



Maximizing the Power of Sport



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

“ Sport powerfully carries universal values of respect, sharing, solidarity – values that support the building of inclusive societies notably by putting an emphasis on the youngest ”

Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO

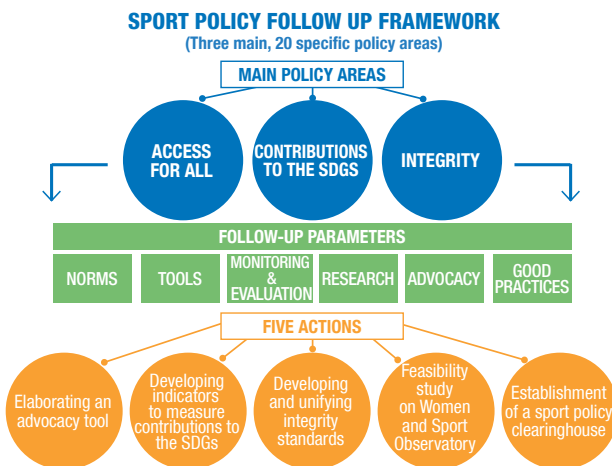
As the United Nations' lead agency for sport and physical education, UNESCO informs, orients and supports policy- and decision-making in sport. For performing this global task, UNESCO uses a **unique set of instruments**:

- the International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport – a rights-based reference of universal principles, such as gender equality, inclusivity, safety, integrity and sustainability
- the International Convention Against Doping in Sport – a landmark standard in the field of sport ethics and governance
- the World Conference of Sport Ministers ("MINEPS") – the legitimate forum to create global consensus about sport policy issues and priorities
- the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport ("CIGEPS") – the mechanism to ensure buy-in from governments and quality control by experts

From Policy Intent to Implementation

Adopted by the **Sixth World Conference of Sport Ministers** (MINEPS VI) in July 2017, the Kazan Action Plan (KAP) is widely recognized as an international reference for sport policy development. Integrated with the United Nations 2030 Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the KAP is an innovative, action-based **sport policy framework** designed to convert policy recommendations into measurable action and to foster convergence amongst policy-makers. Elaborated by experts and practitioners from around the world, the KAP identifies 20 specific policy areas with follow-up parameters for measuring progress in each, as well as five priority areas for international cooperation.

The implementation of the **Kazan Action Plan** will structure the work of UNESCO's sport programme and of CIGEPS over the forthcoming years.



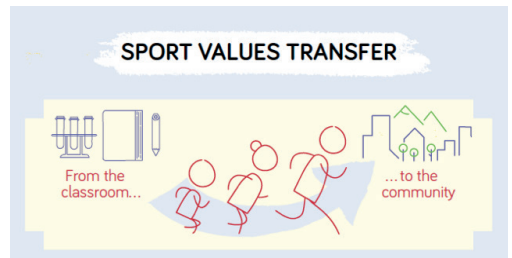
Quality Physical Education

As the only curriculum subject combining physical competence with values-based learning, physical education provides a vital learning gateway to grow skills, improve academic performance and promote healthy lifestyles. UNESCO has developed a **Quality Physical Education (QPE) resource package** comprising Guidelines for policy-makers, a methodology document, an infographic and an advocacy video, with the support of the European Commission, the International Bureau of Education (IBE), the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), UNDP, UNICEF and WHO. The Guidelines outline benchmarks to measure progress in crucial areas such as inclusive provision and teacher training.

In 2016 and 2017, UNESCO and partners accompanied Fiji, Mexico, South Africa and Zambia in the revision of their national physical education policies to be inclusive, developmentally appropriate and child-centered, in line with the QPE policy package. It is expected that revised QPE policies will be adopted at government level and that this pilot will be assessed through a Theory of Change analysis in 2018, allowing further countries to draw on this experience.

Sport Values Education

Values such as fair play, equality, honesty, commitment and solidarity empower youth to make informed decisions. Through the **Education Partnership**, UNESCO has joined forces with ICSSPE, the International Fair Play Committee, the IOC, the International Paralympic Committee, and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), to develop a values education through sport (VETS) resource. This resource includes culture- and age-specific materials to practically support school teachers working with eight to 12 year-old children. By teaming up with sport clubs, UNESCO also seeks to foster respect of the ethical values of sport amongst professional and grassroots practitioners.



Protecting Sport

Phenomena such as doping, corruption and competition manipulation endanger the integrity of both elite and grassroots sport. UNESCO fosters a preventive, zero-tolerance response to these threats. This approach is underpinned by an informed debate concerning the **governance of sport** with the aim of supporting interaction between public authorities, sports organizations, civil society and the business community.

International Convention against Doping in Sport

The use of performance-enhancing substances and methods in sport not only jeopardizes the ethical basis of sport but is a serious threat to physical and mental health. This phenomenon is not limited to elite athletes: amateur sport enthusiasts and young people pursuing a bodily ideal are also drawn into doping.

The **International Convention Against Doping in Sport** has established a near-universal legal framework for government regulation that is based on the World Anti-Doping Code, thus fully harmonizing the efforts of governments and the sport movement to fight doping in sport. Through this Convention, 187 signatory States are committed to restrict trafficking in doping substances; apply common practices to control use by athletes in competitions; improve detection techniques; as well as support education and deterrence. Every two years, the State Parties to the Convention hold the Conference of Parties.

The **Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport** assists States Parties in the fight against doping through the development of anti-doping projects in the areas of education, policy and capacity-building. Since 2008, more than 215 projects in over 108 countries have thus benefited from financial assistance – to the tune of over US\$4,200,000.

Bureau of the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport

Membership 2018-2019

- Chair: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Rapporteur: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Vice-Chairs: Dominican Republic, Republic of Korea, Romania, Togo

Approval Committee of the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport

Membership 2018-2019

Cameroon	China	Kuwait
Chile	Italy	Russian Federation

Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport

Member States

Membership 2018-2019

Argentina	Colombia	Germany	Malaysia	South Africa	Turkmenistan
Azerbaijan	Finland	Japan	Mexico	Tunisia	Ukraine
Bahrain	Gambia	Madagascar	Russian Federation	Turkey	United Arab Emirates

Permanent Consultative Council

Permanent Membership

1. Global Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF)
2. International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)
3. International Olympic Committee (IOC)
4. International Paralympic Committee (IPC)
5. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
6. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
7. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
8. United Nations Global Compact Office
9. UNWomen
10. World Health Organization (WHO)
15. Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA)
16. Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire (FISU)
17. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS)
18. International Association of Athletic Federations (IAAF)
19. International Biathlon Union (IBU)
20. International Fair Play Committee
21. International Pierre de Coubertin Committee
22. International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG)
23. Peace and Sport Organization
24. PL4Y International
25. Play the Game / Danish Institute of Sport Studies
26. Right to Play
27. Swiss Academy for Development
28. The Association for International Sport for All (TAFISA)
29. Women Sport International
30. World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)
31. World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry (WFSGI)
32. World Players Association

Renewable Membership

11. Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC)
12. Commonwealth
13. Council of Europe
14. Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

Traditional Sports and Games

UNESCO recognizes the importance of **Traditional Sports and Games (TSG)** for their intrinsic cultural values and their ability to increase participation in physical activity and sport. Through regular collective consultations of experts and specialized organizations, UNESCO's work on the safeguarding and promotion of TSG focuses on scientific research, the creation of an online encyclopedia, the elaboration of guidelines and the eventual establishment of an international platform, with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

Teaming up with UNESCO

The impact of UNESCO's work in sport relies on a wide range of partnerships and voluntary financial contributions. UNESCO's sport team at Headquarters and in the Field Offices offer extensive experience in international policy development, project management and networking with governments, as well as with the major sports organizations, specialized NGOs and academia.

To support UNESCO's Sport Programme, financial contributions can be made by individuals or institutions to the Fund for the Elimination of Doping in Sport or to the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport.

www.unesco.org/shs/sport

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