



# CISM

**Considerations for CISM Delegations, CISM Sports Committees and event organizers when planning CISM World Military Championships and other CISM Mass Gatherings in the context of COVID-19.**

(The Guidelines has been developed by CISM Sports Department)

March 2021

Sport makes an important contribution to the physical, psychological and emotional well-being of people. The COVID-19 pandemic has had devastating effects on communities globally, leading to significant restrictions on all sectors of society, including sport. Resumption of sport can significantly contribute to the re-establishment of normality in society(1).

This document is primarily based on *World Health Organization (WHO) key planning recommendations for Mass Gatherings in the context of the current COVID-19 outbreak*<sup>1</sup>, reflecting the evolution of the knowledge on the pandemic, and to ensure alignment with the most recent guidance on COVID-19 issued by WHO(2), and on *Considerations for sports federations/sports event organizers when planning mass gatherings in the context of COVID-19*<sup>2</sup>, which provides general advice on the public health aspects of sports events (3).

## 1 Purpose

The purpose is to provide guidance to the CISM Delegations (host country, missions, and health authorities), CISM Sports Committees and CISM World Military Championships and CISM Events organizers on containing risks of COVID19 transmission associated with mass gathering events. Mass gatherings are highly visible events with the potential for serious public health consequences if they are not planned and managed carefully(4).

General considerations and advice applicable to the organization of mass gatherings, and addressing risks of any origin, should also be considered when planning an event, as highlighted in *WHO's publication Public health for mass gatherings*<sup>3</sup>, which provides general advice on the public health aspects of mass events.(5)

## 2 Background

A novel coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans. The new, or novel, coronavirus, now called the COVID-19 virus, had not been detected before the outbreak that was reported in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. So far, the main clinical signs and symptoms reported in people during this outbreak include fever, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest radiographs showing bilateral lung infiltrates(4).

In the context of COVID-19, mass gatherings are events that could amplify the transmission of the virus and potentially disrupt the host country's response capacity. COVID-19 is transmitted from person to person through respiratory droplets and contact with contaminated surfaces, and the risk of transmission appears to be proportional to the closeness (less than 1 metre) and frequency of the interaction between an infected individual and an individual who is not infected.

CISM World Military Championships can be considered as mass gatherings events, once they are characterized by the concentration of people at a specific location for a specific purpose over a set

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<sup>1</sup> Available online at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/key-planning-recommendations-for-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-the-current-covid-19-outbreak>

<sup>2</sup> Available online at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-sports-federations-sports-event-organizers-when-planning-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-covid-19-interim-guidance>

<sup>3</sup> Available online at <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/public-health-for-mass-gatherings-key-considerations>

period of time that have the potential to strain the planning and response resources of the host country or community.

Although all CISM sports events are cancelled in 2020 and/or postponed to 2021, the CISM World Military Championships and other events should be planned and carried out in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the relevant CISM authorities should ensure the implementation of prevention and control measures to reduce the risk of transmission or the potential strain on health services.

CISM BoD members tasked CISM Secretariat to provide guidelines to organize events in a safe environment during the health crisis.

In planning appropriate preparedness measures, CISM Events organizers may want to consider the following three phases:

- 1) planning phase – the period (weeks or months) before the event begins, when operational plans for health and security services during the event are developed, tested and revised;
- 2) operational phase – the period after plans are finalized and the delivery of the event services begins; this may be several weeks before the event commences if teams arrive in advance to complete their training or preparations;
- 3) post-event phase – the period after the event finishes when participants are returning to their home countries and organizers are reviewing the event delivery and any follow-up actions that are necessary, as well as reviewing any lessons learned and the event’s legacy.

### **3 Risk assessment for CISM World Military Championships in the context of COVID-19**

Any decision to restrict, modify, postpone, cancel, or proceed with holding a CISM Event should be based on a rigorous risk assessment exercise, tailored to the event. The risk assessment should be undertaken by CISM authorities and host nation organizers with input from other relevant authorities (local and national public health, emergencies, transport, safety and security etc.), based on the considerations such as normative and epidemiological context in which the event takes place; evaluation of risk factors associated with the event; and capacity to apply prevention and control measures.

About normative and epidemiological context, WHO describes four transmission scenarios of increasing intensity for COVID-19 (no reported cases, sporadic cases, clusters of cases and community transmission). Currently, the community transmission (CT) classification is now divided into four levels, from low incidence (CT1) to very high incidence (CT4).

A country or area can move from one transmission scenario to another, in either direction. In response to each transmission scenario, countries should adopt progressively stricter public health and social measures, applicable at the individual level (e.g., hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette, physical distancing) and potentially at the community level (e.g., movement restrictions, limitation to social and professional activities). See *Critical preparedness, readiness, and response actions for COVID-19* for more information(6).

The step of the evaluation of the risk factors associated with one event examines the key characteristics of the CISM World Military Championships, with the aim of profiling and quantifying

the associated risk of COVID-19 transmission. It also examines the context in which the event takes place, notably from a health system perspective.

WHO has developed tools that assign a numerical score to each risk factor and control measure, advises authorities and event organizers on best practice based on available evidence. *WHO Mass Gathering COVID-19 Risk Assessment Tool - Sports Events*<sup>4</sup> is an excel spreadsheet that can be used for this assessment, consisting of Instructions for authorities and organizers of sports events planning mass gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic, the tool includes six tabs: 1. Instructions; 2. Decision Tree; 3. Risk Evaluation; 4. Risk Mitigation; 5. Decision Matrix; 6. Risk Communication (7).

Areas to consider in the evaluation include, but are not limited to:

- The characteristics of the Championship's designated venue(s) (location, size/type, indoor/outdoor, crowd density, etc.)
- The number and key characteristics of the expected participants in the Championship (age, health status, provenance, international/local travel to event, etc.)
- The expected interactions among participants occurring during the Championship (closeness of contact, etc.)
- The expected duration of the Championship
- The capacity of the host country's health system to detect and manage cases of COVID-19 in terms of policies, resources, and capacities

The CISM host country of the event must have the capacity to apply preventive and control measures, either by modifying and adjusting the characteristics of the event (for example: location, participants, facilities, equipment) and/or by focusing on the capacity of the organizers and other authorities to strengthen preparing for and responding to a public health problem that may occur before, during or after the mass gathering event.

Prevention and control measures can be applied throughout the event's timeline - in the planning phase, the operational phase, and the post-event phase.

#### **4. The planning phase**

The planning phase is the period preceding the CISM World Military Championships, when plans are developed, tested, and revised.

Prevention and control measures applicable during this phase include:

- 1) Liaison with all relevant stakeholders – Establishing direct links and channels of communication between CISM World Military Championship organizers, health authorities, and other relevant authorities and Establishing collaboration and coordination mechanisms among all stakeholders, partners, and constituencies involved in the event.
- 2) Development of a preparedness and response plan – Ensuring alignment of the event plan with wider national emergency preparedness and response plans; Making provisions for detecting and monitoring event-related cases of COVID-19, reducing the spread of the virus, managing, and treating

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<sup>4</sup> Available online at <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/333187>

ill persons, disseminating public health messages specific to COVID-19 in culturally appropriate ways and in languages used by participants; Establishing a clear line of command and control and enabling efficient situation analysis and decision-making; Developing a risk communication strategy and a community engagement plan for the event aimed at keeping the public informed about the health situation, key developments, and any advice and recommended actions they should take (e.g. social media monitoring).

3) Assessment of capacities and resources – Making provisions for human resources, procurement of personal protective equipment and other medical consumables, availability of isolation rooms, cleaning schedules, etc., in close coordination with national and local health authorities, and other relevant authorities.

## **5. Operational phase**

Operational phase is the period during which the delivery of the CISM World Military Championship services takes place. Prevention and control measures applicable during this phase include:

1) Modifications of the Championship (related to the venue) – Hosting the Championship, at least partially (if necessary); Hosting the Championship outdoors rather than indoors (according to the sports characteristics); Adjusting the official capacity of the venue; Ensuring availability of handwashing facilities with soap and water and/or hand rub dispensers; Ensuring regular and thorough cleaning and disinfection of the venue by designated staff; Regulating the flow and density of people entering, attending, and departing the Championship (e.g., by increasing the frequency of transport, staggering arrivals, registering attendees, numbering entries, designating seating, marking the floor).

2) Modifications of the event (related to the participants) – Advising people to observe physical distancing, respiratory/cough etiquette, and hand hygiene practices; Advising people with higher risk of transmitting COVID-19 that they should not attend the Championship (e.g., those with COVID-19 symptoms, contacts of COVID-19 cases during their period of quarantine, or those coming from countries/areas with community transmission of COVID-19); Advising people with higher risk of developing severe illness from COVID-19 (e.g., aged  $\geq 65$  years or with pre-existing medical conditions), and individuals in contact with higher-risk patients (e.g. residents in same household, long term care facility employees etc.), that they should not attend the event, or making special arrangements for them

3) Modifications of the event (duration) – Keeping the duration of the event to a minimum to limit contact among participants.

4) Risk communication – Ensuring coordination and consistency in crafting and delivering culturally appropriate and language-specific messages to participants and the public; Disseminating key messages in line with national health policies, including:

- Visual reminders on basic preventive measures, especially physical distancing, respiratory/cough etiquette, and hand hygiene practices;
- Visual reminders on action and steps to be followed by people developing symptoms of COVID-19;
- Visual reminders on recommended/required use of face masks and other personal protective equipment (PPE).

5) Surveillance of participants, aimed at detecting and managing individuals developing symptoms during the Championship - Detection and management of event related COVID19 cases should be conducted in accordance with national policies and regulations, within the framework of national

health systems; Isolation facilities should be made available at the Championship site for participants who develop symptoms, for initial assessment and triage by designated medical staff, and for their transportation to a health facility if needed; Arrangements should be made with national and local health authorities regarding diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 cases identified during the event.

## 6. Post-Championships phase

Prevention and control measures applicable during this phase include:

1) Liaison between event organizers and health authorities, along the following lines – In case participants or staff develop symptoms during the Championship, the organizers should liaise with national and local health authorities, as well with those of the participant’s home city or country, and facilitate sharing of information; Individuals who develop symptoms upon returning to their home city or country should be advised to contact public health authorities about their potential exposure; Liaison between event organizers and health authorities is required to ensure that systems are in place to detect cases arising in the local population as a consequence of the Championship.

2) Legacy and lessons learnt – Legacy is the improved assets or capacity developed as a result of hosting a CISM Event and can include improvements in the health systems of the host country, improvements in health behaviours, and ability to deliver future mass gatherings.

## 7 Key issues and mitigation options

The table below (3), developed by WHO to provide additional support to sports event organizers, provides an overview of and background information on some of these additional factors, including mitigation measures that will also be captured during the risk assessment process.

Table 1 – Key Issues and mitigation options adapted by authors (3)

Key considerations	Comments	Risk factors and mitigation checklist
Are there sports that could be considered a lower or higher risk?	Lower risk sports where physical distancing is possible, e.g., archery, shooting and some athletics events. These will be less of a risk if physical distancing advice for athletes, coaches and spectators is followed. Higher risk sports include contact sports. Physical and close contacts among players increases risk of transmission of COVID-19.	Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• daily health check of competitors</li> <li>• Physical (at least 1 meter) separating of competitors, officials, spectators, and support staff</li> <li>• thorough disinfection and cleaning after/between bouts/competitions</li> <li>• sharing of equipment should be prohibited, ensuring that water bottles and cups are not shared</li> <li>• consider safe utilization of the closed containers for all disposable and reusable hygiene materials (e.g. tissue, towels, etc.</li> </ul>
Size of event	The size of the sporting event affects the risk. Physical distancing of spectators must be maintained if spectators and support staff are to be present during the event. Other factors must also be considered across the different target groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participants (includes officials)</li> <li>• spectators</li> <li>• host country (international events)</li> <li>• other participating countries (international events).</li> </ul> The numbers of participants relative to spectators in sporting events are usually low. Participants are also a known group so easier to advise, support and follow up if needed so it could be possible to consider holding events in closed stadia	Conducting sporting events with designated seats in arenas with widely spaced spectators for at least 1-metre physical distancing, numbered seats for contact tracing, temperature monitoring at entrances and provision of visual reminders such as stickers or wrist stamps may reduce the possibility of incidental contact.
Indoor or outdoor locations	Outdoor events will be better ventilated than indoor events.	WHO advice on physical distancing must be maintained during sporting events

	It may be easier to ensure physical distancing advice is followed in outdoor events with non-designated seating such as horse racing, golf, etc.	
Venue facilities	Requires liaison with the venue owners to ensure the facilities do or can comply with WHO and national recommendations during the COVID-19 pandemic.	An isolation room/space identified to hold any symptomatic person found at the venue while awaiting patient transport to a medical facility is necessary. Additionally, having medical post and designated personnel on site is advisable to help assess cases and potential other illness.
Demographics (age and health)	Competitors of sporting events tend to be younger and healthier than spectators. However, some competitors, coaches and support staff may have underlying health conditions. The age and health of spectators and other staff will vary.	Pre-travel and pre-event health checks are highly encouraged/mandatory to ensure exclusion of those with potential additional risks (comorbidities, medications, allergies) Spectators can include vulnerable groups so consider advising some at-risk groups not to attend.
Risk communication	Ensure public health advice is available before and during the event to all participants, staff, and personnel of all relevant stakeholders	Display signs to inform spectators and support staff about ways in which they can prevent themselves from getting infected with COVID-19 and passing the virus to others.

## 8 General Recommendations to CISM World Military Championships organizers and participants

These measures may help obtain exceptions from authorities to allow athletes to train and participate in CISM World Military Championships. CISM World Level Sports are part of a very controlled environment and organizers should be able to achieve this in a comprehensive way. It is everyone's responsibility to keep themselves and others healthy and contribute to a successful event.

Table 2 – Recommendations to CISM World Military Championships organizers adapted by authors (3)

Recommendations to CISM World Military Championships organizers	
Pre-Championship and during (including venues)	Ensure availability to handwashing, alcohol-based hand gel and hygiene facilities at multiple locations in the event facility and accommodation.
	Ensure good hygiene signage across all venues, changing rooms, training facilities, etc.
	Provide first aid and medical services, including designated medical providers who are able to triage and refer suspected cases for COVID-19 testing.
	Team medical staff or Local Organizing Committee (LOC) staff at venues should check competitors' temperatures each day, any temperatures above 38°C should be reported to the event medical lead/chief medical officer. Follow advice on the management of ill travelers at points of entry (international airports, seaports, and ground crossings) in the context of COVID-19
	Ensure capacity to isolate suspected cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• team/officials and event staff</li> <li>• volunteers, support workers.</li> </ul>
	Develop and make available risk communication on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clinical features of COVID-19 and preventive measures, especially respiratory etiquette and hand-hygiene practices</li> <li>• the criteria for asking individuals with symptoms to leave the venue or retreat to a designated area</li> <li>• information on physical distancing</li> <li>• information on the use of face coverings and medical masks</li> <li>• the meaning and practical implications of quarantine, self-isolation and self-monitoring in the context of the event, e.g., not attending.</li> </ul>
	Ensure availability of rubber gloves to team staff and volunteers handling laundry, towels, etc.
	Recommend that towels are for single use only.
	Provide each participant with a clean water bottle.
Make tissues and containers to dispose of used tissues with lids available on all buses and in all facility changing rooms.	

Pre-Championship and during (including venues)	Provide each team with a thermometer (e.g. infrared) and a recording sheet/internet link for athletes' temperatures. If this is not possible, can each team be equipped with a non-contact sensor thermometer?
	Determine where an individual diagnosed with COVID-19 will be cared for and isolated
	Determine where a contact of a confirmed cases will be quarantined
	Determine how athletes and team staff will be notified of a case and COVID-19 situation where they are training.
	Define a place where a large number of people can be quarantined in case of a large number of athletes or event staff being exposed
	Predetermine emergency contacts with local health authorities.
	Medical masks should be ready for use by organizers' medical staff and sick individuals.
	Provide disinfectant wipes and advise venue cleaning staff to disinfect door handles, toilet handles, bathroom faucet handles, etc. in all areas several times per day.
	Consideration of provision of individual prevention packages for athletes containing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• small personal packages of disposable tissues and plastic bags for tissue disposal</li> <li>• small laminated prevention card with key reporting information</li> <li>• medical mask to wear if they are ill (any symptoms, including fever, cough, shortness of breath)</li> <li>• small packages of an alcohol-based hand wipes</li> <li>• small package of disposable plastic drinking cups</li> <li>• thermometer</li> <li>• hand sanitizer.</li> </ul>

**Table 3 – Recommendations to CISM World Military Championships participants adapted by authors (3)**

Recommendations to CISM World Military Championships participants	
Pre-Championship	Anyone participating in the event (athlete, volunteer, official, food handler etc.) should proactively and regularly check their health status (including taking their temperature, and monitoring for any symptoms)
	Anyone due to participate in the event who is feeling ill should not come to the venue and be advised on the designated contact online or by telephone
	Team staff and volunteer leads should ensure that their teams and volunteers are briefed on the protocols for a suspect and confirmed patients, on infection prevention and control measures and on where to find more information
During the Championship	Participants should be aware of and cooperate with team medical staff or event organizing staff at venues in taking their own/or competitors' temperatures each day, any temperatures above 38°C to be reported to the event medical lead/chief medical officer. Follow the same approach as the management of ill travelers at points of entry (international airports, seaports, and ground, crossings) in the context of COVID-19
	Wash hands often with soap and water. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water not available. Hand sanitizer stations should be available throughout the event venue, the accommodation, and on team buses.
	Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when coughing or sneezing. Practise respiratory etiquette (maintain distance: at least 1 m), cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or flexed elbow, wash hands). If coughing persists, isolate and seek medical advice.
	Avoid contact with sick people, including avoiding close contact with those suffering from acute respiratory infections. Avoid contact with anyone if you are ill.
	Gloves should be worn by team and event staff handling towels or laundry in the team environment.
	Towels should not be shared.
	Athletes should not share clothing, bar soap or other personal items.
	Recommended protocol for the use of water bottles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good team hygiene includes ensuring all players, officials and staff have their own water bottles to prevent the transmission of viruses and bacteria.</li> <li>• Bottles should be labelled and washed (with dishwasher soap) after each practice or game.</li> </ul>
	Advise athletes not to touch their own mouths or nose.
	Avoid shaking hands or hugging.
	Avoid steam rooms or saunas.
	Be aware of regular cleaning of frequently touched items (door handles, elevators, gym equipment, etc.)

## 9 CISM World Level sports particularities

### 9.1 Aeronautical Pentathlon, Military Pentathlon, Modern Pentathlon, Naval Pentathlon

All pentathlons were brought together and CISM is proposing used as a guide, the manual *COVID-19: UIPM Event Organizers Infection Prevention Guidelines*<sup>5</sup>, where necessary adaptations can be made according to each sport event (8).

<sup>5</sup> Available online at [https://www.uipmworld.org/sites/default/files/covid\\_final.pdf](https://www.uipmworld.org/sites/default/files/covid_final.pdf)

## **9.2 Archery**

For archery competitions, CISM will adopt the document<sup>6</sup> contained in the World of Archery Medical and Sports Science Committee's recommendations for post-pandemic archery activities. The data are complementary to the local health rules and suggestions from the World Health Organization (9).

## **9.3 Basketball**

For basketball competitions, the document adopted by CISM is the one used by the National Basketball Federations and Basketball Leagues that sought guidance on restarting basketball in their jurisdiction. FIBA is now working towards a restart of basketball competitions and supporting professional Leagues and National Competitions in their restarts. The document *FIBA COVID-19 Restart Guidelines for National Federations*<sup>7</sup> is intended to serve as a resource in that planning (10).

## **9.4 Boxing**

For boxing competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on The World Boxing Association made recommendations for the return to training and boxing events in a covid-19 environment<sup>8</sup>. The guideline outlines a "5 Phase Return to the Ring", and is structured to support National bodies, Commissions, Officials, Promoters, Athletes and Coaches, in navigating a safe return to competition through the careful planning, assessment and managed execution of each phase (11).

## **9.5 Climbing**

For Climbing activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on *Guidelines for Sport Climbing competitions*<sup>9</sup> in which the International Federation of Sporting Climbing (IFSC) sought to create the conditions for a safe restart of the climbing activity for athletes and, more generally, climbers from around the world. Thereunto, a working group was created that has been providing information on best practices for competitions, including rule changes, and sharing guidelines as an example for local implementation (12).

## **9.6 Cycling**

For Cycling activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on *Procedures to be followed for the re-opening of the road cycling season in the context of the coronavirus pandemic*<sup>10</sup>. The document sets out instructions (mandatory measures) and makes recommendations for good practice (recommended and desired measures) for organising cycling events during the COVID-19 pandemic in the best possible conditions (13).

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<sup>6</sup> Available online at <https://extranet.worldarchery.sport/documents/index.php?doc=4987>

<sup>7</sup> Available online at <http://www.fiba.basketball/documents/restart-guidelines-for-national-federations-en>

<sup>8</sup> Available online at <https://www.wbaboxing.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/wba-covid-19-health-and-safety-response-and-guidelines.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Available online at [https://cdn.ifsc-climbing.org/images/Covid-19/200707\\_Addendum\\_COVID-19\\_v12.pdf](https://cdn.ifsc-climbing.org/images/Covid-19/200707_Addendum_COVID-19_v12.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Available online at <https://www.uci.org/docs/default-source/medical/re-opening-of-the-season---procedures-to-be-followed.pdf>

## 9.7 Equestrian

For Equestrian activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI) document called: *FEI Policy for Enhanced Competition Safety during the Covid-19 Pandemic*<sup>11</sup>, which ensure a standard approach across Equestrian Events to mitigate the risk of transmission and further spread of Covid-19 until an effective treatment and/or vaccine as determined by the World Health Organization are available (14).

## 9.8 Fencing

For Fencing activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on the document *FIE outline of risk-mitigation requirements for national fencing federations and competition organizers in the context of COVID-19*<sup>12</sup>, where International Fencing Federation support the worldwide fencing community in anticipation of resuming your Official Events by establishing safety measures to protect the health of all participants to the greatest extent possible (15).

## 9.9 Football

For Football activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) document: *Return to Football International Match Protocol*<sup>13</sup>. In response to the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019, in early 2020, severe restrictions were imposed on every aspect of life throughout the world and Football has been affected too, with football activity suspended in almost every country or territory in the world. As world football's governing body, FIFA had a responsibility and mandate to provide appropriate guidance and recommendations to member associations (MAs) and their stakeholders to both mitigate the consequences of disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and ensure that any response is harmonised in the common interest (16).

## 9.10 Golf

Throughout the pandemic, the sport has allowed people a responsible way to recreate and a much-needed distraction from the mental fatigue COVID has caused. Golf has served as an activity that is outdoors, easily played under social distancing guidelines, with operators that have modified and unified to provide a responsible environment to enjoy the much-needed physical activity. For Golf activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on the Allied Golf Organizations document: *Back2Golf Operations Playbook*<sup>14</sup>. As golf facilities work through the three phases of Back2Golf, it is vital to do so in a responsible manner that protects the entire golf community. In collaboration with our Allied Golf Organizations, medical professionals and in alignment with the

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<sup>11</sup> Available online at

<https://inside.fei.org/system/files/FEI%20Policy%20for%20Enhanced%20Competition%20Safety%20during%20the%20Covid-19%20Pandemic%20-%20Effective%201%20July%202020%20-%20Updated%2012%20October%202020.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Available online at <https://static.fie.org/uploads/24/124248-1.c%20upd%20FIE%20outline%20risk-mitig%20Covid-19%20ang.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Available online at <https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/fifa-international-match-protocol-en-29-09-2020.pdf?cloudid=muyoln5u2doizmbgln7j>

<sup>14</sup> Available online at [https://www.pga.org/Document-Library/Back2Golf%20Operations%20Playbook-%20Operational%20Examples%20Version%205.0.pdf?utm\\_source=PGA+of+America+Members+%26+Professionals&utm\\_campaign=d23e7d1322-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2020\\_11\\_19\\_07\\_25&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_1dc5cc2876-d23e7d1322-](https://www.pga.org/Document-Library/Back2Golf%20Operations%20Playbook-%20Operational%20Examples%20Version%205.0.pdf?utm_source=PGA+of+America+Members+%26+Professionals&utm_campaign=d23e7d1322-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2020_11_19_07_25&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_1dc5cc2876-d23e7d1322-)

Center for Disease Control (CDC), this comprehensive plan allows golf to be played while observing recommended social distancing guidelines (17).

### **9.11 Judo**

With the *document Recommended Protocols for the Resumption of Judo Activities under Safe Conditions during Covid-19 Pandemic*<sup>15</sup>, the International Judo Federation (IJF) Medical Commission provided members of its association with possible protocols under which the practice of judo it can be resumed, strictly with hygienic measures and with government regulations maintained. The document also adopted by the CISM aims to mitigate the risk of Covid-19 infection as much as possible, as the danger cannot be eliminated without an effective and comprehensive Covid-19 test or vaccination program (18).

### **9.12 Orienteering**

To support the Orienteering Events, CISM based this guidance in the *IOF Bulletin for Covid-19 precautions*<sup>16</sup> developed by International Orienteering Federation (IOF). The bulletin is general and valid for all orienteering disciplines. It was developed under the conditions valid in February 2021 and will be updated as larger changes of the pandemic and the precautions take place (19).

While the IOF bulletin is general, each organiser of a larger event is setting up a specific Covid-19 bulletin. This includes details like accommodation and arenas but also rules and recommendation on how to enter the country. Most sensitive are the rules for Covid-19 testing and rules if test is positive. The specific rules for the event are developed in collaboration with the local health authorities but also verified by the medical experts. Learning from history, the details may change fast and the event specific Covid-19 bulletin may end up having several versions. As an example, CISM Host nations can see the *Covid-19 Bulletin for the World Championships 2021*<sup>17</sup>(20).

### **9.13 Parachuting**

In addition to the general safety measures for outdoor sports like distancing and hygienic measures the precautions like Covid-19 regulations for public transport valid in the host country at the time of the competition, shall be applied inside the aircraft. This includes but is not limited to regularly sanitation of aircraft interior, protection for the pilot, airflow with fresh air.

If more than one team is on board of the jump plane, a mask or tube scarf covering nose and mouth or a full-face covering helmet with closed visor as well as gloves shall be worn by every skydiver prior to entering the aircraft until the jump door is open.

To support the Parachuting Events, CISM based this guidance in the *Technical and practical recommendations concerning Air Sports Operations during COVID19*<sup>18</sup> developed by – The World Air Sports Federation (FAI)(21).

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<sup>15</sup> Available online at [https://78884ca60822a34fb0e6-082b8fd5551e97bc65e327988b444396.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/up/2020/05/Cv19\\_recommendations-EN-158927-1589279211.pdf](https://78884ca60822a34fb0e6-082b8fd5551e97bc65e327988b444396.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/up/2020/05/Cv19_recommendations-EN-158927-1589279211.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> Available online at <https://orienteering.sport/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/iof-covid-19-bulletin-10-feb-2021.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Available online at <https://eventor.orienteering.org/Documents/Event/4072/3/WSOC-2021-COVID-19-Bulletin-15.02.2021>

<sup>18</sup> Available online at [https://www.fai.org/sites/default/files/documents/fai-cimp-recommendations-covid-19-v1.1\\_0.pdf](https://www.fai.org/sites/default/files/documents/fai-cimp-recommendations-covid-19-v1.1_0.pdf)

### **9.14 Sailing**

In response to the current coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, the CISM Guidance on Sailing competitions follows what was produced by World Sailing (WS)<sup>19</sup> to support all sailing event organizers and athletes (22). The purpose is to help organizers to follow advice provided by United Nations agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), International Olympic Committee (IOC) as well as the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

### **9.15 Shooting**

The CISM Guidance on Shooting activities is based on International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) who have been developed the document *ISSF Medical Committee Guidelines Safe Return to the Shooting Sport*<sup>20</sup> to assist ISSF member federations and athletes adapt their conduct to help ensure a safe return to shooting (23).

### **9.16 Skiing**

For Skiing activities and competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on the *FIS COVID-19 Prevention Guidelines*<sup>21</sup> provide advice relevant for the circumstances specific to FIS events based on information and publications from the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the IOC Medical Department, as well as best practices gained by FIS, its technical staff, the Medical Committee and other International Federations. The advice is designed to assist setting up various processes for the care and welfare of all participants at the Event (24).

### **9.17 Swimming & Lifesaving**

For Swimming & Lifesaving competitions, the document adopted by CISM is based on “*For the organization & the management of FINA competition during COVID-19 pandemic*”<sup>22</sup> (25).

### **9.18 Track & Field**

For Track and Field competitions, the document *In Stadium Outdoor Athletics Competition – Covid-19 Guidelines*<sup>23</sup>, adopted by World Athletics (IAAF) and for CISM, represent guidance on the recommended minimum requirements that competition organisers should consider ensuring personal and public health for the target groups (26). The document *England Athletics Return to Track and Field*

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<sup>19</sup> Available online at

[https://www.sailing.org/tools/documents/CoronavirusCOVID19WSGuidanceforEventOrganizers20200325NNMD.ver4.0-\[26253\].pdf](https://www.sailing.org/tools/documents/CoronavirusCOVID19WSGuidanceforEventOrganizers20200325NNMD.ver4.0-[26253].pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Available online at <https://www.issf-sports.org/getfile.aspx?mod=docf&pane=1&inst=473&file=ISSF-Return-to-Sport-COVID-19-Guidelines.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Available online at [https://assets.fis-ski.com/image/upload/v1599638332/fis-prod/assets/FIS\\_COVID\\_19\\_Prevention\\_Guidelines\\_v2\\_09092020.pdf](https://assets.fis-ski.com/image/upload/v1599638332/fis-prod/assets/FIS_COVID_19_Prevention_Guidelines_v2_09092020.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> Available online at [https://www.teamunify.com/uana/UserFiles/Image/QuickUpload/fina-swimming-covid-19-guidelines-nov2020\\_007338.pdf](https://www.teamunify.com/uana/UserFiles/Image/QuickUpload/fina-swimming-covid-19-guidelines-nov2020_007338.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Available online at [file:///C:/Users/lfe/Downloads/in-stadium-outdoor-athletics-competition-co%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/lfe/Downloads/in-stadium-outdoor-athletics-competition-co%20(2).pdf)

*Competition Guidance*<sup>24</sup> is another good guideline in place to facilitate a safe, limited return to Athletics competition in a Covid-19 secure venue (27).

### **9.19 Triathlon**

The CISM Guidance on Triathlon activities is based on World Triathlon who have been developed the document *World Triathlon COVID-19 Prevention guidelines for Event Organizers*<sup>25</sup>, to assist member federations and athletes adapt their conduct to help ensure a safe return to triathlon (28).

### **9.20 Wrestling**

The CISM Guidance on Wrestling activities is based on USA Wrestling who have been developed the document *Return to Events Guidelines*<sup>26</sup>, to assist member federations and athletes adapt their conduct to help ensure a safe return to wrestling (29).

### **9.21 Taekwondo**

The CISM Guidance on Taekwondo activities is based on World Taekwondo who have been developed the document *WT Guidelines and Protocols for Safe Return to Competitions and Training during COVID-19*<sup>27</sup>, to assist member federations and athletes adapt their conduct to help ensure a safe return to Taekwondo (30).

### **9.22 Volleyball & Beach Volleyball**

The CISM Guidance on Volleyball activities is based on International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) who have been developed the document *FIVB Return to Volleyball Guidelines Covid-19\_Final*<sup>28</sup>, to assist members and athletes adapt their conduct to help ensure a safe return to volleyball (29).

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<sup>24</sup> Available online at <https://england-athletics-prod-assets-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com/2020/07/EA-Return-to-Track-and-Field-Competition-Guidance-inc-updated-diagrams-26-Aug-2020.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> Available online at [https://www.triathlon.org/uploads/docs/20200101\\_Covid19\\_Guidelines\\_4.0.pdf](https://www.triathlon.org/uploads/docs/20200101_Covid19_Guidelines_4.0.pdf)

<sup>26</sup> Available online at <https://content.themat.com/covid-19/USA-Wrestling-Return-to-Events-Guidelines-Final.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> Available online at

[http://www.worldtaekwondo.org/att\\_file/documents/WT%20Guidelines%20and%20Protocols%20for%20Safe%20Return%20to%20Competition%20and%20Training%20During%20Covid-19.pdf](http://www.worldtaekwondo.org/att_file/documents/WT%20Guidelines%20and%20Protocols%20for%20Safe%20Return%20to%20Competition%20and%20Training%20During%20Covid-19.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Available online at [file:///C:/Users/lfe/Downloads/FIVB%20RETURN%20TO%20VOLLEYBALL%20GUIDELINES%20Covid-19\\_Final.pdf](file:///C:/Users/lfe/Downloads/FIVB%20RETURN%20TO%20VOLLEYBALL%20GUIDELINES%20Covid-19_Final.pdf)

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