Georgia’s fourth application under the Fund for being well targeted, structured, and developed to support the application of a governmental decree on the use of anabolic androgenic steroids (AAS). Committee Members appreciated the applicant’s financial contribution to the project, as well as the visibility aspects of the project. In terms of the project budget, it was recommended that costs related to consultants be kept at a minimum.

<sup>34</sup> Committee Members welcomed Andorra’s first application to the Fund, noting its two-pronged approach. To increase project impact, it was recommended that negative messages (“Say NO! to Doping”) be replaced by positive ones (e.g. “Every athlete has the right to clean sport”). Members also appreciated the cooperation between several Ministries supporting project implementation. Regarding the athletes to be mobilized in the anti-doping campaign, it was suggested that care and attention be paid during their selection. Finally, it was recommended that project leaders consult with WADA’s European Office concerning the project’s implementation and methodology.

<sup>35</sup> Jamaica’s fourth project was commended for its tailored activities and engaged beneficiary group. It was recommended that the values education component be strengthened and the workshops’ agenda tailored to the participants’ needs; project leaders could refer to WADA’s [Teacher’s Tool Kit](#) or [Coach’s Tool Kit](#) in this sense. Moreover, it was noted that a WADA resource for parents, to be launched in 2017, could be useful for the roll-out of the project. It was suggested that, in at least one or two project locations, parent-child activities and partnerships should be encouraged - this would be an opportunity for parents to better understand the pressures that junior athletes might be experiencing. In terms of the budget, it was strongly recommended that costs for room rental, production of pens and photo/video editing be reduced or kept at a minimum.

<sup>36</sup> The Approval Committee warmly welcomed Madagascar’s first application to the Fund. It was noted that the project was very ambitious as it targeted different stakeholders and included a vast array of activities. It was recommended that activity content and educational materials be adapted to the profiles of each target group. In this respect, project leaders were asked to consult with WADA’s Regional Office for Africa, and the manager of the Indian Ocean Regional Anti-Doping Organization, to adapt the different programmes to the beneficiaries’ needs. Moreover, Members suggested that evaluation could be reinforced. Finally, concerning the draft decree on the creation of a national anti-doping organization, it was recommended that the document be shared with WADA to ensure compliance.

social media campaign, implemented with the help of UNESCO's External Relations and Public Information Sector, as well as via sport partner networks, should be developed, subject to capacity and resourcing.

38. Committee Members thanked the Secretariat for the elaboration of the proposal. It was noted that increasing the visibility of the Fund and presenting the impact and sustainability of projects implemented with its support are key elements to motivating donors, as contributing to national and regional initiatives is the main *raison d'être* of the Fund. It was proposed that incentivization for potential donors be discussed, and that UNESCO champions for sport be mobilized to help promote the Fund and attract contributors at the country level. Members also felt that reinforcing the cooperation with other stakeholders, such as the Council of Europe, and the inclusion of the Fund's mandate on the agenda of major sport meetings (such as MINEPS VI), could support fundraising. It was noted that Bureau meetings could provide a forum for further reflection, culminating in a report to be presented during the sixth session of the Conference of Parties.
39. Members agreed that the proposed fundraising strategy be revised to reflect the comments of the Committee. In this sense, they were invited to provide input and recommendations to be collated by the Fund's Secretariat by 15 January 2017<sup>37</sup>.

#### **Resolution 5AP/10**

The Approval Committee,

1. *Having examined* document ICDS/5AP/Doc.11;
2. *Takes note* of the fundraising strategy elaborated by the Secretariat;
3. *Recognizes* the urgency of mobilizing resources to ensure the Fund's sustainability;
4. *Supports* identified opportunities to increase the financial situation of the Fund;
5. *Commits* to providing input to the Secretariat by 15 January 2017 in order to improve the document;
6. *Calls upon* States Parties to ensure the continued financial buoyancy of the Fund through an increased number of country donations;
7. *Encourages* the Secretariat to pursue this fundraising strategy;
8. *Resolves* to assist where possible and appropriate.

### **Agenda Item 8 – Any other business**

#### **8.1 Date of the next session**

40. It was decided that the next session of the Approval Committee will take place between 15 and 19 May 2017<sup>38</sup>. The final date will be communicated by the Secretariat after consultation with the Committee Members.

### **Agenda Items 9 – Closure of the meeting**

41. The Chairperson thanked the Committee Members, the observers and the Secretariat for their rich input during the session.

*[The meeting concluded at 5.30 p.m., 22 November 2016]*

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<sup>37</sup> The deadline was subsequently extended until 3 February 2017 to facilitate Member feedback.

<sup>38</sup> Due to conflicting schedules, the meeting will take place on 23, 24, or 26 May 2017.

## Annex I: List of Documents

Agenda Item	Document Title	Document Reference
1	Provisional Agenda and Timetable	ICDS/5AP/Doc.8
3	Financial Status of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport	ICDS/5AP/Doc.9
6	States Parties' Applications	ICDS/5AP/Doc.10
7	Strategic investment of the Fund's resources	ICDS/5AP/Doc.11

### Additional background documents

- [Handbook: Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport](#)
- [Good Practice Leaflet for Project Leaders \(first edition\)](#)
- [Good Practice Leaflet for Project Leaders \(second edition\)](#)
- [Applying to UNESCO's Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport "Tips and Tricks"](#)
- [UNESCO's Anti-Doping Infographic](#)
- [Final Report of the Approval Committee Meeting \(April 2016\)](#)
- [Final Report of the Approval Committee Meeting \(October 2015\)](#)

## **Annex II: List of participants**

### **Committee Members**

#### **Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)**

Mr Eugene POITIER, Under Secretary, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

Mr Timothy MUNNINGS, Director of Sports, Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture

#### **China (People's Republic of)**

Mr Meng WANG, Second Secretary, Permanent Delegation of the People's Republic of China to UNESCO

#### **Finland**

Ms Satu HEIKKINEN, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs, Sports Division, Ministry of Education and Culture

Ms Pii IMMOMEN-SEUGUENOT, Special Advisor, Permanent Delegation of Finland to UNESCO

#### **Oman (Sultanate of)**

H.E. Sayyid Dr. Sultan bin Ya'rub AL BUSAIDI, Advisor for Health Affairs, Ministry of Health

Mr Suaib AL ZEDJALI, National Anti-Doping Committee

#### **Russian Federation**

Mr Gennady ALESHIN, Co-Chairman of the Committee of National and Non-Olympic Kinds of Sports in Russia, former Deputy Minister of Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy

Mr Mikhail KHOREV, Deputy Director of Humanitarian and Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr Artem KOZVONIN, Counsellor, Permanent Delegation of the Russian Federation to UNESCO

#### **South Africa**

Mr Gert C. OOSTHUIZEN, Deputy Minister of Sport and Recreation

Mr Ters de KOCK, Assistant of the Deputy Minister

#### **Advisor**

Ms Anne JANSEN, Senior Manager Government Liaison and Compliance, World Anti-Doping Agency

#### **UNESCO**

Ms Ângela MELO, Director, Division of Ethics, Youth and Sport

Mr Christopher CASTLE, Chief, Section of Health and Education

Mr Alexander SCHISCHLIK, Chief, Youth and Sport Section

Mr Marcellin DALLY, Programme Specialist, Secretary of the Convention, Section of Youth and Sport

Ms Raluca PETRE-SANDOR, Section of Youth and Sport

### Annex III: Applications approved by the Committee

State Party	Request n°	Title of the project	Amount requested
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>1335</b>	Promotion of Health through Fair-Play without Doping: Regional Anti-Doping Symposia	<b>US\$ 19,937</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>1336</b>	What's Your Game? (¿A qué estás jugando?) – Communications Campaign	<b>US\$ 19,470</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1337</b>	Live Without Cheating 4 <sup>th</sup> edition, 2017: Training for Physical Education Teachers	<b>US\$ 11,100</b> (in principle)
<b>Cameroon</b>	<b>1338</b>	Capacity Development for National Sports Federations and for Members of Regional Anti-Doping Committees	<b>US\$ 19,469.45</b> (in principle)
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>1339</b>	Young Athletes and Food Supplements: Trend or Performance? A preventive approach	<b>US\$ 12,350</b>
<b>Fiji</b>	<b>1340</b>	Consultancy for Compliance with the International Convention against Doping in Sport and the World Anti-Doping Code	<b>US\$ 20,000</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>1341</b>	Values Based Anti-Doping Education and Awareness Campaign in Zimbabwe Schools	<b>US\$ 19,992</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>1342</b>	Engaging Healthcare Professionals to Eliminate Inadvertent Doping in Sports: Study on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice and Structured Educational Programme	<b>US\$ 15,696</b>
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>1343</b>	Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of the Mongolian NADO	<b>US\$ 16,078</b>
<b>Togo</b>	<b>1344</b>	Outreach Campaign on Education and Prevention of Doping for National Athletes	<b>US\$ 19,415</b> (in principle)
<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	<b>1345</b>	First Anti-Doping Education Program for Athletes, Coaches, Sport Officials, Physical Education Teachers and Sport Students	<b>US\$ 19,500</b> (in principle)
<b>Commonwealth of the Bahamas</b>	<b>1346</b>	Encouraging Fair Ethics and Standards Using Contemporary Tools to Educate the Athletes of the Bahamas Swimming Federation: "Clean Swim, Clean Win"	<b>US\$ 19,145</b>
<b>Georgia</b>	<b>1347</b>	Strengthening the Fight against Doping – Anabolic Androgenic Steroids	<b>US\$ 14,560</b>
<b>Andorra</b>	<b>1348</b>	Doping prevention as a health issue in sport - Anti-Doping Education for Sports Animators and Educators - Clean sport public campaign	<b>US\$ 15,401.35</b>
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>1349</b>	Preventing Doping "Parents Reach one, Teach one" JADCO/National Parent-Teacher Association of Jamaica (NPTAJ) Anti-Doping Education Parenting Workshops	<b>US\$ 19,996.97</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>1350</b>	Promoting Clean Sport in Madagascar through a Sensitization Campaign for Young Malagasy Athletes and Training of Sport Officials	<b>US\$ 19,943.83</b> (in principle)