Measuring the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to the Sustainable Development Goals

Toolkit and model indicators
Draft for endorsement v2.0

The Commonwealth

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Contents

Abbreviations

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINEPS	International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport
ONOC	Oceania National Olympic Committees
RBM	Results-Based Management
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sport for Development and Peace
SPMF	Sport Policy Measurement Framework
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

Definitions

Sport	Sport is an **activity involving physical exertion, skill and/or hand-eye coordination as the primary focus of the activity, with elements of competition where rules and patterns of behaviour governing the activity exist formally through organisations (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008)**
Fitness (Exercise)	Any structured and/or repetitive physical activity performed or practiced where the main intention is to achieve improved physical fitness. This may include ineffective exercise, where individuals intend to achieve a fitness benefit, but do not (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008) Exercise is in fact a sub-category of physical activity and has been defined by Corbin and Dowell (1980) as "any planned, and repetitive bodily movement performed to improve or maintain one or more components of physical fitness".
Active Recreation	An activity or experience that involves varying levels of physical exertion, prowess and/or skill, which may not be the main focus of the activity, and is voluntarily engaged in by an individual in leisure time for the purpose of mental and/or physical satisfaction (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008)
Organised sport or active recreation	Sport or active recreation activities may be organised by a club or association or other organisation, such as a sporting club, social club, church group, workplace, or gymnasium. An organised activity may vary from an organised one-off fun run or bush walk, through to an organised sporting competition (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008)
Sports programmes	This refers to a set of related sport events or activities that have a specific long-term aim, such as growing participants in a specific sport and using sporting activities as a tool to achieve development objectives.
Physical activity	Physical activity is a broad term referring to all bodily movement that uses energy. In addition to physical education and sport, it encompasses active play and routine and habitual activities such as walking and cycling, as well as housework and gardening (UNESCO, 2015).
Physical Education	Also known as phys ed., PE, gym or gym class, and known in many countries as physical training or PT, this is an educational course related to maintaining the human body through physical exercises. It is often referred to as gymnastics and is included in the school curriculum during classroom hours (Anderson, 1989).
Sport for Development and Peace (SDP)	SDP is the intentional use of sport and physical activity as a tool to contribute to development and peace goals (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2015).
Capacity development	Capacity development encompasses a broad range of activities designed to strengthen the knowledge, practices, skills and abilities of individual actors and organisations that work together in the same sector or across different sectors.
Capacity	Capacity is the ability of both individual actors and organisations working together or alone to carry out their stated objectives.

Theory of change	This is an evaluation technique that makes it possible to map out and explore how programmes or activities lead to social change, and underlying beliefs or assumptions.
Regular participation in sport	By 'Sport' we mean: *Any and all activities considered as Sport, fitness (exercise) and/or active recreation (leisure), as defined above.* By 'Participation' we mean: *for at least 30 minutes duration* (Sport England Active Peoples Survey, 2018) By 'Regular' we mean: *a person participates at least 5 times a week; "with some regularity" means 1 to 4 times a week; and "seldom" means 3 times a month or less often* (Eurobarometer, 2018)
Inputs	Inputs are things used in programmes to implement it. For example, coaches would be a human resource input to implement a sport programme.
Activities	Activities are actions associated with delivering a programme or policy objectives. For example, in a sport programme, we look at what actions coaches carry out to achieve the desired objective of the programme.
Outputs	Outputs are the direct or immediate-term results or products that come about as a result of inputs and activities – for example the number of people participating in a sport programme.
Outcomes	Outcomes refer to the change as a result of an action or activity. These include short-term outcomes (such as increased knowledge), intermediate outcomes (such as changes in behaviour) or long-term outcomes (such as a reduction in incidence of cardiovascular disease owing to regular exercise) (WHO, 2006).
Indicator	Indicators are variables that help measure changes. They are measurements used to answer questions in the process of monitoring and evaluating the contribution of sport to the Sustainable Development Goals (WHO, 2006).
Lead indicator	A lead indicator is a predictive measurement. These indicators aim to predict an aspect of future performance.
Lag indicator	A lag indicator is an output/outcome measurement. They are an after-the-event measurement that can be essential for charting progress.

Section 1: Sport, physical education, physical activity and the SDGs

The potential of sport-based approaches to contribute to wide-ranging development outcomes has been recognised across international policy declarations, most significantly in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To realise this potential, key requirements are to mainstream Sport for Development and Peace (SDP)-oriented policy in national and international development plans and to improve measurement and evaluation of the contribution of sport-based policy to sustainable development. These issues are important focus areas for key international frameworks and cooperation on sport and development policy.

This toolkit provides a set of model indicators and indicative data collection tools, along with associated guidance concerning their practical adoption and application by a wide array of sport policy and programme stakeholders, to enhance measurement and evaluation (M&E) of the contribution of local, national and international sports policies and their associated investments, to the achievement of national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This version of the toolkit is a response to commitments made at the International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS) VI, in the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace 2018–2020 and at the 9th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting. The Kazan Action Plan resulting from MINEPS VI includes a specific objective to 'develop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets' (UNESCO, 2017). The United Nations Action Plan on SDP includes a focus on 'strengthen national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to ensure access to sport-related data including through the establishment of indicator protocols' (UNGA, 2018).

The toolkit aims to directly inform these and other international efforts to align local, national and international sport policies and programmes with the SDGs and strengthen associated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks, with the aim of maximising the contribution of all stakeholders to the SDGs and associated national priorities.

Background to the toolkit and model indicators

The development of this toolkit builds upon a number of collaborative international expert efforts led by the Commonwealth, aimed at assisting countries to improve sport-related data and develop national results frameworks linking sport to the SDGs. An iterative approach is being utilised to ensure a thorough assessment is ultimately possible, concerning the viability and value of developing common global indicators and datasets on sport and the SDGs.

Some of the key challenges highlighted to date include the difficulty in attributing development outcomes to sport-related policy and programme interventions, differing levels of M&E capacity within and across member countries/stakeholders and a wide variance in the availability and relevance of data to inform policy decisions and scaled investment (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2018).

Among the strategies and responses proposed to date are a stronger alignment of sport-related measurement and evaluation frameworks with established SDG indicators; drawing on learning and data from across sectors, and, in doing so, engaging more substantively with central statistics agencies and public bodies responsible for development planning; and, finally, bridging the different levels and scale of data available to decision-makers. The importance of disaggregated data has also been underscored, in particular in the context of putting 'leaving no-one behind', gender equality and empowering women and girls at the centre of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

Overall, the key argument previously articulated is that improving data on sport and the SDGs will provide governments, sporting organisations and the private sector with better information on how, where and why to invest in sport to maximise the contribution to broader national development objectives and prioritised SDGs.

Creating a coherent national policy to support non-sport outcomes

Many national governments have increasingly endorsed and provided various forms of support to sport-based approaches to development, with Commonwealth countries often at the forefront of such initiatives (Giulianotti, 2014). Among these countries, there is diversity with regard to the location of sport within national governmental structures. A minority of countries have specific ministries for sport. More commonly, governments' policy role for sport has been shaped by its positioning within broader ministries, such as those for young people, education, health or culture. Within these ministries, responsibility for sport in relation to development has typically been assigned to departments and national public bodies whose existing remits also include grassroots and elite sport development.

Partly as a consequence of these differing governmental structures, processes of national policy development can differ with respect to the extent of integration between sport and broader governmental priorities, such as those for education and health (Keim and de Coning, 2014). Sub-national and local governments can and do also make significant contributions to sport and development. However, the substantial diversity in sub-national and local governmental structures across and within countries means that any overarching analysis or policy prescriptions need to be offered with caution. The extent of decentralisation and also the level of coherence between national, sub-national and local priorities for sport need to be considered on a country-specific basis. Nevertheless, sub-national and local governments may have significant roles in infrastructure planning that can have significant implications for sport (Hoye et al., 2010). At these levels of government, further attention can also be given to ensuring that the implementation of sport-based initiatives is appropriately resourced and effectively targeted towards specific community needs.

MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework and Kazan Action Plan

The MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework (see Annex 1 of the Kazan Action Plan here) aims to facilitate international and multi-stakeholder policy convergence, ease international cooperation and foster capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sport organisations. Moreover, it was designed to identify gaps with respect to previously agreed principles, commitments and recommendations, and to promote tools and good practices. It acts as a voluntary, overarching reference point for policy-makers in the fields of physical education, physical activity and sport.

> The **MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework** has three main policy areas as follows (with an additional twenty specific policy areas):
>
> 1. Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity
>
> 2. Maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace
>
> . Protecting the integrity of sport

The **Sport Policy Measurement Framework (SPMF)** and **Model Indicator Bank** represent two key elements of this 'Toolkit'. These elements have been mapped against not only the SDGs but also the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework. The SPMF is designed to support M&E across three focal results areas for national sport policy:

1. Building the capacity, strengthening the governance and protecting the integrity of sport;
2. Inclusive access to sport, fitness and active recreation opportunities for all, and;

3. Achieving Social, economic and environmental impact through the provision of sports, fitness and active recreation opportunities for all.

There must be a degree of coherence between these focal areas in order to create the right conditions for sport to contribute to addressing national development priorities and 'maximizing the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace. However, the true efficacy of a national sport policy oriented towards supporting sustainable development outcomes will arise only once the generic measurement framework outlined in this document is fully contextualised to relate to the presiding national development priorities, challenges and issues experienced by each individual country and subsequently addressed by a broad range of stakeholders, who need to be engaged in the measurement process. The processes to do this are the focus of Section 3 of this guidance document.

Principles behind the toolkit

The chief benefits of developing this toolkit and implementing it within a national and international context are as follows:

- Demonstrating the value of sport and optimising the performance of international and national sport 'systems' and stakeholders to ensure a strong social return on investment in sport;
- Supporting better evidence-based policy and decision-making across all stakeholders and subsequent promotion of results-based management practices;
- Realising the future research potential from 'big data'[1] for all stakeholders and the ability to benchmark global efforts to use sport to achieve development goals.

The following five principles were applied when developing and selecting indicators for the toolkit.

Principle 1: Enhancing policy coherence and reducing monitoring burden

The overall measurement framework and set of global indicators has deliberately been kept to a minimum, and is also aligned with the SDG indicators and the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework, in order to make data collection less burdensome for ALL relevant international and national stakeholders, while also promoting vertical coherence between global, international and national sport policies and programmes, through a broader set of context specific indicators.

The guidance around the future use and application of the indicators is also based around the principle of policymakers further cross-mapping their emergent national sport policy indicators, to those collected by other cross-government departments and other lead stakeholders e.g. international federations, and to consider and coordinate the use of other secondary data sources (at both a policy and programme level) collected by local, national and internationally relevant stakeholders who make-up the sports ecosystem. This might include research institutes, civil society, non-profit and private sector organisations. This will also support horizontal policy coherence across different policy goals, sectors and stakeholders.

The model indicators for sport are also defined with the idea that the indicators are not independent, but rather complement each other, providing a more complete view of the sport ecosystem within a given country context.

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[1] Large datasets can reveal patterns, trends and associations, especially relating to human behaviour and interactions, to enable better decisions and policies to emerge over time.

Figure 1: Cross-mapping process to enhance national policy coherence and reduce the monitoring burden for all related stakeholders
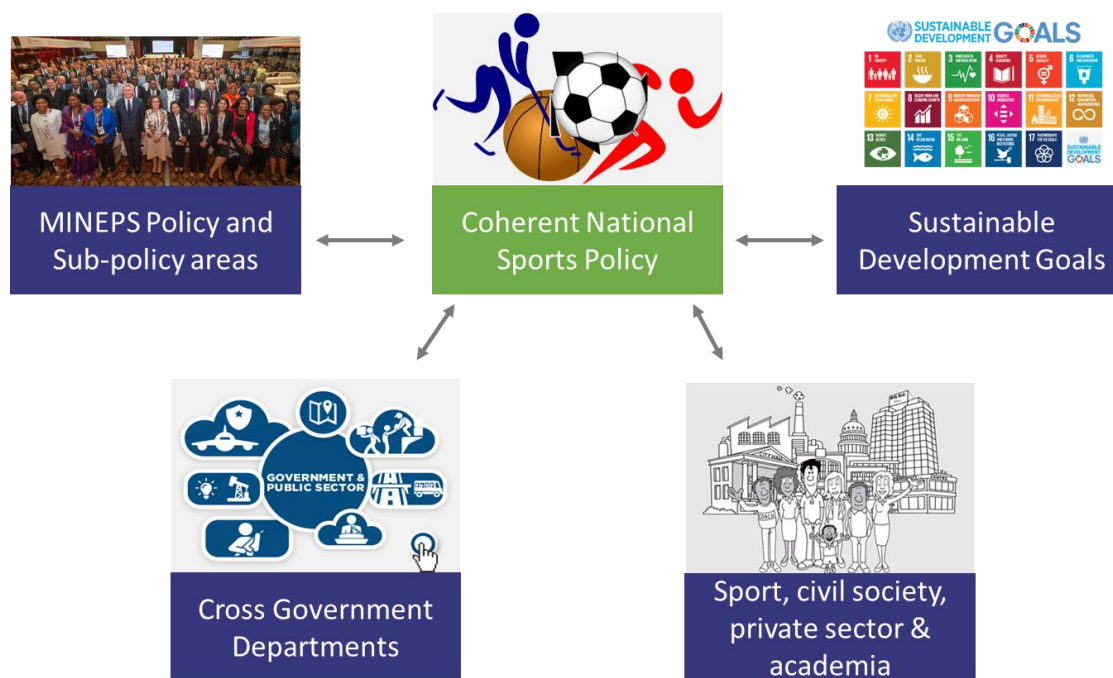
Principle 2: Focus on the intentionality of sport-based approaches and creating the right conditions to bring about change through sport

A key principle of addressing development outcomes through sport is the concept of **intentionally focusing on sustainable development outcomes** and committing to tracking both positive and negative outcomes from sport participation, in different contexts. Similarly, the toolkit highlights the critical importance of good governance, ensuring the integrity of sport is preserved and that the protection and promotion of human rights are enshrined, as a prerequisite for sport to contribute.

Principle 3: Better programmatic utility for countries through disaggregation

By using disaggregation and geographical granularity, the indicators can summarise the diversity of the situation in a country and identify where different types of investments, capacity development interventions and sport programmes can have the greatest impact, helping to also emphasise both gender and disability disparities in sports participation and access. The inclusion of aggregate programme level impact data is also highlighted as an important complement to the policy level, to help capture the full picture of sports impact on sustainable development.

Principle 4: Knowing the extent of social, economic and environmental issues (to which sport can contribute) and reallocating resources accordingly

As the research base and understanding continue to improve within countries, in terms of the size and scope of different development issues to which sport can contribute (e.g. relationship between low levels of physical inactivity and its impact on incidence of non-communicable diseases, work led upon internationally by WHO), this data can in future be used together with sport programmatic data, to assess levels of service coverage and potential gaps. This will ultimately enable more efficient investment against areas of greatest need and more substantial long-term benefit.

Principle 5: Drawing on multiple innovative data sources and bridging levels and types of data

As it is generally not possible to isolate contributory factors to provide 'proof' of the direct contribution of sport-based policy to sustainable development outcomes, 'triangulation' of different sources (i.e. both primary and secondary data), levels (i.e. international, national and local) and types of data (i.e. including more qualitative types of data, to complement the largely quantitative indicators defined in this toolkit) is required to assess the direct and indirect contributions of sport to sustainable development and to inform policy and programme formulations. For selected indicators, we therefore reference the option to report using alternative data sources (different types of data collection approaches), as well as aggregated programme level data, from a broad range of sports delivery providers. Sources beyond national sports ministries include: notable international data collection efforts such as those led by WHO in the frame of the Global Action Plan on Physical Activity (GAPPA), those led by UNESCO through the World-wide survey of school physical education (2014), ILO's lead on employment and volunteering data; as well as national census data; data available from non-sport government ministries and sectors; regional and local data; evidence drawn from M&E of discrete initiatives; or evidence from academic research. Community-driven data collection in multiple forms, such as through social media or sport club management applications, could also be complementary to indicator data collected nationally, and could offer further insights into the situation and contributions of sport.

For additional guidance on working toward sport-related policy coherence, click **here** or on the picture opposite to access *Strengthening Sport-Related Policy Coherence: Commonwealth Toolkit and Self-Evaluation Checklist,* produced by the Commonwealth Secretariat. This is accompanied by a Self-Evaluation Checklist for Sport-Related Policy Coherence.

The contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated SDGs outline the agreed plan of action to address global development challenges over the next 15 years. This framework serves as the key reference point for future policy development across all sectors, including sport. Notably, the 2030 Agenda recognises sport as an 'important enabler of sustainable development'. This acknowledgment responds to wide-ranging work over the past two decades to design and implement policy and programmes to position sport as a contributor to peace-building and sustainable development outcomes.

Prioritised Goals and Targets

A range of international organisations, sporting bodies and academic institutions have analysed the implications of the adoption of the SDGs for sport-related policy. This was spearheaded by the Commonwealth Secretariat's extensive analysis report and policy guide on the contribution sport-based approaches can make to the 2030 Agenda. This analysis took a targeted approach, identifying specific SDG goals and targets where there was evidence, and developed theoretical frameworks articulating how, why and in which circumstances sport may contribute to non-sport outcomes.

The Commonwealth Secretariat's work articulating specific goals and targets that sport-based interventions could credibly contribute to was key in securing the commitment made at the 8th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting (2016) and MINEPS VI (2017) to align future sport policy with the SDGs.

Kazan Action Plan

This commitment is best reflected in the Kazan Action Plan, a pledge by the international community to develop and implement policy that strengthens alignment between sport policy and the SDGs. Central to this plan is the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework, a tool to assist with policy convergence, promote international cooperation and provide a framework for capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sport organisations. The MINEPS Framework identifies nine SDGs and thirty-six associated targets where sport-based approaches could make an effective and cost-efficient contribution.

Realising the scale and ambition of the SDGs also requires the strengthening of means of implementation within each country and globally. SDG 17 provides specific targets related to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising global partnerships for sustainable development, with which sport policy also needs to align if it is to create the conditions for sport policy to contribute to development goals. SDG 17 therefore represents the 10th SDG with which the SPMF and indicators align.

Table 1 outlines both the direct and indirect areas of contribution sport can make to these 10 SDGs and their targets. A direct contribution may be defined where a sport-based approach has an identifiable impact, independent of other factors, such as through making a discrete economic contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) through sport tourism, or making a direct contribution to the achievement of equal opportunities for women through specific employment practices.

An indirect contribution may be achieved alongside other activities beyond the realm of sport. In such circumstances, determining that sport has made a tangible contribution may require the collation of contributory evidence toward a stated goal. Examples may include the use of evidence on the contribution of sport-based activities to specific aspects of public health education.

Table 1 also cross-maps to the MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework areas and the Model Sport Policy Results Areas (outlined later in this section).

Table 1: SDGs and targets cross-mapped to MINEPS Framework and Model Sport Policy Results Areas

SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas
3. Good Health and Well-being	Direct contribution	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	II. Maximising the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace	• Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for health and well-being of all • Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls
	Linked contribution	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	II.1 Improve health and well-being of all, at all ages	• Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for health and well-being of all • Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls
4. Quality education	Direct contribution	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	I. Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace II.3 Provide quality education, and promote lifelong learning for all and skills development through sport I.5 Enforce gender equality/empower girls and women I.6 Foster the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes	• Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for health and well-being of all • Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all • Sport for economic growth and productive employment

SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas
	Linked contribution	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	I.3 Foster quality physical education and active schools	• Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all
5. Gender equality	Direct contribution	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life	I.5 Enforce gender equality/empower girls and women II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all	• Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls • Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all • Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport
	Linked contribution	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups	• Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls • Sport for health and well-being of all
8. Decent work and economic growth	Direct contribution	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	I. Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace	• Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all • Inclusive access to sport for all
	Linked contribution	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	I.1 Align with sustainable development priorities II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	• Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport

SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas
		8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
10. Reduced inequalities	Direct contribution	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies	• Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all • Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport
	Linked contribution	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	III. Protecting the integrity of sport III.1 Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved	• Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies
11. Sustainable cities and communities	Direct contribution	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	II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace	• Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices • Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies
	Linked contribution	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	• Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices • Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies
SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas

| SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	Direct contribution	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace	• Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport • Sport for health and well-being of all • Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices
	Linked contribution	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts	• Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport • Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices
13. Climate Action	Direct contribution	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	• Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	Direct contribution	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace III. Protecting the integrity of sport	• Inclusive access to sport for all • Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all • Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport
	Linked contribution	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.	II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels III.2 Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups III.3 Foster good governance of sports organizations III.4 Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	• Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport

SDG	Target		Related area of MINEPS Framework	Model Sport Policy Results Areas
		16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.		
17. *Partnerships for the Goals*	Direct contribution	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	I. Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity II. Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace III. Protecting the integrity of sport	• Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices • Inclusive access to sport for all • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport
	Linked contribution	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	I.2 Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships I.1 Align with sustainable development priorities II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels III.4 Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	• Sport for economic growth and productive employment • Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environment-friendly practices • Inclusive access to sport for all • Building capacity, strengthening governance and protecting the integrity of sport

For further information on the potential of sport to contribute to the SDGs that is directed at governmental policy-makers and other stakeholders, click **here** or on the picture opposite, which includes a review of both existing practices in sport and a range of policy options that can enable further progress towards sustainable development.

Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals
Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth
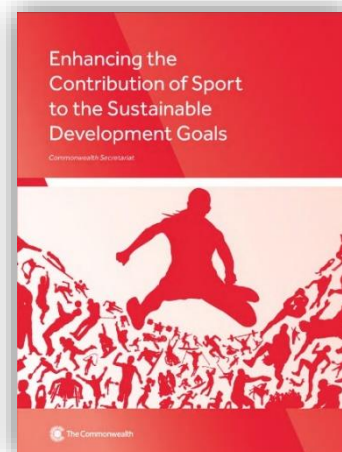
Distinguishing Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity

The overlapping and distinct elements across these three related policy and delivery areas

It is a difficult task to precisely define 'sport' for measurement purposes. In this report it has been tackled by providing several definitions (see page 6) of overlapping concepts, including sport, fitness (exercise), active recreation , physical activity and physical education, whose precise definitions are necessary and relevant to data needs. For the purpose of meaningful measurement of contribution towards SDGs i.e. the main purpose of this guide, we have grouped the concepts of *sport, fitness and active recreation* together to represent a discrete group of stakeholders and policy makers that together represent the 'Sport sector'.

Equally, it is also important to articulate both the overlapping and distinct elements across the Sport sector, the Physical Activity sector and the Physical Education sectors. This articulation will help clarify both the common and distinct contributions of different groups of stakeholders/ policymakers, to achieving social, economic and environmental developmental goals, and associated measurement responsibilities.

This approach recognises that different sectors will also tend to lead upon national policy design and implementation efforts in each area (e.g. Health sector – physical activity; Sports & Culture sector – sport, fitness and active recreation; Education sector – Physical Education).

In recognition that there is a large overlap (the central area of the Venn diagram below) in both policy objectives and implementation mechanisms across the three areas/ sectors, it is important to ensure this is reflected in the approach to both policy co-development, the cross sector coordination of implementation efforts and joined up monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approaches. From an M&E perspective this will mean disaggregating data collected in a way that enables both the common and the unique contributions from each area/ sector to be evaluated.

Figure 2: Conceptual model for defining the common and distinct areas of activity for: 1) Sport, Fitness & Active Recreation, 2) Physical Activity, and 3) Physical Education

Distinct areas: Active transport (walking and cycling) for work and travel; occupational and work related activity; housework and gardening.

COMMON AREA OF POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES: This encompasses all other types of participation in physical activity, sport, fitness exercise, active recreation and PE.

Physical Activity

Distinct areas: PE classes focused on non-active (academic) PE, based in the classroom.

Distinct areas: Sports events, fans and spectators; employment and volunteering in sport-related business, goods and service production and administration roles.

Physical Education

Sport, Fitness & Recreation

This toolkit concerns itself primarily with the identification of the contribution that the **Sport, Fitness (exercise) and Active Recreation** sector makes to the SDG's and national development priorities. However, in doing so, we also recognise the overlapping contribution that the PA and PE sectors also make towards the SDG's and national development priorities through similar

mechanisms, and vice versa, as well as the distinct contributions each sector also makes in its' own unique ways.

We apply this conceptual model in this toolkit, by proposing the disaggregation of the Model Sports Policy indicators, wherever possible and feasible to do so, according to the contributions made particularly by the 'Sport, Fitness and Active Recreation ' sector (often simply referred to as the 'Sport sector' within this document), to better demonstrate the particular contribution made by a broad range of Sport, Fitness and Active Recreation stakeholders, through their combined policy and programme implementation efforts globally.

Concepts behind the Sport Policy Measurement Framework (SPMF)

This section outlines additional 'high-level' concepts behind the SPMF and indicators.

Interdependence of the sport, physical education and physical activity ecosystem

The ability of a national sport 'system'/ sector, to effectively contribute to development priorities through sport depends upon the system's overall capacity, the strength of its governance systems and the integrity of sport itself.

There are four interdependent levels within a system, across which capacity, good governance and the integrity of sport are needed to ensure good performance: the system itself, organisation, personnel and community levels. Capacity at all four levels, together combine to enable the sustainable performance of a national sport sector to address social, economic and environmental development goals over time.

Figure 3: Interdependence of the sport policy and programme ecosystem
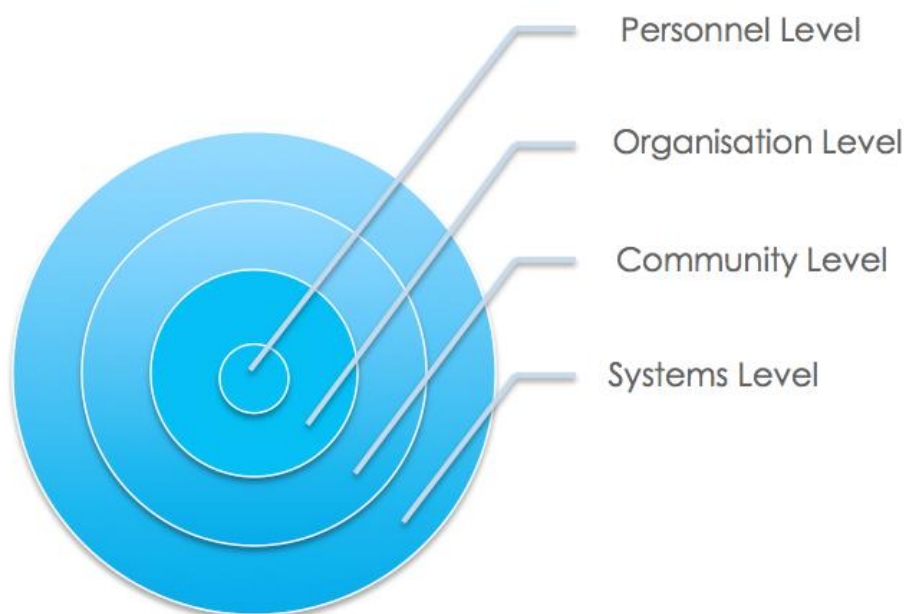
There is also a relationship between 'capacity, governance and integrity development', 'performance' and 'impact'. As **Figure 4** shows, capacity, governance and integrity ultimately contribute to performance at all levels, and capacity, governance and integrity at each level will collectively enable the overall performance and impact of the national sport, physical activity and physical education sector.

The indicators included within the measurement framework that relate to improvements in capacity, governance and integrity outcomes can therefore be seen as 'lead' indicators. They act as predictors of future performance and impact of a sport sector gearing towards achieving development goals, whose results are measured through a suite of proposed 'lag' impact indicators that help chart the development results of national sports policy implementation.

Figure 4: Relationship between capacity, governance and integrity development and impact
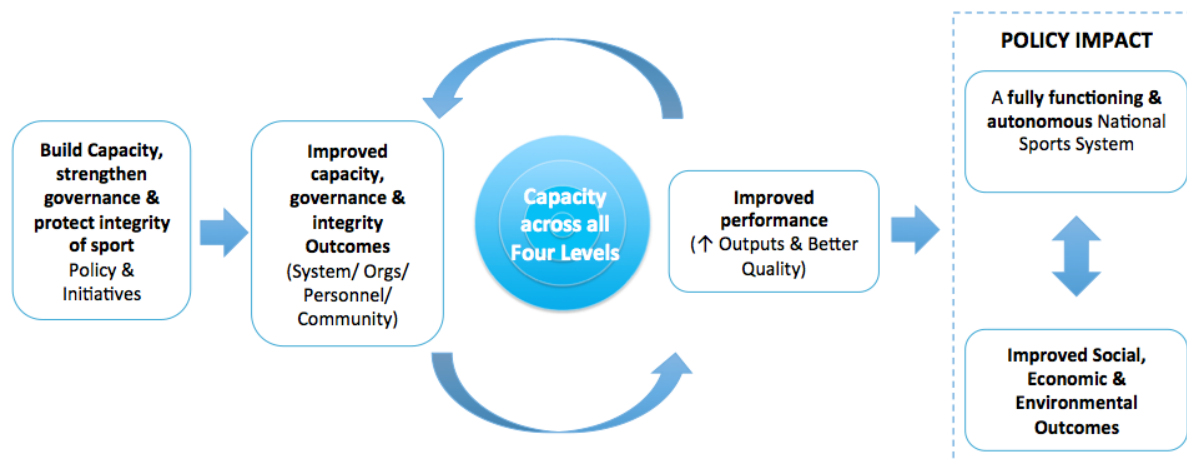
Level 1: Systems level

The system is seen as the collection of institutions or organisations, plus the personnel in those organisations, working together to deliver sport and achieve development outcomes. The system performs certain functions independent of those performed by the organisations, and the personnel within them, and therefore possesses its own capacity that can be assessed over time and targeted for intervention. Performance at this level is defined in terms of effective:

- **Cross-sector policy-making** to maximise sport's potential contribution to sustainable development and peace and sector-wide participatory **strategic planning** to ensure alignment with national sustainable development priorities, **implementation coordination**, **fundraising** and **budget allocation** *(MINEPS Policy Areas I and II)*;
- **Strong governance and leadership,** to prevent corruption and the manipulation of sport competitions, to ensure implementation of and compliance with anti-doping policies and to protect and promote human rights in and through sport *(MINEPS Policy Area III)*;
- **Gender equality and empowerment,** and inclusion of people of all ability levels, in sport and decision-making processes *(MINEPS Policy Area I)*;
- Enforcement of **safeguarding** measures and the protection of those involved in the system from non-accidental harm *(MINEPS Policy Area III)*;
- **Quality assurance** to foster quality physical education and active schools *(MINEPS Policy Area I)*;
- **Building multi-stakeholder partnerships/collaboration** *(MINEPS Policy Area I)*;
- Timely **analysis and dissemination of national M&E data** for strategy and learning and to promote evidence-based decision-making *(MINEPS Policy Area I)*.

Level 2: Community level

This level represents the 'demand side' of the equation for capacity-building, as well as the role individuals and communities play in shaping sport systems and improving social, economic and environmental development outcomes. In addition to at the system, organisation and personnel levels, capacity is required within individuals and communities to **ensure demand** for appropriate sport services to **promote their active participation** in sport and physical activity or in influencing

service delivery, and to encourage the **practice of certain behaviours conducive to improving social outcomes or overcoming unhelpful social norms.** For example, community members' capacity to demand improved or new sport services or to participate in new public sports initiatives is vital to sport sector performance and achieving social, economic and environmental outcomes at the population level.

Level 3: Organisation level

Performance at the organisation level can be described in terms of the ability of organisations and all stakeholders to deliver sport services that create development outcomes to an acceptable standard (e.g. quality of coaching provision; coverage of target population; inclusive of all people; and with adequate child protection standards and safeguarding). This incorporates good governance of sports organisations to promote the integrity of sport and to protect and promote human rights through sport and the transparency of organisations' operations and reporting mechanisms. We relate here to organisations whose main function might be sport service delivery in the public, non-profit or private sector, and those considered civil society organisations (non-governmental service agencies).

Level 4: Personnel level

The term 'personnel' refers to all those who coach, manage, administer, advocate or otherwise work within the sport sector. In contrast with the systems and organisation levels, comprehensive interventions to build and maintain capacity are more common at the personnel level. Ideally, there is a clear plan for **producing and maintaining a cadre of qualified sports personnel** (personnel with capacity) and providing them with **an adequately supportive environment** in which to perform effectively.

Model Sport Policy Result Areas

These concepts essentially provide the rationale for the three **MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework** areas that should be coherently addressed through a 'model' national sport policy:

- **Building capacity and governance and protecting the integrity of sport:** Strengthening governance, ensuring inclusivity, safeguarding vulnerable people and enhancing the skills and capabilities of the system to better support the SDGs goals through sport.

- **Inclusive access to sport for all:** Developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all (i.e. people from all backgrounds, ages and abilities) to sport, physical education and physical activity.

- **Maximising the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace:** A focus of sport policy on the implementation of sport-based approaches that are intentionally designed to achieve sector-specific social, economic and environmental impacts.

These three policy areas are further subdivided in Figure 5 into: six Impact Areas areas known to deliver effective 'sector-specific' outcomes to help maximise the contribution of **sport for sustainable development and peace**, and four intervention levels for **building capacity, governance and protecting the integrity** of sport.

The six Impact Areas align with the policy sub-areas outlined in the MINEPS Framework, and especially Policy Area II: Maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace.

Figure 5: Model Sport Policy Results Areas- Combines 'Enabling' Policy and Capacity Intervention's at the core, to support Programmatic Impact and maximise Sustainable Social, Economic and Environmental Development

1.2 Sport for Quality Education & Lifelong Learning for All

1.3 Sport for Peaceful, Inclusive & Equitable Societies

1.1 Sport for Health & Wellbeing of All

1.6 Sport for Sustainable Communities, Consumption & Environment-friendly Practices

1.4 Sport for Gender Equality & Empowerment of all Women & Girls

1.5 Sport for Economic Growth & Productive Employment

Inclusive Access to Sport for All

Systems Level

Organisation Level

Community Level

Personnel Level

Model Sports Policy Results Areas

LEGEND:

Sport for Sustainable Development & Peace
Impact Areas

Inclusive Access to Sport for All
Core Policy

Building Capacity, Strengthening Governance & Protecting the Integrity of Sport
Intervention Levels

Sports intervention logic

It is widely acknowledged that there are significant challenges in demonstrating how participation in physical activity, physical education and sport contributes to broader development goals (UNESCO, 2017). It is difficult to isolate the impact of sport within any possible form of development. In addition, the mainstream sport sector is often characterised by naïve and idealistic notions of the power of sport (Giulianotti, 2004; Coakley, 2014), negating the constraining influence of deeper structural issues.

The identified need for standardised measurement indicators of sport policies is echoed within the Kazan Action Plan, United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace 2018-2020 and Commonwealth Secretariat publications (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017; UNESCO, 2017; UNGA, 2018). Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan outlines the need to develop 'common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritised SDGs and targets' (UNESCO, 2017: 16). Thematic area 3 of the United Nations Action Plan emphasises the establishment of indicator protocols to strengthen national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to ensure access to high quality, accessible and appropriately disaggregated sport-related data.

The Commonwealth Secretariat (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017) suggests drawing on and triangulating multiple sources to make reasoned judgements when measuring the contribution of sport policies. It adds theory of change and social return on investment as models that policy-makers of member countries and other stakeholders can use. Both parties strongly iterate that the overall sport sector,

rather than only SDP 'identifying' initiatives, must be considered in terms of its contribution to development and the SDGs.

A theory of change is an 'ongoing process of reflection to explore change and how it happens and what that means for the part organisations plays in a particular context, sector and/or group of people' (Comic Relief, 2011: 2). A theory of change helps create a common understanding among stakeholders of how change happens (both positive and negative consequences of sports-based approaches), supports the formation of good programmatic strategy that is intentional in achieving development goals and provides the basis for an M&E framework.

The indicators selected for inclusion within the SPMF and indicator bank, are based on an analysis of existing theories of change and the evidence base for each Model Sport Policy Result Area (see Figure 5). The further elaboration of a dedicated and detailed 'common theory of change' associated with each of the Model Sport Policy Result Areas, and the testing of the main assumptions behind these theories, will form an important aspect of further developing and disseminating international learning about what policies work most cost-effectively in different contexts, to contribute to the SDGs. A common theory of change (i.e. one that is more reflective of a common understanding of the change process from a range of stakeholders working in different contexts) is also an important starting point and foundation for the introduction of a common results-based management (RBM) approach for governments (see Section 3) and would underpin a robust M&E framework for a country's national sports policy. As per the examples below (Figures 6 and 7), a strong theory of change is central to defining a specific programme's results chain, which is necessary to guide results-based programme monitoring efforts.

Figure 6: Example results chain – social cohesion and crime reduction policy rationale for increasing participation in sport[2]
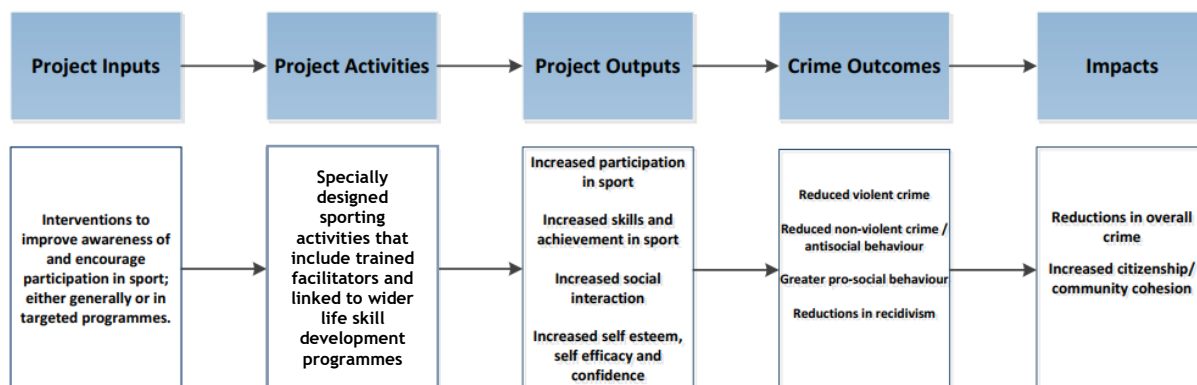
Figure 7: Example results chain – education policy rationale for increasing participation in sport

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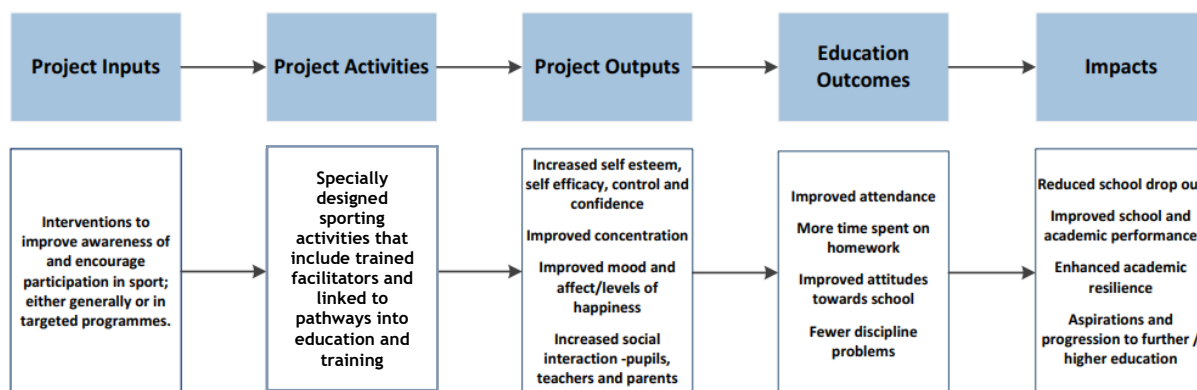
[2] Modified from Taylor et al. (2014)

Regular Sports Participation: A headline indicator

As can be seen from the intervention logic above, a key driver of outcomes and impact is *Regular Sports Participation* which acts the dominant lead indicator ('headline') of future change. It is therefore recognised that the consistent definition, and application of the definition globally, will be crucial if a global assessment of sports contribution to the SDGs is to be accurately made.

There are three important components to the definition of *Regular Sports Participation*. The first concerns what we mean (and don't mean) by 'sport', which has been covered in more detail on page 19. For measurement purposes we are referring to participation in *Sport, fitness (exercise) and active recreation* activities.

The second aspect refers to the 'regularity' or frequency of participation. Our proposed definition is drawn from the Eurobarometer definition (March 2018):

> *"Regularly" means a person exercises at least 5 times a week; "with some regularity" means 1 to 4 times a week; and "seldom" means 3 times a month or less often.*

The third element relates to the level of engagement when participating. Our proposed definition here is based upon Sport England's use of '1x30mins' within the Active People's survey. This refers to participating *for at least 30 minutes duration*, for it to count as participation.

Model indicator sources and reference points

There have been a number of useful reference points in formulating the SPMF and the proposed set of model indicators, including the following publications:

- The WHO *Global Action Plan On Physical Activity 2018-2030* sets out an agreed global priorities and a framework of policy actions to increase physical activity at all levels. It provides guidance on a whole-of-society response to supporting and valuing all people, or all abilities being regularly active across the life course. A draft monitoring and evaluation framework and recommended set of process and impact indicators have been developed and helped inform the SPMF and model indicators.

- UNESCO's *World-Wide Survey of School Physical Education* (2013) is a world-wide survey on the status of physical education in UNESCO member countries. The purpose of the survey is to inform the development of indicators on Quality Physical Education (QPE), Quality Physical Education Teacher Education/Training (QPETE/T) and a Physical Education Basic Needs Model.

- *Concepts and Statistical Data: Physical Activity, Physical Education and Sports in Latin America and the Caribbean* (Coldeportes, 2015) reviews the use of indicators regarding physical activity, physical education and sport in most countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

- The University of the South Pacific, the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) and the governments of Fiji and Samoa has published a preliminary report *Economic and Social Contribution of Sport in the Pacific: The Case of Fiji and Samoa* (2018) to assess the contribution of sport to national development in response to calls from Pacific sports ministers and finance ministers for a regional policy and measurement framework to inform policy-making in and through sport in Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

- The *Eurobarometer on Sport and Physical Activity* presents the findings of a wide ranging public opinion survey on sport and physical activity across European Union Member States. The most recent survey was conducted in 2017, it followed three previous Eurobarometer surveys on sport and physical activity in 2002, 2009 and 2013.

- *Inventory, Literature Review and Recommendations for Canada's Sport for Development Initiatives* (Sue Cragg Consulting, 2018) aims to inform future programming – and evaluation of

programming – in the area of sport for development for interested stakeholders in the context of the Canadian Sport Policy Performance Management Framework, the report reviewed current evaluation and implementation practices being employed, defined a number of indicators being used to evaluate programme activities and outcomes and identified the practices and indicators that would best apply to the Canadian context.

- Chapter 4 of the Commonwealth Secretariat publication *Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development* (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017) considers how to draw on different sources of data to determine the contribution of sport to the SDGs.

- The *Commonwealth Guide to Advancing Development through Sport* (Kay and Dudfield, 2013), through extensive research and the available evidence base, established six key principles on which policies and practices for sport-based approaches to development could be based. The report also elaborates a number of indicators aligned with sport policy, strategy and support mechanisms.

- The Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) is a United Nations city group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. The WG was constituted to address the urgent need for cross-nationally comparable population-based measures of disability. Its mandate is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in the area of health statistics focusing on disability data collection tools suitable for censuses and national surveys. Its products developed include a *Short Set of Six Questions* to help identify persons with a disability and designed primarily for censuses.

- The UN's Sustainable Development Solutions Network mobilises global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They mobilize experts from around the world on the technical challenges of implementing and measuring progress against the SDGs, and are building a global network of universities, research centers, and other knowledge institutions to translate the latest expertise in sustainable development into action.

Section 2: The Sport Policy Measurement Framework and Model Indicator Bank

This first version of a Sport Policy Measurement Framework (SPMF) and Model Indicator Bank is intended to be the start of a process to establish a level of commonality when measuring sport's contribution to national development priorities and the SDGs. The final framework and validated indicators that emerge will ensure a consistent approach to the measurement and benchmarking of sport's contribution, which will help government and other stakeholders share experiences, best practices and new ideas.

At the heart of the Framework (and the accompanying Indicator Bank) is a simple input-output model (see Figure 8), which summarises the overall Framework and proposed model indicators. This will enable policy-makers to consistently assess their national sport policies in terms of the resources being put into sport and the subsequent development results achieved.

A two-tiered approach

As outlined earlier in this paper, the complexities involved in measuring the contribution of sport to sustainable development are considerable. In the first instance, there is a need to improve capacity to collect and analyse sport-related data at scale, agree common data quality standards, along with clear protocols for data cleaning. This need is not confined to sport stakeholders; it is relevant to national statistics offices, stakeholders in other relevant policy areas and research institutions. Second is a requirement to link scaled sport-related data to prioritised SDGs and targets.

In response to these challenges, a two-tiered approach has guided the selection of a set of indicators within the Framework, as recommended in the Kazan Action Plan, following the rationale below:

- **Category 1: Common- a small suite of global indicators to be collected consistently across all countries.** Category 1 indicators are conceptually clear, have an existing or proposed international data measurement source identified i.e. an internationally established measurement methodology and standard that is already or could be put in place, with the aim (over time) for the indicator data to be available across at least 50 per cent of countries in each region where the indicator is relevant.

- **Category 2: Context/ SDG specific- a wider set of indicators that could be collected at the regional, national or sub-national level to guide the measurement efforts of a broad range of stakeholders, based on context and aligned to regional or national development priorities and the SDGs.** Category 2 Indicators are conceptually clear, have at least one example available of an existing data measurement method in use, with established methodology and standards. The aim is to encourage the consistent adoption of these context specific Category 2 indicators across the other levels of data collection (regional, national and sub-national) by a broad range of related stakeholders.

A third category of additional indicators has also been created that could be included in future within Category 1 or 2 and collected at the regional, national or sub-national level. However, these indicators may not currently be conceptually clear or fully defined, and/or an example of an existing data measurement method, with established methodology and standards, is currently unavailable. In effect, Category 3 indicators represents a 'parking lot' for other potential indicators that could provide additional valuable information if collected in future, but would require further development, research and testing to be applied easily.

It is recognised that capacity and context differ greatly across countries and that public authorities, sport organisations and related stakeholders may need to severely limit and prioritise indicators for

collection. It is recommended that Category 1 indicators be prioritised first and that parties select Category 2 indicators that are most relevant to their particular context.

Further indicator validation and potential of a global sport policy surveillance tool

During the course of researching and developing the Model Indicator Bank, it became clear to the researchers that for many of the proposed indicators there is not an existing reliable data source (**Note:** research carried out to identify sources was not exhaustive and further research is required). Therefore, whilst recognising the financial and logistical burden of developing a global surveillance tool for sport that could capture additional global sports policy data, if a complete picture of the sports policy environment is to be achieved, such a surveillance tool is likely to be required.

However, as a forerunner to the development of any such tool, a further and wider validation and research into the proposed model indicators should be carried out, to further assess the overall number of indicators at both Category 1 and 2 level, consider the potential role of proxy indicators where data is available, and tap into the knowledge of the wider stakeholder audience, to identify other potential secondary data sources.

Figure 8: Sport Policy Measurement Framework: Populated with Category 1 and a sample of Category 2 Indicators

INPUTS: What resources are put into Sport, PA & PE?	ACTIVITIES: What's getting done? Who's involved?	OUTPUTS: What happened? What was delivered?	OUTCOMES: Is the Sports, PA & PE Sector more able to contribute to the SDGs? Are more people engaged?	IMPACT: Are people, communities, economy or environment better off?
Budget Allocation indicators ($/%): • % Public expenditure on sport [C1.p] • % of total education budget allocated to sport and PE [C2.4k] • # of non-sport ministries/departments/statutory bodies allocating resources to sport and physical activity [C2.17h] **Workforce indicators:** • % Workforce within the sport, fitness & rec activities (leisure) sectors [C1.o] **Infrastructure indicators:** • % of sport budget allocated to sports infrastructure development [C2.11a] • % infrastructure budget for sport allocated to operating expenditure and maintenance (out of the total infrastructure budget allocated to sport) [C2.11g] **In-Kind indicators:** • % of population that engage in volunteering to support sporting activities [C2.8g] **Additional Input indicators:** • See other Category 2 SDG specific/ sector specific INPUT indicators	**What sport policies and programmes for Sustainable Development & Peace are in place?:** • % Public high schools report offering adolescents opportunities for non-competitive PA and recreation clubs [C2.4h] • % higher and further education student population undertaking formal training related to sport, physical activity and physical education [C1.m] • % of national sport bodies with specific policies/ mechanisms/ programmes that provide for equality and inclusion within sport [C2.10c] **Who's involved in the policy formation and implementation?:** • Operational national intersectoral committee/coordinating mechanism to oversee national strategy/plan for sport and physical activity [C2.17e] • % formally registered NGOs providing services related to sport, PE and physical activity (including SDP actors) [C2.17g] **Additional Activity indicators:** • See other Category 2 SDG specific/ sector specific ACTIVITY indicators	**Capacity Dev, Governance and Integrity output indicators:** • National development plans reference the value and contribution of sport, PE and physical activity [C1.j] • Gender equity enshrined in legal & policy frameworks for sport, PE & PA [C1.k] • Existence of a national policy/ strategy/ plan for inclusion of people with disabilities in sport [C1.l] • % National sport bodies with a formal policy that outlines objectives & actions aimed at promoting environmental sustainability [C1.n] • A recent (<5 years) national community wide public education and awareness campaign for sport, fitness or active recreation has been implemented [C2.3e] **Service Delivery, Quality & Safety indicators:** • % Higher and further education student population undertaking formal training related to sport, physical activity and physical education [C1.m] • % of national sport bodies producing annual sustainability reports [C2.12c] • % National sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved [C2.16b] **Additional Output indicators:** • See other Category 2 SDG specific/ sector specific OUPUT indicators	**Reach indicators:** • % Population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation [C1.e] • % adolescent students in public high schools reporting two or more days per week of PE curriculum [C1.f] • % females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation [C1.g] • % Persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness & rec [C1.h] **System level outcome indicators:** • % of SDG targets to which national sports policies align [C1.d] • % major sport events that meet ISO standard 20121 for sustainable event management [C2.13a] • Number of indicators related to sport, PE and physical activity in national statistics plan/framework [C17.c] **Org level outcome indicators:** • % National sport bodies that have adopted policies on protecting the integrity of sport [C1.i] • % of national sport bodies with a nominated child protection officer and sport integrity officer [C2.16f] **Additional Outcome indicators:** • See other Category 2 SDG specific/ sector specific OUTCOME indicators	**NATIONAL LEVEL IMPACT:** **Health impact indicator:** • % Population insufficiently physically active [C1.a] **Economic impact indicator:** • % Contribution of sport, fitness & rec activities to GDP [C1.b] **Community impact indicator:** • % of participants in sport, fitness & rec activities reporting sport has positive impacts on themselves/their family/ community (Impact Area 1.3) [C1.c] **Additional Impact indicators:** • See other Category 2 SDG specific/ sector specific IMPACT indicators **PROGRAMME LEVEL IMPACT:** **Aggregate programme outcome indicators across Impact Areas 1.1- 1.6*:** • #/% of positive outcomes by Type of Change across Social Impact Areas 1.1-4 [C2.3h/C2.4l/C2.5g/C2.16m] • #/% of positive outcomes by Depth of Change across Social Impact Areas 1.1-4 [C2.3i/C2.4m/C2.5h/C2.16n] • #/% of positive outcomes for the Economy (Impact Area 1.5) [C2.8h] • #/% of positive behavioral outcomes for the Economy (Impact Area 1.5) [C2.8i] • #/% of positive outcomes for the Environment (Impact Area 1.6) [C2.13e] • #/% of positive behavioral outcomes for the Environment (Impact Area 1.6) [C2.13f]

KEY: *[C1.]* Category 1 (Globally Recommended Indicator) Reference Codes *[C2.]* Category 2 (Sample of context/ SDG specific Indicators) Reference Codes

*Aggregate Programme Level Impact indicators are crosscutting the 10 sport related SDGs. They complement the C1 and C2 indicators, along with other qualitative data that should be collected at the national/ local/ institutional levels. See page 26 for Programmatic Impact Areas infographic

The complete set of Category 1 and 2 Model Indicators is a working product, providing a set of proposed measures with a view towards potential future alignment and aggregation at a national, regional and global level. The indicator lists can be considered necessary for measuring and evaluating sports contribution to the SDGs, but not wholly sufficient, as other specific (and in particular more qualitative measures) will be required, in different contexts, to compliment these lists. The listed indicators aim to negotiate quantity and quality, the tension between measuring outcomes at scale verses impact/rigour and the complexities of measuring sport's contributions and capacity constraints.

It is recognised that the indicators are predominantly quantitative, which, in different contexts, would benefit from more qualitative data collection to better understand how, and why, outcomes and impact was or was not achieved as well as why results have changed over time. There is a need to ensure any measurement frameworks that use this set of indicators take note of this limitation and seek to complement this list with qualitative indicators, including case studies and narratives, as well as more specific research and evaluation.

The varying degrees of research and evaluation conducted by a wide range of stakeholders on the intersection of sport and development should complement this set of indicators. The triangulation of data collected through the model indicators, with other datasets and more granular research and evaluation will be vital in: a) enhancing the robustness of data and any insights gained; and b) helping to ensure a greater range of actors can contribute. In this regard, it is noted that the set of model indicators may seem positioned for a national and international government and sport stakeholders, but that the inputs of a broad range of stakeholders, both within the sport and sport for development field (e.g. Sport for Development Networks, NGOs) and beyond the sector (e.g. Health, Education) are vital.

A full list of Category 1 indicators follows below, with more details on both Category 1 and 2 indicators in Appendix A and B respectively. A more detailed Indicator Bank has also been developed as a separate resource, which allows users to filter the Category 1 and Category 2 indicators by various criteria, such as related SDG/ SDG target/ MINEPS policy area/ type of indicator. The bank includes individual indicator protocol sheets (see below for *How To Read A Protocol Sheet*) to provide detailed information on the practical use and application of each individual indicator.

Category 1 indicators

Code	Category 1 Indicator	Type
1.a	% population insufficiently physically active *	Impact
1.b	% contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP *	Impact
1.c	% participants in sport, fitness and active recreation reporting that sport has positive impacts on themselves, their family and/or community	Impact
1.d	% of SDG targets which national sport policies align to	Outcome
1.e	% population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome
1.f	% adolescent students in public high schools reporting two or more days per week of PE curriculum	Outcome
1.g	% females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome
1.h	% persons with disabilities who actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation	Outcome

1.i	% national sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect the integrity of sport in the following ways: • Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved; • Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups; • Foster good governance of sports organizations; • Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions; • Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures.	Outcome
1.j	National development plans reference the value and contribution of sport, PE and physical activity	Output
1.k	Gender equality enshrined in legal and policy frameworks for sport, PE & physical activity	Output
1.l	Existence of a national policy/strategy/plan for inclusion of people with disabilities within sport	Output
1.m	% higher and further education student population undertaking formal training related to sport, physical activity and physical education	Output *(Activity)*
1.n	% national sport bodies that have a formal policy that outlines objectives and actions aimed at promoting environmental sustainability	Output
1.o	% workforce within the sports, fitness and active recreational sectors	Input
1.p	% public expenditure on sports	Input

Using the Sport Policy Measurement Framework

The following measurement principles should also be applied when using the Framework:

- Measurement of social, economic and environmental change requires 'reasoned judgement', and there are times when the resources required to collect 100 per cent of the data outweighs the value of the data sought in terms of helping the national sport sector evolve and perform more effectively. For example, in some circumstances, using accepted methodologies for estimation is a reasonable approach.

- There is a need to prioritise data collection and not attempt to measure everything. Judgement needs to be made about what is most important to measure, in order to focus efforts.

- Err on the side of under-reporting than over-reporting. There have been occasions in which organisations and institutions have at times tended to over-claim the contributions made by sport to development goals, sometimes presenting sport as a universal panacea without sufficient regard for the numerous other factors required to maximise sport's contribution to development.

How to read a Model Indicator Protocol Sheet

All indicators included in the Model Indicator Bank are outlined in more detail within a Model Indicator Protocol Sheet, to allow the reader to easily understand the indicator and its requirements. Below we outline how to read such a Protocol Sheet. The Protocol Sheet includes a suggestion of a range of possible 'responsible entities' for data collection, which may differ across contexts. However, it must be noted that data collection will not depend exclusively on the sport sector and will require significant input from other sectors and central agencies (e.g. statistics and planning), as the contribution of sport will extend to other sectors and a range of SDGs.

Figure 9: Protocol Sheet Content

Indicator code:	Code assigned to the indicator	
Indicator name:	*Full name of indicator*	
What it measures:	*Explain what the indicator measures*	
Rationale:	*Explain why you are adopting this indicator in specific relation to national development priorities and/or SDGs*	
Indicator Category:	*Is it Category 1: ('must have') or Category 2: Sector/SDG specific ('nice to have') indicator*	
Indicator type:	*Input* *Activity* *Output* *Outcome* *Impact*	
Current availability of data:	*Extent to which data on this indicator is already or could be made available*	
Components of indicator:	**Numerator:**	*Long name of numerator*
	Denominator:	*Long name of denominator*
	Calculation:	*How to calculate indicator*
	Disaggregates:	*Describes and defines the disaggregates relevant to the indicator in greater detail*
Method of measurement/ Source:	*Outline of potential approaches or tools (including examples where available) to measure the indicator. Potential for using secondary data sources versus primary.*	
Related question / Metric information	*For a known standardised source this section details the specific questions/ information item requested*	
Institutions responsible for data collection	*Description of institution type(s) best suited to data collection*	
Measurement frequency:	*How frequently the data should be gathered*	
SDG links	*Associated goal(s), target(s) and indicators*	
Further information:	*Any additional links to further information on the indicator*	

Proposed approach to disaggregation

It is well established that, to measure progress in the areas covered by the SPMF, collecting appropriately disaggregated data is important. The Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (UNGA, 2017) has advised:

SDG indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.

Disaggregated data collection must therefore be a fundamental tenet in working to strengthen measurement and evaluation of the contribution of sport-related policy to the SDGs. Supporting this recommendation, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)'s Resolution A/71/L.38 (2016) on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace invites all relevant actors to:

Promote and facilitate monitoring and evaluation tools, including indicators, data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

The Model Indicator Bank contains recommendations for the disaggregation of individual indicators within Protocol Sheets developed for each indicator, which align wherever possible with these recommendations.

In relation to disability, we also reference the Washington Group's work (a United Nations Statistics Commission city group formed of representatives of national statistics offices working on developing methods to better improve statistics on persons with disabilities globally). The WG has developed a set of questions for use on national censuses for gathering information about limitations in basic activity functioning among national populations. The questions are designed to provide comparable data cross-nationally for populations living in a great variety of cultures with varying economic resources.

Approach to programme level impact data aggregation

The SPMF incorporates a section on aggregate programme level impact, which is based upon the application of **aggregate impact (outcome) indicators** (an approach first developed by London Benchmarking Group, a global consortium of private sector community investors) that sports programme stakeholders could use to make assessments of a broad range of programme level impacts. These particular indicators are deliberately broad to permit lead stakeholders to sum specific individual programme outcome indicator data to them. We propose that the programme outcomes being aggregated are clustered under each of the six programmatic Impact areas described on page 22, Figure 5: The Model Sports Policy Results Areas:

- 1.1 Sport for Health and wellbeing for all
- 1.2 Sport for Education and Lifelong learning for all
- 1.3 Sport for Peaceful inclusive and equitable societies
- 1.4 Sport for gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls
- 1.5 Sport for economic growth and productive employment
- 1.6 Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental-friendly practices

Depth and type of outcomes for people and communities (social development)

This approach enables countries to assess the change programmes have effected on individual beneficiaries and communities in two different ways: through the depth of impact and the type of impact, which are explained in more detail below.

Depth of impact

The depth of impact measure enables countries to assess the degree to which beneficiaries are better off as a result of an activity. It uses a simple three-point scale identifying three distinct levels of change that a beneficiary might experience, comprising *connect, improve and transform*, as explained here:

- **Connect** – the number of people reached by an activity who can report some limited change as a result of an activity (e.g. raised awareness of opportunities to improve literacy skills)
- **Improve** – the number of people who can report some substantive improvement in their lives as a result of the activity (e.g. actually able to read better)
- **Transform** – the number of people who can report an enduring change in their circumstances, or for whom a change can be observed, as a result of the improvements made (e.g. got a job as a result of improved literacy)

Figure 10: Depth of impact example (need to prevent double counting across the columns):

Programme Area	Output	Connect	Improve	Transform
Sport for Health: A project to engage disadvantaged youth in sport	# of young people engaged by the project	# of people who better understand the importance of physical activity	# of people regularly participating in sport and physical activity	# of people who achieve and sustain a normal BMI
	500	**300**	**75**	**50**
Sport for Employment: A project to support older people getting into employment through sport	# of old people engaged in the project	# of people whose attitude has improved toward getting a job	# of old people with improved job-seeking skills	# of people moving into employment
	250	**150**	**35**	**10**

Type of impact

The type of impact measure enables a country to map the area(s) in which an activity has benefited the people it has reached and so to build and communicate a picture of how people are better off as a result of the national sport policy. The Framework identifies three broad types of impact:

- **Behaviour or attitude change:** Has the activity helped people make behavioural changes that can improve the person's life or life chances OR has it challenged negative attitudes or preconceptions, enabling them to make wider, different or more informed choices?
- **Skills or personal effectiveness**: Has the activity helped people develop new, or improve existing, skills to enable them to develop academically, in the work place and socially?
- **Quality of life or well-being:** Has the activity helped people be healthier, happier or more comfortable (e.g. through improved emotional, social or physical well-being, or enhanced employment opportunities)?

Figure 11: Type of impact example (approach allows for double counting across the columns)

Outcome type	Behaviour or attitude	Skills, knowledge or personal effectiveness	Circumstance, quality of life or well being
Programme 1	-	200 experience better knowledge about HIV	75 participants improve their fitness level
Programme 2	25 young people improve attitude toward work	750 students develop skills through workshops	-
Programme 3	500 participants do more physical activity	340 participants improve their CV writing skills	25 beneficiaries enter into full-time employment
Totals:	**525 experience a positive change in behaviour or attitude**	**1,290 improve their skills, knowledge or personal effectiveness**	**100 improve their circumstances or quality of life**

Aggregate environment and economy outcome indicators

The Framework also identifies the environment and economy as distinct areas of impact, given that support for environmental/economic programmes can have direct environmental/economic benefits rather than directly benefiting people or communities. However, it also recognises the human element within environmental/economic activities, as many centre on making environmental/economic improvements by promoting changes in human behaviour, such as reducing use of single-use plastics or improving employability skills to gain employment.

The Framework measures the extent of improvement to the environment/economy through direct programme or policy intervention and the impact and extent of positive changes in people's behaviour around environmental/economic issues in the following areas:

- **Impact on the environment/ economy:** Does the activity have direct ecological benefits or direct economic benefits?
- **Impact on environmental/economic behaviour:** Has the activity enabled people to make positive changes in their behaviour toward the environment or in improving their economic situation?

Again, we recommend a simple assessment based on a simple scale of perceived impact to assess the difference made in each area:

- **No difference**
- **A little difference** – i.e. a negligible short-term change in this area
- **Some difference** – i.e. some demonstrable long-term change in this area
- **A lot of difference** – i.e. significant sustained change in this area

Section 3: Practical implementation of the Sport Policy Measurement Framework

This section provides a high-level overview of the steps to be undertaken, in one form or another, by national agencies/government departments responsible for the development, implementation and management of a new national sport policy, designed to contribute toward national development priorities and the SDGs.

In reality, this process is likely to be different within each national context, as starting points will inevitably vary and current levels of experience in developing and implementing a 'development-focused' sports policy will differ greatly from state to state. This section's purpose is therefore to simply orient the reader to where the SPMF and Model Indicator Bank fit into the wider policy development, implementation and management process, rather than providing precise guidance.

The high-level steps are preceded by a reference to RBM practices. The Millennium Development Goals became one of the initial drivers of RBM practices, as it was recognised that these goals, and their successors, the SDGs, would be significantly weakened without the means to measure whether progress was being achieved, and how (UN-Habitat, 2015).

RBM has been the focus of major international conferences and roundtables on aid effectiveness and managing for development results over the past two decades. As a result of these high-level fora, in the past years government agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organisations have come to take RBM seriously, and the concept represents a credible and internationally recognised approach to tracking progress and driving the achievement of development outcomes.

Results-based management

The United Nations Development Group defines RBM as:

> […] a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher-level goals or impact). The actors in turn use the information and evidence on actual results to inform decision-making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programmes and activities as well as for accountability and reporting (UN-Habitat, 2015).

What is a result or a development result?

> A result arises as a consequence (intended or unintended, positive or negative) of a development intervention or humanitarian assistance, deriving from the utilization of products and/or services provided to targeted institutions and communities.

Some of the key elements of RBM are:

- Focusing on results at all phases of the development process;
- Aligning programming, policy and M&E with results;
- Keeping measurement and reporting simple;
- Managing for, not by, results; and
- Using results information for learning and decision-making.

Other commonly used terms within this document for results are 'outcomes' and 'impact'.

There are four pillars to a RBM approach, as Figure 8 shows. This is underpinned by a good understanding of the local context and stakeholders.

Figure 12: RBM pillars
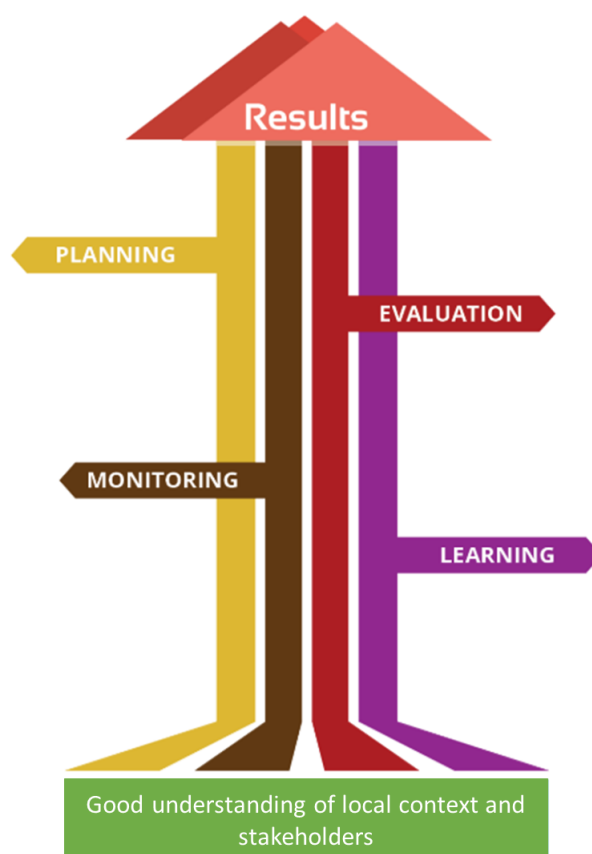
Pillar 1: Planning

In an RBM system, planning is the process of identifying the goals or objectives to be achieved; formulating the strategies to achieve them; organising or creating the means required; and establishing performance measurement frameworks, as well as determining resources. Planning lays the basis for implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation, and directs all steps in their proper sequence.

Pillar 2: Monitoring

In an RBM system, monitoring is a continuous or periodic process that provides performance information on the degree of progress made toward achievement of desired change or results at a particular time. It involves systematic collection of data on selected indicators to measure performance against targets. Data on indicators provides management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with pointers to the extent of progress in implementation and achievement of outcomes/objectives and use of allocated funds.

Pillar 3: Evaluation

In an RBM system, evaluation is the systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, programme or policy, including its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development efficiency, effectiveness,

impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learnt into the decision-making processes of both implementers and donors.

More importantly, evaluations should be able to indicate whether desired results, especially outcomes and impacts, were achieved, and if not why not. They should provide information that monitoring cannot adequately provide. Evaluation focuses on the achievement of desired results.

Pillar 4: Learning

In an RBM system, learning is a critical and continuous process that occurs throughout the cycle of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, all of which contribute to knowledge creation. Learning informs management and the organisation at every stage about what is working well and what needs to be adjusted. It strongly influences strategy development, programme/project/policy design and implementation. An effective monitoring system is critical to facilitating learning and accountability, which are essential elements of RBM.

High-level steps to develop, implement, measure and manage a specific sport policy measurement framework

Step 1: Build a common understanding of sport's potential role in development

Ensure common understanding among cross-sector stakeholders, of the wider role of sport within a national development policy context, to address certain sector-specific SDGs. There are a number of potential approaches to communicating and advocating for the role of sport in development. However, at the heart of the approach should be strong 'evidence-based arguments' for investments in physical education, physical activity and sport.

Step 2: Research and map 'potential' sport policy areas against relevant development priorities, mechanisms and structures, including for SDG implementation

This step is important to ensure sport-related policy is fully embedded into existing processes, and not separate. It will require close coordination and early engagement with national statistics offices and central planning units, across sectors and with other identified lead stakeholders, followed by ongoing close cooperation and coordination.

Step 3: Formulate a sport policy that addresses relevant development priorities and the SDGs

A number of useful resources can be referenced to support the policy formation process:

- Commonwealth Secretariat (2015) *Sport for Development and Peace and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*

- Commonwealth Secretariat (2017) *Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals*

- Commonwealth Secretariat (2018) *Strengthening Sport-Related Policy Coherence: Commonwealth Toolkit and Self-Evaluation Checklist*

This list is not exhaustive, and further consultation is required of both non-Commonwealth and non-sport stakeholders, to further expand and diversify the resources available in this area.

Step 4: Channel policy objectives into a strategic implementation framework and plan

Channel the policy into a strategic implementation framework of action agreed with a broad range of cross-sector stakeholders, including community representatives, that builds into the SPMF's explicit commitments to build monitoring, evaluation and learning capacities to support the implementation of an RBM approach across all levels of the 'sport ecosystem'.

Step 5: Develop an aligned sport policy M&E framework

Develop a M&E framework aligned with and overarched by the SDG M&E mechanism and framework, which draws upon the **SPMF and Model Indicator Bank (i.e. this toolkit)** where appropriate to reduce time and cost, and strengthen alignment with common indicators and usage of standardised data collection tools and data sources, to enhance the potential for learning and benchmarking international efforts.

In particular, it is recommended that Category 1 indicators are utilised while making context-specific decisions on which Category 2 indicators to include based on identified priorities to which sport may contribute. Potential candidate indicators should be cross-mapped both vertically (against national and international frameworks) and horizontally (to cross-sector frameworks of relevance). Where appropriate, indicators should be embedded within non-sport government departments and national statistics agencies, drawing on existing datasets where available.

Step 6: Collect and coordinate data collection, analysis and reporting

This step will involve several work streams:

- Developing mechanisms, structures and adequate capacity across ministries and wider national, regional and local stakeholders to effectively monitor and evaluate their work and align their M&E efforts to the national framework – for example formation of a high-level multi-stakeholder and cross-sector steering group and associated technical taskforces;
- Coordination and allocation of responsibilities for the central collection, interpretation and analysis of sport-related data, recognising the role different actors within civil society, sport and the private sector can play;
- Ensure process and procedure exist for the validation of data and to ensure the standards of evidence produced are being improved on, year on year.

Step 7: Formulate a learning and knowledge dissemination approach

Clear formulation and design are necessary of both formative and summative policy and programmatic evaluations, to be carried out at different levels across the national sport system (national/regional/local/organisational levels) to strengthen the cross-sector evidence base and feed into national/international fora (including MINEPS, Commonwealth and other platforms), geared towards structuring and disseminating the evidence base and emergent good practices via communities of practice. This approach will both support the further refinement and evolution of the model indicator toolkit to be responsive to the different national contexts and support evidence-based decision-making around scaling up existing sport-based policy interventions and kick-starting new policy lines. It will also enable an informed assessment of the viability, scope and timeframes to develop any common indicators on sport and the SDGs and build comparable datasets across countries and regions.

Conclusion

Improving capacity to measure and evaluate the contribution of sport, physical activity and physical education policy to the SDGs will be key in ensuring the potential impact of these sectors is fully realised and investment is scaled. Improved and more consistent data will support M&E efforts and will provide governments, sporting organisations and the private sector with better information on how, where and why to invest to maximise the contribution to broader policy objectives.

For this to occur, more countries, sporting bodies and international institutions will need to develop and operationalise results frameworks and data collection that are aligned with identified SDG targets and indicators and national development plans. To support this development, this toolkit provides a set of model indicators and indicative data collection tools as well as associated guidance concerning their practical application by sport policy stakeholders. In doing so, it directly responds to an identified need to strengthen measurement and evaluation of the impact on sustainable development of sport, physical education and physical activity policy and associated investment and delivers on Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan.

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Appendix A: Category 1 - Common Indicators

Code	Category 1 Indicator	Linked SDG Indicator(s)	Source	Availability	Type
	Category 1 indicators are a small suite of global indicators to be collected consistently across countries/stakeholders. *These indicators are conceptually clear, have an existing or proposed international data measurement source.* *Through accurate disaggregation select Category 1 indicators will result in a set of sub-indicators in Category 2.*	*Refers to which SDG indicator the indicator may contribute to*	*Refers to an existing or proposed data source for the indicator (if applicable)*	*Refers to the extent to which data is available*	*Type:* *Input* *Activity* *Output Outcome* *Impact*
1.a	**% population insufficiently physically active *** Refers to percentage of entire population that does not meet WHO recommended levels of physical activity * Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	3.4.1	WHO Global Physical Activity Questionnaire: Items P10-15	Currently available and fit for purpose	Impact
1.b	**% contribution of sport fitness and active recreation to GDP*** Disaggregation: - Sector: Sport / fitness / recreational activities (where possible to separate) - Sport events - Sporting goods and licensed products - Sport clubs (including health and fitness) - Other revenue streams (including but not limited to: infrastructure; betting; food/beverage) * Drawn from 'Winning in the Business of Sports' (AT Kearney)	8.1.1 8.2.1	National accounts	Potentially available, but dataset requires additional analysis	Impact

1.c	**% participants in sport, fitness and active recreation reporting that sport has positive impacts on themselves, their family and/or community** Refers to the percentage of surveyed participants in sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) reporting that their engagement has had positive impacts on their family and/or community Disaggregated by gender, age and education level		Sport for Protection Toolkit (UNHCR/ IOC/ Terre des Hommes)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs modification/development	Impact
1.d	**% of SDG targets which national sport policies align to** Refers to the percentage of SDG targets (in the global SDG indicator framework) which national sport policies are aligned with. It is recognised that sport policies may be part of other policy frameworks and that not all relevant policies will have been updated since the inception of the SDGs, thus this indicator measures alignment to the goal/target area and not explicit reference to the SDGs. It is also noted that the MINEPS Policy framework and Kazan Action Plan both stress the importance of aligning sport policy to the SDGs, and that alignment to the MINEPS Policy framework also indicates alignment to prioritised SDG targets.	17.14.1	Sport and SDGs Policy Alignment Measurement Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs modification	Outcome
1.e	**% population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation** Refers to percentage of population that participate with some regularity in sports, fitness or active recreation. By "Sport" we mean: *Any and all activities considered under the definition of Sport, fitness (exercise) and/ or active recreation.* By 'Participation' we mean: *for at least 30 minutes duration* (Sport England Active Peoples Survey, 2018). By *"with some regularity" means 1 to 4 times a week* (Eurobarometer, 2018) Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	3.4.1	WHO Global Physical Activity Questionnaire: Items P10-15	Currently available and fit for purpose	Outcome

1.f	**% adolescent students in public high schools reporting two or more days per week of PE curriculum*** Refers to the percentage of surveyed students who report that went to 2 or more physical education (PE) classes each week?		Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS): Core Question in Physical Activity Module; or, UNESCO World-Wide Survey of School Physical Education	Currently available and fit for purpose	Outcome
1.g	**% females who participate in sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure)*** Refers to percentage of women who participate with some regularity in sports, fitness or active recreation. *Disaggregation of 1.b*	3.4.1	WHO Global Physical Activity Questionnaire: Items P10-15	Currently available and fit for purpose	Outcome
1.h	**% persons with disabilities who actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation** Refers to percentage of entire population that participates in moderate and/or vigorous intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities. Activities thus need to involve some level of physical effort. Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	10.3.1	WHO Global Physical Activity Questionnaire: Items P10-15	Potentially available, but data collection tool requires modification	Outcome

1.i	**% national sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect the integrity of sport in the following ways *:** Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies that have a formal written policy (or policies) related to protecting the integrity of sport in any or all of the areas listed below: - Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved - Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups - Foster good governance of sports organizations - Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions - Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures *Aligned to MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework*	16.2.1 16.4.1 16.5.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Not currently available/ No source identified	Output (Outcome)
1.j	**National development plans reference the value and contribution of sport, PE and physical activity** Refers to whether current national development plans reference the use of sport, PE and physical activity to contribute to their objectives. This includes whether dedicated resources exist for this purpose, whether goals and targets are specified and whether sectors outside sport (e.g. health, education) invest in the use of sport, PE and physical activity to achieve non-sport outcomes.	17.17.1 17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but consistent data collection tool needs to be developed	Output
1.k	**Gender equality enshrined in legal and policy frameworks for sport, PE & physical activity** Refers to the commitments in policy and legislation towards gender equality in sport, PE and physical activity. This includes whether dedicated resources exist for this purpose, guidelines are available and whether there are requirements for sports bodies to make such commitments towards gender equality in order to receive public funding.	5.1.1 5.c.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs to be developed	Output

1.l	**Existence of a national policy/strategy/plan for inclusion of people with disabilities within sport** Refers to the level of commitments to including persons with disabilities in sport. This includes whether dedicated resources exist for this purpose, guidelines are available and whether there are requirements for sports bodies to make such commitments towards inclusion.	10.3.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs to be developed	Output
1.m	**% higher and further education student population undertaking formal training related to sport, physical activity and physical education** Refers to the percentage of the total student population in higher and further education that are involved in formal training related to sport (including fitness and recreational leisure activities), physical activity and physical education. Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	4.3.1 8.6.1	National reporting from higher education institutions	Potentially available, but dataset requires additional analysis	Output *(Activity)*
1.n	**% national sport bodies[i] that have a formal policy that outlines objectives and actions aimed at promoting environmental sustainability** Refers to the percentage of national sport federations that have a written policy that defines specific objectives and actions, specifically aimed at mitigating environmental degradation through the practice of sport. *This information can be drawn from the National Sports Governance Observer Tool which compiles data to report on a set of indicators for assessing good governance in national sports federations*	13.2.1	National Sport Governance Observer Tool: Question 43.1	Currently available, but tool requires radditional analysis	Output

1.o	**% workforce within the sports, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors** Disaggregation: - Gender, age, education level, disability - Type (unemployment; vulnerable employment; wage and salaried workers) * - Sector of work * *Protocols and data available from World Bank set of 'World Development Indicators' (2016)*	8.5.2 8.6.1	National workforce data	Potentially available, but dataset requires additional analysis	Input
1.p	**% public expenditure on sports** Disaggregation: - Level of government (national / provincial / local) - Expenditure per category (elite sport; community sport; infrastructure)	17.17.1	National budget	Available, but dataset requires additional analysis	Input

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ii *National sport bodies includes all national associations and federations, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, and National Sport Councils. For national, institutional and network purposes, other organisations (e.g. NGOs) or networks that work nationally and aggregate their data may also be considered herein as defined by the relevant national Sports Act and/or international federation constitution and/or appropriate legal framework. For comparative and aggregation purposes, networks that may be comprised of stakeholders not working at a national level (e.g. Sport for Development NGO Networks) are encouraged to collect the same data.*

Appendix B: Category 2 SDG-specific/sector-specific indicators

SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.3a	% population participating in sport, fitness and active recreation on a regular basis	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ, Items P10-15	Outcome
	2.3b	% population engaging in moderate and/or vigorous physical activity through sport, fitness and active recreation	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ, Items P10-15	Outcome
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.3c	National policy explicitly includes an *Inclusive Access to Sport for All* policy/strategy and action plan, to support participation amongst the least active groups (as defined by the country)	3.4.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey, Indicator 3.5.2 (tool needs modification); or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity)*
	2.3d	A recent (last 5 years) national community wide public education and awareness campaign for sport, fitness or active recreation has been implemented to support participation behavior change	3.4.1 17.16.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey, Indicator 1.1.1 (tool needs modification); or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output
	2.3e	A recent (last 5 years) population based survey of participation in sport, fitness and/or recreation exists	3.4.1 17.16.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output

	2.3f	# national sport bodies using sport to communicate health messaging (e.g. healthy lifestyles; benefits of physical activity; HIV prevention; substance abuse; ideally disaggregated by health issue)	3.3.1 to 3.3.5	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity (Outcome)
	2.3g	# national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives (disaggregation: elite athletes vs. general population)	3.4.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.3h	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.1: Sport for health & wellbeing for all		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact
	2.3i	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.1: Sport for health & wellbeing for all		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 4: Quality Education	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.4a	% of school learners who are sufficiently physically active	4.5.1	WHO GSHS, Physical Activity Module Q1	Outcome (Impact)
	2.4b	% of higher education degrees obtained per annum that are related to sport, physical activity & physical education	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Outcome
	2.4c	% schools reporting fully implementing in a 'whole of school' approach to promoting physical activity		WHO G-SHPPS, Q139-152	Outcome
	2.4d	% publicly regulated schools full/partially implementing (quality) physical education in accordance with legal/mandatory obligations or expectations (disaggregated according to criteria specified in UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education and standards for quality PE: compulsory/voluntary; time allocation; offered vs. delivered (note cancellations); quality assured; equity/inclusion; existence/provision of resources, including infrastructure and equipment)		UNESCO World-Wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome *(Input/ Output)*
	2.4e	% of primary schools have PE curricular		UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.4f	# publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical activity and PE		Academic Databases	Output
	2.4g	% of school learners participating in PE at least once a week		WHO GSHS, Physical Activity Module Q3	Activity *(Outcome)*
	2.4h	% Public high schools report offering adolescents opportunities for non-competitive PA and recreation clubs		WHO GSHS, Q152	Activity *(Outcome)*
	2.4i	# registered training providers for sport, physical activity and PE	4.3.1	Relevant training authority	Input *(Activity/Outcome)*

	2.4j	# higher education institutions with degrees/diplomas related to physical education, sport & physical activity	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Input *(Activity/Outcome)*
	2.4k	% of total education budget allocated to sport and physical education		National accounts/ Education budget	Input
Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.4l	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.2: Sport for Quality Education & Lifelong learning for all		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact
	2.4m	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.2: Sport for Quality Education & Lifelong learning for all		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 5: Gender Equality	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.5a	% females insufficiently physically active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ, Items P10-15	Impact
	2.5b	% female adolescent students in public high schools reporting two or more days per week of PE curriculum*		Disaggregation of 1.f WHO GSHS: Core Question in Physical Activity Module	Outcome
	2.5c	% of females in total workforce in the sport and physical activity sector	8.5.2 5.5.2	Disaggregation of 1.o National workforce data	Outcome
New SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.5d	% female presidents, board members or executive leadership* post holders in national sport bodies (out of total number of Presidents, board members and executive leadership) * Executive leadership may include Secretary-General; Managing Director; CEO.	5.5.2 16.7.2	National sport bodies' data	Outcome
	2.5e	# indicators in national results framework related to sport, PE and physical activity disaggregated by gender	17.18.1	National results framework/plan	Outcome (Output)
	2.5f	# organisations receiving targeted public funding to deliver gender empowerment through sport programmes (including national federations and SDP stakeholders)	5.C.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity (Input)
Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.5g	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.4: Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

	2.5h	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.4: Sport for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.8a	% contribution of sport and physical activity to GDP per sector	8.1.1	Disaggregate of 1.b National accounts	Impact
	2.8b	% of persons employed in sport as wage and salaried workers under the age of 30 of total workforce	8.5.2 8.6.1	Disaggregate of 1.o National workforce data	Input
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.8c	% of youth (aged 15-24 years) in education, employment or training in sport	8.6.1 8.b.1	National data	Outcome
	2.8d	% national sporting bodies complying with labour rights based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation	8.8.1 8.8.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome
	2.8e	# sport-related labour rights cases taken to designated authority / national human rights institution / ombudsman	8.8.1 8.8.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.8f	# national sporting codes that have a representative union for athletes		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity)*
	2.8g	% of population that engage in volunteering to support sporting activities	8.6.1	Eurobarometer QB12 OR ILO manual (2011) on the measurement of volunteer work	Input
Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.8h	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.5: Sport for economic growth and productive employment		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact
	2.8i	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.5: Sport for economic growth and productive employment		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.10a	% of national sport budget allocation to equality and inclusion initiatives	17.17.1	Disaggregation of 1.p National accounts/ National sport budget or Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.10b	% of persons who participate in sport, fitness and active recreation disaggregated by: - Gender - Age - Education - Socio-professional status - Financial position	10.3.1	Eurobarometer, QB1	Outcome
	2.10c	% of national sport bodies with specific policies/mechanisms/programmes that provide for equality and inclusion within sport This includes: an adopted equality and inclusion policy; dedicated resources (including budget lines) to advance equality and inclusion; and/or, a designated responsible officer.		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome *(Activity)*
	2.10d	Commitment to equality and inclusion in sport policy This includes: dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote equality and inclusion; reporting on equality and inclusion as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or, publicly available national guidelines on promoting equality and inclusion in sport.		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity/Input)*

	2.10e	Commitment to the proactive inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum seekers in sport policy This includes: dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum seekers in sporting activities; reporting on inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum seekers as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or, publicly available national guidelines on promoting the inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum seekers in sport.		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity/Input)*
Relevant Indicators linked to other SDGs	*=2.3e*	*National policy explicitly includes an Inclusive Access to Sport for All policy/strategy and action plan, to support the least active groups (as defined by the country)*	*3.4.1*	*WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey, Indicator 3.5.2 (tool needs modification)*	*Output*
Relevant Indicators linked to other SDGs *(+Aggregate Programme Indicators)*	*=2.16m*	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.3: Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*
	=2.16n	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.3: Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.11a	% of sport budget allocated to sports infrastructure development	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.p National accounts/ National sport budget or Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
	2.11b	% of national infrastructure budget allocated on sports infrastructure	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.p National accounts/ National budget or Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.11c	% persons utilising designated facilities for sport, fitness and active recreation (sport club, sport centre, school or university, health and fitness centre)	11.7.1	Eurobarometer, QB7	Outcome *(Activity)*
	2.11d	% local governments with sport and physical activity master plans	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome *(Output)*
	2.11e	% of people who report that the area where they live offers many opportunities to be physically active Disaggregated by gender; age; level of education; and, level of urbanisation.	11.7.1	Eurobarometer QB11.1	Input *(Outcome)*

	2.11f	% of local government administrative structures with public sport and recreational facility(ies)	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
	2.11g	% infrastructure budget for sport allocated to operating expenditure and maintenance (out of the total infrastructure budget allocated to sport)	11.7.1	National sport budget or Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input
Relevant Indicators linked to other SDGs *(+Aggregate Programme Indicators)*	*=2.13e*	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*
	=2.13f	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.12a	% of national sport bodies with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) action plans	12.1.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.12b	% of national sport bodies with sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.12c	% of national sport bodies producing annual sustainability reports	12.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.12d	# of major sporting events with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) action plans	12.1.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.12e	# of major sporting events with sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.12f	# of national sporting bodies that reference the importance of (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) within sport policies and/or programmes	12.8.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output
Relevant Indicators linked to other SDGs *(+Aggregate Programme Indicators)*	*=2.13e*	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*
	=2.13f	*#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices*		*SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies*	*Impact*

SDG 13: Combating climate change	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.13a	% major sport events that meet ISO standard 20121 for sustainable event management	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome (Output)
	2.13b	% large scale sport infrastructure complying with appropriate nationally recognised climate change measures	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome (Output)
	2.13c	# national bodies that cite the use of sport and/or sport infrastructure in national/local risk reduction strategies	13.1.2 13.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.13d	# national sport bodies that have included in their existing programmes or policies a set of educational elements to improve awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity (Outcome)
Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.13e	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact
	2.13f	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.6: Sport for sustainable communities, consumption and environmental friendly practices		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.16a	% National sport bodies that have adopted policies addressing good governance		Disaggregate of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.16b	% National sport bodies that have adopted policies to safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved	8.8.1 8.8.2 10.3.1 16.2.2	Disaggregate of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.16c	% National sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups	16.1.3 16.2.1 16.2.3	Disaggregate of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.16d	% National sport bodies that have adopted policies to ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures		Disaggregate of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.16e	% National sport bodies that have adopted policies to strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	16.4.1 16.5.2	Disaggregate of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)

SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.16f	% of national sport bodies with a:
		   i. Nominated child protection officer
		   ii. Nominated sport integrity officer
			16.2.1
			16.6.2
				Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome (Output)

	2.16g	# of sport coaches/practitioners working with children who have undertaken a criminal background check	16.1.3 16.2.1 16.2.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)
	2.16h	Existence of criminal law provision for the prosecution of match-fixing	16.4.1	IOC/UNODC Survey	Output (Outcome)
	2.16i	# national sport bodies with programmes to reduce and address violence through sport	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output

	2.16j	# of athletes, coaches and officials trained in at least one of the following areas:
		   i. Principles of good governance
		   ii. Safeguarding athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved
		   iii. Protecting children, youth and other vulnerable groups
		   iv. Implementing and complying with an anti-doping policy framework
		   v. Measures against the manipulation of sports competitions
				Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output

	2.16k	# funded sport programmes seeking to reduce and address violence and anti-social behaviour	16.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity
	2.16l	% of prisons and correctional facilities with sport and physical activity programmes This includes existence of facilities and equipment and dedicated sport staff	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity

Aggregate Programme Indicators	2.16m	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Type of Change across Impact Area 1.3: Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact
	2.16n	#/% of positive programme outcomes by Depth of Change across Impact Area 1.3: Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies		SDP programme funders, networks and delivery agencies	Impact

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Code	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator	Source	Type
SDG or Sector Specific Indicators	2.17a	# of national multi-sector and cross departmental (non-sport) initiatives that involve stakeholders from the sport sector		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome
	2.17b	% of National sport bodies referencing national development plans and/or the SDGs in their Strategic Plans		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.17c	Number of indicators related to sport, PE and physical activity in national statistics plan/framework	17.16.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.17d	Number of sport, physical activity & physical education questions in national census	17.16.1 17.19.2	National census	Output *(Outcome)*
	2.17e	Operational national intersectoral committee/coordinating mechanism to oversee national strategy/plan for sport and physical activity (inclusion of diverse stakeholders from all key sectors including competent scientific bodies, NGOs, academia, civil society, communities, the private sector, media etc.)	17.14.1	NCD country Capacity Survey/ Sport Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity/Outcome)*
	2.17f	Knowledge exchange & learning forums exist to share insights on sport for SDP	17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity/Outcome)*
	2.17g	% formally registered NGOs providing services related to sport, PE and physical activity (including SDP actors)		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output *(Activity/Outcome)*
	2.17h	# of non-sport ministries/departments/statutory bodies allocating resources to sport and physical activity	17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input

Appendix C: Additional indicators for consideration

This is a list of further indicators that may be considered for adoption within a set of model indicators for measuring the contribution of sport to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They were not included in the draft set of category 1 and 2 model indicators due to space constraints, but may be utilised.

SDG Area	Specific Indicator	SDG Indicator
SDG 3: Good health and well-being	# public expenditure on physical activity Disaggregation: - Level of government (national / provincial / local) - Expenditure per category (elite sport; community sport; infrastructure)	3.4.1
	# cost savings to National Health System projected as a result of participation in sport and physical activity	3.8.1
SDG 4: Quality Education	% of schools that form partnerships with NGOs to promote sport, physical activity and PE.	
	# higher education institutions that provide dedicated programmes for competitive athletes	
	Existence of a national research agenda for sport, PE and physical activity	
	% of schools with access to sports facility to use (disaggregated by % with adapted facility for students with disabilities)	4.a.1
SDG 5: Gender Equality	% of female participants in sport, fitness and active recreation reporting that sport has positive impacts on themselves, their family and/or community (Disaggregation of Indicator 1.c)	
	% females involved in sport in a non-playing role (by role)	8.5.2 8.6.1
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	% persons employed in sport as wage and salaried workers (out of total workforce)	8.5.2
	% persons employed in sport as wage and salaried workers under the age of 30	8.5.2

SDG 10: Equality	% population involved in sports, PE and physical activity in a non-active role * Disaggregated by gender, age and education level Refers to percentage of the entire population that participates in sports, PE and physical activity in a non-active role. This includes activities that do not require some level of physical effort, including participation; administration or management; volunteering; being a spectator or supporter. * NB: this indicator is originally a Category 1 indicator no viable data source exists	8.5.2 8.6.1
	# Number of sport-related discrimination cases taken to designated anti-discrimination authority for sport/National Human Rights Institution/Ombudsman	
	% persons with disabilities involved in sports, fitness and active recreation in a non-active role	
SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	% local governments with sport and physical activity units (including level of staff allocation)	
SDG 13: Combating climate change	# manufacturers ensuring production of sport goods complies with climate change measures	
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	% of national sports bodies who have improved existing or delivered new services, and reached more beneficiaries	17.16.1
SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	% of national sports bodies who have improved MEL processes	17.18.13
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Resources invested in sport based initiatives by non-sport actors (disaggregated by type & amount of resource)	17.17.1

Appendix D: Consultation

The following organisations participated in the Open Ended Working Group that supported the development of this report and associated toolkit and model indicators.

Government Ministries and Public Bodies

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Embassy of Colombia in the United Kingdom

Japan Sport Council

Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica

Ministry of Sport and Physical Education, Cameroon

Ministry of Youth and Sport, Fiji

Ministry of Youth and Sport, Mauritius

Office of Sport, Department of Health, Australia

Sport Canada

Sport and Recreation South Africa

Intergovernmental and United Nations

CARICOM

Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport

Commonwealth Secretariat

Council of Europe

Inter-American Development Bank

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation

UNESCO Chair - Transforming the Lives of People with Disabilities, their Families and Communities, Through Physical Education, Sport, Recreation and Fitness

UNICEF

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

World Health Organisation

Sport

Association of National Olympic Committees

Commonwealth Games Federation

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

International Biathlon Union

International Olympic Committee

International Paralympic Committee

International Working Group on Women and Sport

International University Sports Federation (FISU)

Oceania National Olympic Committees

Special Olympics International

Sport Matters

sportanddev.org

TAFISA

Union Cycliste International

Civil Society

Commonwealth Lawyers Association

Commonwealth Youth Health Network

Commonwealth Youth SDP Network

Laureus Sport for Good

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Portas Consulting

InFocus

World Federation of Sporting Goods Industry

Academic

International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

Swinburne University of Technology

University of the South Pacific

University of Malaya

University of the West Indies

Victoria University

The following organisations were consulted and provided expert input into the development of this report and associated toolkit and model indicators.

Government Ministries and Public Bodies

Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, The Gambia

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Sierra Leone

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Botswana

Ministry of Finance, Trade Investment and Economic Planning, Seychelles

Ministry of Gender, Culture, Entertainment and Sport, Jamaica

Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine, Sri Lanka

Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, Sri Lanka

Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh

Ministry of Provincial Councils, Local Government and Sports, Sri Lanka

Ministry of Sport and Physical Education, Cameroon

Ministry of Sport, Sierra Leone

Ministry of Youth and Sport, Bangladesh

Ministry of Youth and Sport, Fiji

Ministry of Youth and Sport, Zambia

Ministry of Youth and Sports, Fiji

Observatory of the Sports Economy, Ministry of Sports, France

Office of Sport, Department of Health, Australia

Sport Canada

Sport Malta

Sri Lanka Tourism Promotion Bureau

UK Sport

Intergovernmental and United Nations

Council of Europe

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

International Labour Organisation

United Nations Department of Social and Economic Affairs

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Children's Fund

Sport

Botswana National Sports Commission

Commonwealth Games Federation

Institute of Sports Medicine, Sri Lanka

National Olympic Committee of Sri Lanka

National Sports Council, Bangladesh

Oceania National Olympic Committee

Samoa Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee

Civil Society

Comic Relief, UK

Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace Network

Human Rights Commission, New Zealand

International Working Group on Women and Sport

Laureus Sport for Good Foundation

Sport for Development Coalition, UK

Sport Matters, Australia

Women Sport International

Academic

Institute of Technology Tralee

Pantheon-Sorbonne University

Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

University of Malaya

University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka

University of the South Pacific

University of the West Indies

The Commonwealth