

Talking about **sport**
scientifically is difficult

- Pierre Bourdieu

Without **data** you are
just another person
with an **opinion**.

- W. Edward Deming

Maximising the contribution of sport to sustainable development

Questions for the sport and development community in the SDG era



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The Commonwealth

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3.4.1 What percentage (%) of your target population undertake the WHO's recommended levels of physical activity for health?

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



5.5.2 What percentage (%) of governance and managerial positions in your organisation or key institutions are held by women ?

8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



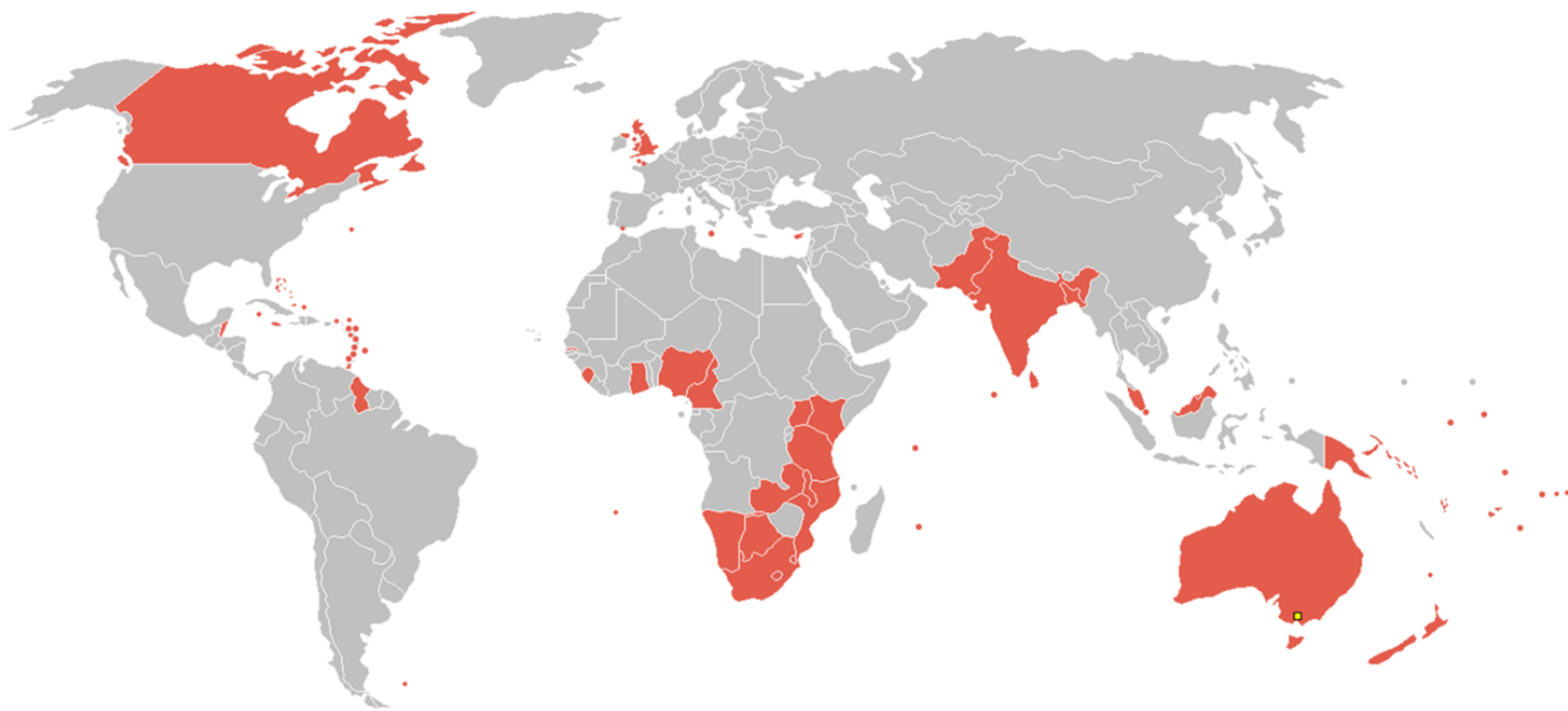
8.5.2 What percentage (%) of your target population (re)entered employment? Does this differ by gender, age or people living with a disability?





The contribution of sport-based interventions?



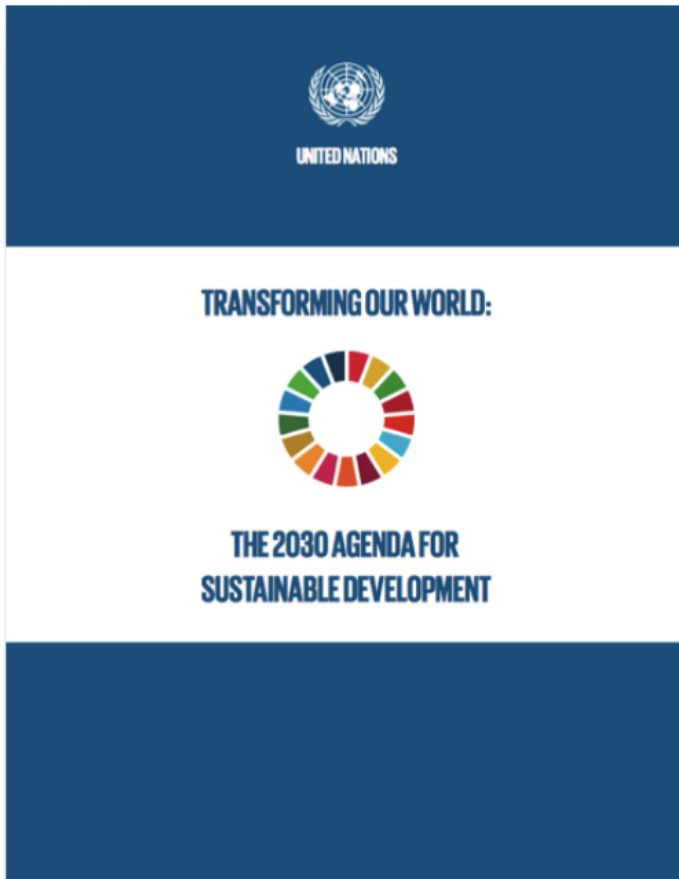


The Commonwealth

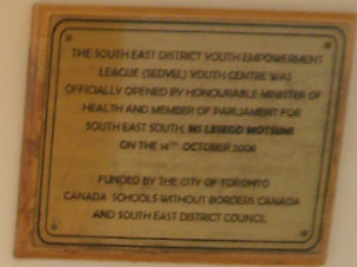


The valuable role of sport in development and peace building...repeatedly and successfully demonstrated by practitioners across the Commonwealth.

7th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting Communique, Glasgow, 2014. [On-line] Available at: <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/commonwealth-leaders-release-chogm-2011-communiqu%C3%A9#sthash.07kJPEq2.dpuf>



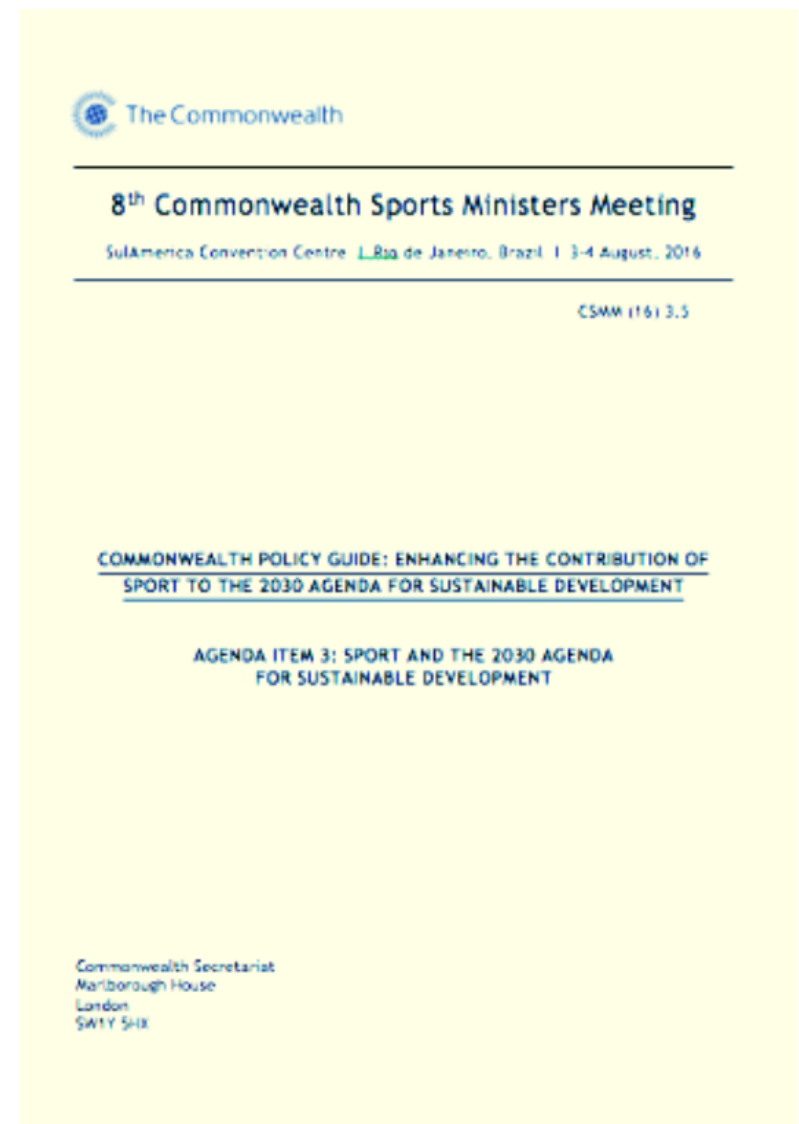
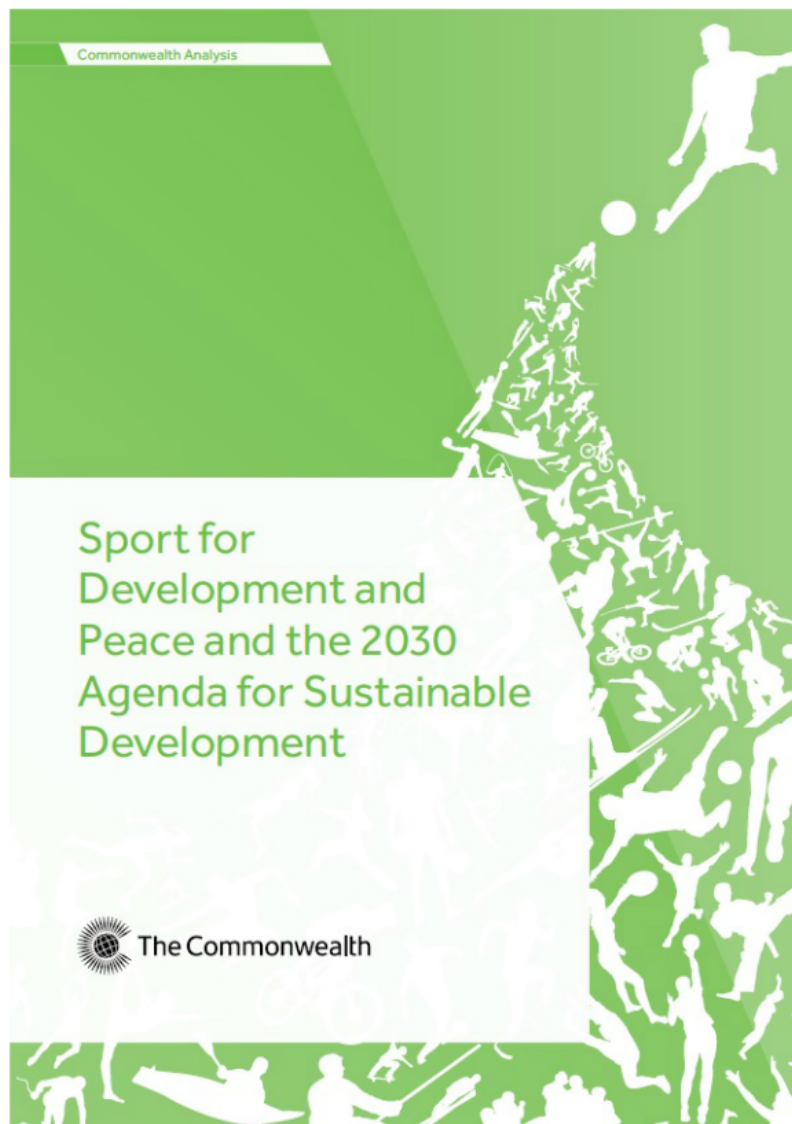
37. Sport is an important enabler of sustainable development.



Sports Brings the
Whole World
Together!








<http://thecommonwealth.org/sport-development-and-peace>



SDGs Target	UN Agreed Indicators	Potential indicators contribution of sport toward SDG targets and indicators
 SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	Indicator 11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities	Direct: Monitoring / evaluation data for specific or multiple facilities that indicates usage by age group, sex and persons with disabilities, disaggregated by locality Indirect: Local planning data on urban space available for sport and active recreation use.

Source: Lindsey, I. & Chapman, T. (2017) *Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, Commonwealth Secretariat, London.

8th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting Communiqué

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

4 August 2016

The 8th Commonwealth Sports Minister Meeting (BCSMM) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 4th August 2016. Delegations from 32 member countries attended the meeting. The meeting was opened by Commonwealth Secretary-General, the Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC, and chaired by the Hon Sussan Ley, Minister for Health, Aged Care and Sport, Government of Australia.

The meeting took place in the context of the recent adoption of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, as well as a marked increase in sport integrity issues. Accordingly, the meeting focused on the contribution that sport can make to the new global development agenda, with an emphasis on promoting healthy lives and well-being for all. The meeting also considered the negative impact of sport integrity issues on sustainable development, and options for effective Governmental responses.

Sport and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Ministers welcomed recognition in the 2030 Agenda that sport can be 'an important enabler of sustainable development'. They committed to align sports architecture, and sport-based policy and strategy, to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework and associated targets. Ministers:

1. Noted that the 2030 Agenda represents the agreed global plan to achieve sustainable development, and committed to develop, resource and champion policies and strategies to maximise the contribution of sport to this agenda.
2. Reiterated that with appropriate government leadership sport can make effective and cost efficient contributions to development outcomes in the areas of health (SDG 3), Education (SDG 4), Gender (SDG 5) and in reducing inequality (SDG 10). They also highlighted the importance of access to safe and inclusive spaces for sport, physical activity and active lifestyles in working towards inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements (SDG 11).
3. Agreed that the conceptualisation of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) should be expanded to encompass an increased focus on the contribution sport can make to economic development, employment and economic diversification, as defined by SDG 8.
4. Recognised sport as a sector within which it is critical to strengthen justice for all, reduce all forms of violence and build effective, accountable institutions, the key targets of SDG 16.
5. Recognised the key role of sport as a tool to engage and support young people, in particular those who are hard to reach, economically marginalised or live in geographically remote areas.
6. Committed to facilitating cross-government and multi-sector collaborative action to maximise the contribution of sport as an enabler of sustainable development, and acknowledged that this will manifest differently in different contexts. They recognised that, in working to scale



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