



MEASURING ALIGNMENT AND INTENTIONALITY OF SPORT POLICY ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Swinburne University of Technology - Research team:
Associate Professor Emma Sherry, Dr Christine Agius,
Dr Cheree Topple, Dr Sal Clark

Commonwealth Secretariat



The Commonwealth

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) has become an area of increased focus across the Commonwealth, and it has been recognised that overarching policy and strategy are required to maximise the impact of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although there is a substantial, and growing, body of work that evaluates and discusses SDP programs and their outcomes, only limited attention has been paid to the policy level, both in considering the collective impact of governments and other large non-government organisations or agencies in this space and how these actors quantify the contribution of sport to sustainable development. The Commonwealth Secretariat report 'Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals' (Commonwealth, 2017) identified a framework for sport and development policy options, and called for improved measurement of progress via data, monitoring and accountability. This report identified four key approaches to collective implementation of SFD for contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals: government-led implementation, structured implementation partnerships, complementary implementation and, autonomous implementation. Further, it identified three levels of evidence that may be considered in assisting policy makers assess the contributions of sport to sustainable development: national and international level data, regional- and local-level data; evidence drawn from the monitoring and evaluation of discrete initiatives and evidence from academic research.

This research contributes to the monitoring and evaluation of government-led initiatives by utilising the recommendations established by the 8th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting and MINEPS VI, via the Kazan Action Plan to measure the current alignment of national sports policies to select SDGs. In order to conduct this research relevant sports documents were sourced from 40 states with assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Commonwealth Advisory Board on Sport (CABOS). Desk research was conducted to locate additional sports policies from non-Commonwealth states.

Once the appropriate documentation was acquired, policies were manually coded using NVivo 12 software to map alignment with select SDG indicators and assess potential intentionality. In addition, the research team worked through each document to identify objectives - that is planned and identifiable objectives that align with policy goals. The alignment of objectives with the SDG indicators was subsequently used to provide the % alignment measure for each nation. While unable to measure the direct contribution

of sport to sustainable development, this mapping exercise did allow the research team to identify important trends in the overall alignment of the Sustainable Development Goals to the objectives of current national sports policies. Despite the relative infancy of the SDGs, only coming into effect in 2016, a significant alignment was identified through this exercise. Results highlight the natural affinity between sport and key SDGs such as SDG 3: Health & Wellbeing; SDG 4: Quality Education; SDG 10: Reduced Inequality & SDG 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions. The mapping exercise also revealed some significant gaps, such as the lack of alignment with important indicators such as SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production and SDG 13: Climate Action.

These gaps should prove instructive to future policy creators, as should the revelation that, at present, policies largely appear ill-defined due to a lack of targets being set. The research findings outlined in the following report provide participating states with a current overview of SDG alignment identified in their current sports policies, the report also provides an overview of each of the ten SDGs utilised in the research broken down by Indicator. Significantly one of the major findings to emerge from the research is that there is currently no detectable difference between developing and developed economies in regards to SDG alignment, however a significant difference was identified between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries, with Commonwealth countries accounting for the vast majority of SDG alignment that was identified in the mapping exercise, with a much greater frequency of SDP language utilised throughout their policies. There is a broad range of levels of alignment of sport policy with the SDGs across the different nations and policy documents identified in this project. The alignment, or lack of, if most often due to the purpose or function of the document, the release date of the document being prior to the SDGs or incomplete documentation being provided.

SECTION 1: MAPPING OUT THE ALIGNMENT OF GLOBAL SPORTS POLICY WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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, it is essential to develop coherence between Sport for Development and Peace (SDP)-oriented policy within a national and international policy framework.

This report provides analysis of the alignment of national sport policy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and will feed into the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the contribution of national sport policies to the achievement of national development priorities and the SDGs. We apply a policy-focused theoretical lens to map the alignment of established, publicly available national sport policy documents – including overarching sport policy, strategy, frameworks and operational policies – to the SDGs. In addition to this mapping exercise, we also seek to identify the intentionality for future action both within these documents, and via qualitative interviews with policy makers and implementers.

This report 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. This report and the associated sport policy SDG dashboard aim to directly inform these and other international efforts to align local, national and international sport policies and programs with the SDGs, with the aim of maximising the contribution of all stakeholders to the SDGs and associated national priorities.

In addition, the results of this analysis will provide evidence to support the Model Indicators on Sport, Physical Activity, Physical Education and the SDGs Toolkit (Commonwealth Secretariat 2019), by providing the evidence base for a Category 1 indicator - **% national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with SDG targets.**

It is our aim through this research project to inform future policy development, and the implementation and dissemination of national sport policy globally, via this published report and the development of an interactive, online dashboard.

Background to the Project

This research project commenced as a pilot in 2017 under the auspice of the Commonwealth Advisory Board on Sport (CABOS) which aimed to scope the measurement tools underpinning SDP policies (government-led implementation) across all Commonwealth nations by answering the following research questions:

1. What SFD policies, both domestic and international focused, are found in each of the Commonwealth member states?
2. What are the similarities and differences in these policies between high-income countries, and low to middle income countries, including small and island states and those most vulnerable or in conflict?

3. How do these national SDP policies aim to contribute to national development objectives/plans and the SDGs? How explicit is this connection?

4. How is the contribution of sport's non-sport development outcomes measured? Are there common indicators and approaches? How does this differ between high-income countries, and low to middle income countries, including small and island states and those most vulnerable or in conflict?

This pilot project was undertaken in two phases.

- Phase 1.0 of this pilot study tested the qualitative analysis coding frame with ten Commonwealth countries, which was then presented to CABOS for review and discussion in 2018.
- Subsequent to this initial review, further refinement and expansion of the coding frame was undertaken, and the policy sample extended to a further 9 Commonwealth nations. The results of Phase 2.0 of this pilot study were presented at the Open Ended Working Group on Model Indicators on Sport and the SDGs in September 2018.

This iterative approach to mapping out national sport policy against the SDGs has been utilised to ensure a rigorous approach to both the assessment of the alignment of national sport policy to the SDGs and the intentionality of this alignment from national sport policy documentation. This report moves on from the initial pilot or proof-of-concept phase of the research project to 1) present results of an interdisciplinary approach to the research method and analysis, and 2) include both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth nations in the sample of sport policies included in the project. Further details regarding the research approach and method will be described in detail in Section 2 of this report.

A key challenge inherent in this project is the accessibility or availability of national sport policy, with national policy being the unit of measurement chosen by the Open Ended Working Group. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the 40 nations that were included in this mapping exercise and details whether they have an identified policy, strategy or plan and a national sport ministry. For a full list of all countries and their associated sport policies and ministries please see Appendix 1. As the full list in Appendix 1 reveals, many nations, both developed and developing, do not have a **publicly accessible** sport policy at a **national** level. Additionally, we have identified a number of nations that do not appear to have a designated Ministry of Sport, either stand-alone or within a broader government ministry. This is not to say that there is no framework, plan or strategy for sport policy in that country; however, it is often the case that the sport policy framework is developed, implemented and disseminated at a state or provincial level. It must also be noted that this project relied on publicly available policy documentation in most instances, and therefore there may be other documentation that was unable to be accessed by the research team.

Table 1.0 – Sport Ministries and Policies

Country	Commonwealth	Ministry	Policy publicly available or provided by country
Australia	Yes	Department of Health - Minister for Youth and Sport	
The Bahamas	Yes	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture	
Belize	Yes	Ministry of Education, Science & Technology, Culture, Youth and Sports	National Sports Policy 2016
Botswana	Yes	Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture	National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana 2001 Botswana National Sports Council Strategy - Vision 2028
Canada	Yes	Minister for Science and Sport/territories	Canadian Sport Policy 2012 [endorsed by Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers responsible for sport, physical activity and recreation] Physical Activity and Sport Act 2003 National Sports of Canada Act 1994
Cayman Islands	Yes	The Ministry of Sport	National Sport Policy & Strategic Plan for the Cayman Islands, 2013-2018
Colombia	No	The Ministry of Sports	Sports Act: Law 181 of 1995; Law 1445 of 2011 is a recent amendment; New Sports Law Project 2017
Denmark	No	Ministry of Culture	The Top-Level Sport Act: Act No. 288 of 26 April 2004
Estonia	No	Ministry of Culture	The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030 (2015). See also, Sport Act (2005).
Ethiopia	No	Ministry of Youth and Sports/Federal Sports Commission	National Sport Policy (2012)
Fiji Islands	Yes	Ministry of Youth and Sports	National Sports and Physical Activity Policy revised 2017 Draft: Sports Physical Activity Policy; Safety Policy; Anti-Doping Policy and Child Protection Policy
Finland	No	Ministry of Education and Culture	Act on the Promotion of Sports and Physical Activity (390/2015)
Germany	No	Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community	STRATEGY DOSB:2028
Grenada	Yes	Ministry of Youth, Sports, Culture & The Arts	Not available
Guinea	No	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Not available
Guyana	Yes	Ministry for Education	National Sports Policy 2019
Ireland	Yes	Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport	National Sports Policy 2018-2027
Jamaica	Yes	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport	White Paper on the National Sport Policy 2013 Green Paper: National Sports Policy for Jamaica. 2011
Japan	No	Japan Sports Agency (JSA), within the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)	Second Sport Basic Plan (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	No	Ministry of Education and Sports	Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020); Sport and Fitness Act 15/NA (2012)
Malaysia	Yes	Ministry of Youth and Sports	National Sports Policy 2009

Country	Commonwealth	Ministry	Policy publicly available or provided by country
Malta	Yes	Sport Malta under Ministry for Education and Employment (policy produced by the Parl Sec for Youth, Sport and Voluntary Organisations?)	National Sports Policy 2017-2027 (2016)
Mauritius	Yes	Ministry of Youth and Sports	National Sport and Physical Activity Policy 2018-2018 on NVIVO
Nepal	No	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Sports Development Act 2048 (1992)
Netherlands	No	Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	Knowledge and Innovation Agenda Sports 2015-2020/ aka Sportinnovator
New Zealand	Yes	Ministry of Sport and Recreation	Sport NZ Group Strategic Plan 2015-20
Nigeria	Yes	Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports	National Sports Policy of Nigeria 2009 (NVIVO)
Northern Ireland	Yes	Minister for the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure	Sport Matters: The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport & Physical Recreation 2009 - 2019
Papua New Guinea	Yes	Not available	PNG Sports Foundation Strategic Plan 2008-11 (2007)
Philippines	No	Philippines Sports Commission	Five Year Sports Development Plan 2017-2022; Republic Act No. 6847
Poland	No	Ministry of Sport and Tourism	Poland Sport Development Programme 2020
Saint Lucia	Yes	Ministry of Equity, Social Justice, Empowerment, Youth Development, Sports and Local Government	2012-17 Development Plan
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Yes	Ministry of Tourism, Sports and Culture	Not available
Singapore	Yes	Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth Sport Singapore	Vision 2030
South Africa	Yes	Department of Sport and Recreation	National Sport and Recreation Plan (NSRP) 2011-2019
Sri Lanka	Yes	Ministry of Telecommunication, Foreign Employment and Sports	Sports Act 2017
Sweden	No	Ministry of Culture	State Support for Sport (2008/09:126)
Thailand	No	Ministry of Tourism and Sports Thailand	The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)
Trinidad and Tobago	Yes	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	National Policy on Sport 2017-2027
Wales	Yes	Ministry of Art, Culture and Sport	Community Sport Strategy 2012-2020

National Sport Policy Coherence to Support Non-Sport Outcomes

Across the globe, national governments are increasingly supporting sport-based approaches to development, with Commonwealth countries often at the forefront of such initiatives (Giulianotti 2014), although there is a wide variety of government structures to support this work. A minority of countries have specific ministries for sport, with many governments situating sport policy within broader ministries such as those for young people, education, health or culture (as is evident from Table 1.1 above). Within these ministries, responsibility for sport in relation to development has typically been assigned to departments or national public bodies whose existing remits also include grassroots and elite sport development.

As outlined in the Toolkit (2019), due to these different government structures, national policy development and implementation can often 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. This is particularly pertinent for this research project, as the unit of measurement being applied to assess the alignment of sport policy with the SDGs has been identified as national sport policy, and therefore much of the work being undertaken at sub-national levels will not be captured in this report or dashboard.

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) aims to facilitate international and multi-stakeholder policy convergence, ease international co-operation, and foster capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sports organisations. The Framework was designed to identify gaps in policy and to promote best practice in policy, measurement and evaluation. The framework 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 20 specific policy areas):

1. developing a comprehensive vision of inclusive access for all to sport, physical education and physical activity;
2. maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace; and
3. protecting the integrity of sport

This research project and report will specifically contribute to policy area two – maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace by assessing the alignment of sport policy with the SDGs and the intentionality of this alignment to support a contribution towards achieving the SDGs. This is achieved by mapping out the alignment of SDGs with current sports policies on a national level.

Principles Behind the Research Project

The primary benefits of this research project are:

- supporting policy coherence across the development sector in support of regional, national and local development priorities
- highlighting the contribution that sport can make towards the attainment of select SDGs by identifying the current alignment between sports policies and key SDG indicators
- highlighting the creative ways that governments are incorporating development-orientated initiatives into current sports and sports-related policies
- identifying current trends in sports policies in relation to select SDGs, including the identification of current gaps in alignment or intentionality that could inform future policy makers

Similar to earlier work with the Model Indicators on Sport, Physical Activity, Physical Education and the SDGs Toolkit (2019), there are key principles that can also be applied to this project:

Principle 1: Enhancing Policy Coherence

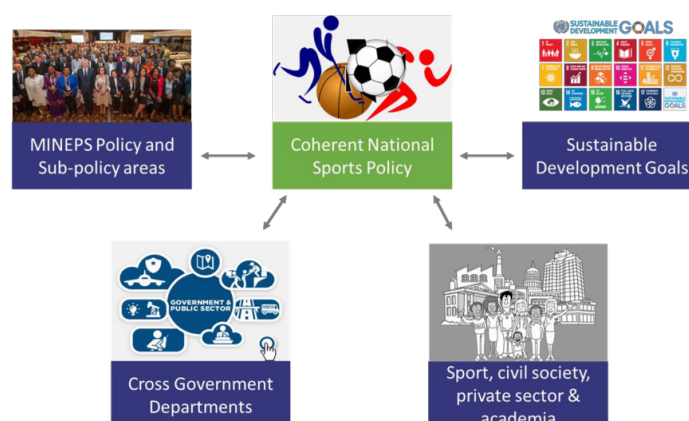
As a direct contribution to the Model Indicators on Sport, Physical Activity, Physical Education and the SDGs Toolkit (2019), this work provides the evidence base to directly report on a Category 1 indicator - **% national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with SDG targets.**

Through our assessment of the alignment of national sport policies with the SDG targets outlined below, we are able to provide not only an illustration of how sport policies are aligned with the SDGs, but also the intentionality of this alignment, which can potentially indicate, in future, sport's contribution to the SDGs. How intentionality was identified during the analysis stage of the research will be discussed in further detail below.

Although this research currently only focuses on national sport policy, mapping out sport policy alignment with the SDGs may also work towards promoting vertical coherence between global, international and national and sub-national sport policies and programs.

As noted both here and in the Toolkit, the future strength of this work will provide policy makers further cross-mapping of their emergent national sport policy indicators, to those collected by other cross-government departments and other lead stakeholders, e.g. international federations, and considering and co-ordinating the use of other secondary data sources (at both the policy and program level) collected by local, national and internationally relevant stakeholders who make up the sports ecosystem. These might include research institutes, civil society, and non-profit and private sector organisations. This will also support horizontal policy coherence across different policy goals, sectors and stakeholders.

Figure 1.0 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. Government policy and language can be opaque and broad in intent. It is often used to frame a direction rather than set specific, measurable and actionable targets. With this in mind, the assessment and analysis of intentionality within a sport policy context is challenging. When assessing the intentionality of sport policy in its alignment with the SDGs, the research team sought evidence of planning or action within the documentation, such as the allocation of a budget, a set target or timeline, or more commonly, through a positive articulation of intent to take action on an identified issue within the policy.

The Contribution of Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity to the SDGs

The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated SDGs](#) (UN General Assembly 2015) outline the agreed plan of action to address global development challenges over the next 15 years. This agenda 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, global work over the past two decades to design and implement policy and programs that 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 adopting the SDGs for sport-related policy. This was spearheaded by the Commonwealth Secretariat’s extensive analysis report (Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith 2015) and policy guide (Lindsey and Chapman 2017) on the contribution that 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 developing 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 to which sport-based interventions could credibly contribute 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 (UNESCO 2017), a pledge by the international community to develop and implement policy that strengthens the 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 co-operation, and provide a framework for capacity-building efforts of governmental authorities and sports organisations. The MINEPS Framework identifies nine SDGs and 36 associated targets where sport-based approaches could make an effective and cost-efficient contribution. Subsequently, in 2018 the Commonwealth Advisory Board on Sport (CABOS) recommended the addition of SDG 9 and associated targets 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9B, bringing the total to ten SDGs and 39 sub-goals to be utilised in the research.

SECTION 2: RESEARCH METHOD AND APPROACH

Research Design and Data Collection

This report presents findings from phase three of the research project. Phase one commenced in 2017 with a pilot study based on 12 Commonwealth countries; phase two expanded on the initial scoping exercise by increasing the number of participating countries to 19 and expanding the coding framework based on feedback from the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS). In this third phase of the project, the research team once again expanded the scope and method used in previous stages. For this phase of the research, a much greater emphasis was placed on the overall alignment of SDGs with the policy documents and the discernible intentionality behind this. Feedback was also incorporated from the Commonwealth Secretariat at different stages.

For phase three, sports and sport-related policy documents were sourced from a selection of countries via: the Commonwealth Secretariat; submissions from the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS) and the OEWG Steering Group; and a desk research exercise. A total of 40 nations were included in this stage of the project, with 23 developing economies and 17 developed economies (categorised according to the UN country categories). There was also representation across all major geographical regions including 5 African states, 12 European and North American states, 12 Latin American states and Caribbean Islands, and 12 states from Asia and the Pacific region. However, this representation was limited to nations with policies available in English. It is also essential to acknowledge here that nations in this dataset span a wide economic gap – this exercise is not about ‘ranking’ states’ performances but rather focused on charting what is currently in place and therefore helping to identify gaps and support states to better align future policies with the SDGs. This is particularly pertinent considering that many policies that were analysed as part of this project were written and published long before the availability of the SDGs, which were only adopted by the UN in 2015 and came into effect in 2016.

While the pilot stages of this research focused exclusively on Commonwealth nations, phase three also expanded the data collection to include non-Commonwealth states as well. Of the 40 countries included in the sample, 24 were Commonwealth states while 16 were non-Commonwealth countries. While the vast majority of countries provided a singular document for analysis, often a national sports policy or a close equivalent, some countries provided numerous documents – Australia, Canada, and New Zealand chief among them. Thus some countries have greater alignment in their policies simply due to the fact that they account for a larger proportion of the documents surveyed.

In total, 100 separate policy documents were coded then quantitatively and qualitatively analysed using NVIVO 12 software to:

- map aspects of the policy to relevant SDGs
- identify and analyse any available measurement and evaluation tools and indicators for SDP in each nation
- once this initial analysis was completed, a scoping and mapping exercise was undertaken to identify
- how and where SDP policy is currently being positioned to contribute to the SDGs at national level, and how this contribution is measured
- SDGs that are not currently the focus of SDP policy and activity (or have limited focus) that may be potential new or increased areas of focus
- differences in focus, priority and monitoring and evaluation approaches across the different income and vulnerability categories of nations, allowing for and potentially explaining the complexity of context and achievement of macro level indicators

Coding and Analysis

Once the initial coding of documents was completed, the NVIVO software was then utilised to run quantitative content analysis. Frequency analysis, comparisons and relationship queries were used to establish an overview of the data and illuminate patterns in the coding. This form of quantitative analysis enabled the research team to identify where current policies were aligning with SDGs and their targets while revealing significant gaps.

Section 3 of this report provides a 'global snapshot' of the major trends identified in the data and provides specific country details. Section 4 then goes on to provide a breakdown of key findings by SDG. In these sections, the data is explored via 'frequency', which refers to the number of references coded as aligning with the SDGs; and by 'coverage', which refers to how many individual policies make reference to one or more SDGs. There are limitations to both methods of counting (discussed below); however, when taken together these measurements provide useful insights into the current alignment of SDGs with sports policies and allow for a rudimentary examination of intent. For example, some reference to SDG 16 was apparent in 80 of the 100 documents coded in this research. This broad coverage demonstrates that the vast majority of sports policies included in the research are currently aligning with this SDG to some degree, and that the broad objectives covered by 'peace' goal are being reflected in current sports policies. Furthermore, over 300 individual references to SDG 16 were recorded across the dataset, illustrating that the frequency of these references is also extremely high. Consider this is in comparison to SDG 13, which only appears in four documents with only one solitary reference recorded in each, suggesting negligible coverage and very little alignment at present with current sports policies.

This form of accounting provides useful quantitative evidence, yet it tells us very little about the quality of the reference, and how expansive it is in relation to the rest of the document. Largely this is due to the fact that the NVIVO 12 software is ill-suited for collecting data on the percentage of the document being coded at any one node, particularly when comparing vastly different sized documents. Thus one reference may be recorded that tracks over several pages and provides significant policy detail, whereas another reference may be recorded that is a single sentence or less with no detail whatsoever. This is why the frequency analysis alone is not sufficient and should be considered in relation to other measurements. This is where the secondary coding became particularly valuable. Once a potential alignment with a particular SDG was identified in the document, secondary

coding was then applied to establish the intentionality behind the policy prescription. Secondary coding was also applied to identify any targets that may be associated with the statement, and establish where any specific population had been identified in relation to the action. To further distinguish intentionality, qualitative interviews with national sports ministers were originally planned for this phase of the research. However, for a variety of reasons these interviews were unable to be obtained. Future research on this area would benefit from this qualitative data.

An additional challenge inherent in this project, similar to the associated M&E Toolkit, is the difficulty in attributing development outcomes to sport-related policy and program interventions (Commonwealth Secretariat 2018). This is particularly the case when we consider that development outcomes utilising sport as a tool for development may also be found in non-sport policy, such as health, education or youth. Therefore while the results of this mapping exercise provide important insights into the current contribution that sports and sports related policies are making towards the attainment of the SDGs, it is reasonable to assume a broader influence would be detected if the scope of the mapping exercise were expanded beyond specific sports policies. Although beyond the current scope of this report, the research team recommends future research be undertaken with non-sport policy areas to assess the utilisation of sport as a development tool across the whole of government in each nation.

SECTION 3: GLOBAL OVERVIEW AND DATA SUMMARY

The following section outlines the major global trends that emerged from the research. The current rate of alignment between the SDGs and current sports policies is promising, despite some notable gaps and the uneven contribution that is evident across the indicators at present.

Table 1.2 below provides an overview of the frequency of coding and the number of individual sports policies where a reference to an SDG was recorded. In total, 95 of the 100 policy documents included in the research had at least one reference to an SDG, and a total of 1964 individual references were recorded across the total dataset.

Table 2.0 Overview of Coding for SDGs

SDGs	Files	References
SDG 3	55	161
SDG 4	72	494
SDG 5	37	109
SDG 8	53	260
SDG 9	38	94
SDG 10	70	355
SDG 11	45	137
SDG 12	16	46
SDG 13	4	4
SDG 16	80	304

Significantly, more than 50% of all documents included in this research were identified as 'sports policies that have identified development objectives'. A further 15% were identified as specific 'SDP policies'. This in itself indicates that policy makers are broadly aware of the contribution that sport can make towards development objectives. While Australia, Canada and New Zealand dominate the SDP coding, each with multiple files coded as such, smaller developing economies are also beginning to explicitly draw on this framework. One example is Saint Lucia, who developed their most recent SDP policy in consultation with the Commonwealth Secretariat. As the SDGs begin to mature, it is likely this trend will continue, with more nations incorporating the SDP framework more unequivocally into updated policies.

**Table 2.1 National Sport Policy Objectives
Alignment with SDGs – Overview**

Country	Sports Objective	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 16	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 8	SDG 9	Total Aligned SDGs	Percentage Alignment
Australia	80	4	0	0	0	23	4	8	0	22	0	61	76%
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Belize	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	40%
Botswana	36	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	8	22%
Canada	128	38	8	0	0	7	2	19	6	8	0	88	69%
Cayman Islands	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	13	62%
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Estonia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Ethiopia	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	36%
Fiji	24	1	0	1	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	10	42%
Finland	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Germany	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Grenada	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Guinea	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Guyana	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Jamaica	45	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	7	16%
Japan	20	5	3	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	15	75%
Lao	86	0	0	0	0	0	3	38	0	0	1	42	49%
Malaysia	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	25%
Malta	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	50%
Mauritius	26	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	11	42%
Nepal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
New Zealand	49	0	5	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	15	31%
Nigeria	15	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	12	80%
Northern Ireland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Papua New Guinea	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	29%
Philippines	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17%
Poland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Republic of Ireland	14	2	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	57%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	60%
Singapore	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	21%
South Africa	50	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	8	16%
Sri Lanka	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	50%
St Lucia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Sweden	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Thailand	63	2	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	6	17	27%
The Netherlands	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	80%
Trinidad and Tobago	51	6	3	0	0	5	3	9	2	13	3	14	86%
Wales	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	40%

Table 3.1 above provides a summary of the alignment of SDG focused content within the policy documents with any objectives articulated. A more detailed summary of each nation's alignment with SDGs and policy coverage of SDGs is provided below.

Commonwealth Nations vs Non-Commonwealth Nations

At present, it is clear that Commonwealth countries are at the forefront of this. While phase three saw the inclusion of non-Commonwealth countries into the dataset – now accounting for 40% of countries in the current research – non-Commonwealth countries were still under-represented in terms of the policies that were submitted. Of the 100 policy documents analysed in the research, 84 were from Commonwealth countries, with only 16 documents originating from non-Commonwealth countries. It is likely that this disparity is a legacy issue resulting from the focus on Commonwealth countries in the first two stages of the project as they had greater opportunity to supply documents. The relationship to the Commonwealth may have also increased the likelihood that government documents would be available in English, facilitating participation in the research. Finally, given the Commonwealth Secretariat's recent commitment to the promotion of the SDP framework, it is likely that the raft of policies available in Commonwealth countries is the manifestation of this ongoing emphasis. Despite these mitigating factors, at present the comparison between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries reveals a significant divide. Commonwealth countries are being mapped at a much higher frequency than non-Commonwealth countries when it comes to SDG alignment with non-Commonwealth countries accounting for only 7.7%. This gap appears particularly stark for SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10 and SDG 16.

Economic Status and SDG Alignment

Remarkably, despite the significant disparity between Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth nations in their alignment with the SDGs, there was an almost imperceptible difference across economic categorisation. Only one single reference distinguished the count between developed and developing economies when comparing the overall frequency of SDG alignment to policy. When this data was explored by individual goal once more little variation could be found. Developed economies fared slightly better on SDG 4, 5, 10, 12 & 16, while developing economies lead the way slightly on SDG 3, 8, 9, 11, 13. As an example of how little variation was present, developing economies accounted for 50.8 percent of SDG 11's total alignment while developed economies accounted for 49.2 percent. The only indicator that appeared to reveal any potential point of difference was SDG 5 where developed economies only accounted for 25% off all alignment compared to developed economies 75 percent. This level of congruency is a somewhat unforeseen finding given the stark economic disparity in the nations detailed in this research, and bucks expectations that the data would be far more differentiated on this factor.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

SDG 5: Achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls

SDG 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

Each graph below provides various data points through which to understand both 1) the overall alignment of existing sport policy documents to the SDGs, and 2) the Category 1 indicator - % of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with SDG targets.

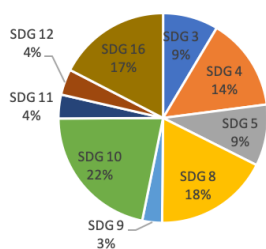
The pie chart for each nation provides a graphic illustration of the appearance or mention of an SDG target within the various policy documents. Each pie chart visualises how many times the policy document speaks to an SDG target focus area (both explicitly and in more general terms) and how many SDG target areas were identified in the various policy documents.

The number of policy documents coded, and each country's economic and Commonwealth or non-Commonwealth status is provided.

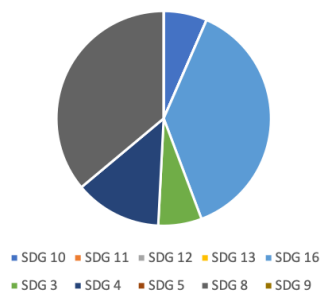
In addition, underneath each pie chart the % alignment of sport policy objectives to the SDGs is also provided. This % is based on the overlap between coded SDG content in the documents, and the articulation of an explicit objective. There are instances where there may be substantial coverage of various SDGs within the policy documentation, however little to no articulation of objectives. In this case, there may be little alignment identified, regardless of SDGs being discussed within the documentation analysed.

For a deeper dive into the granular analysis of SDGs coverage, and objective alignment to the SDGs, the associated data dashboard can provide more detailed understanding and allow the reader to engage directly with the data analysis.

Australia – SDG coverage



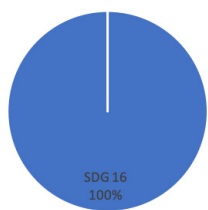
Australia – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Australia (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 21

Total objectives identified: 80
SDG aligned objectives: 61
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 76%

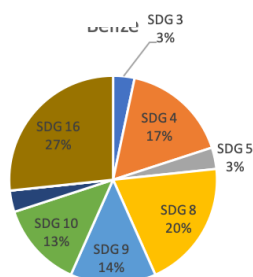
Bahamas – SDG coverage



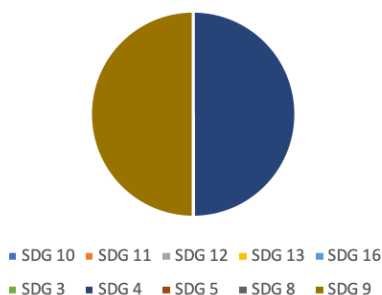
Country: Bahamas (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 0
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Belize – SDG coverage



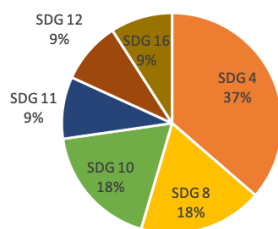
Belize – alignment objectives and SDGs



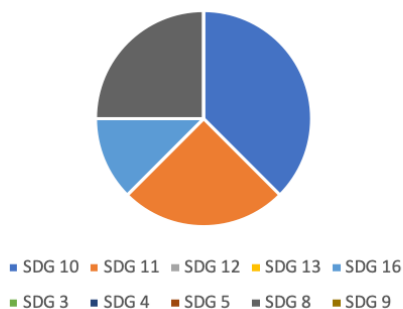
Country: Belize (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 5
SDG aligned objectives: 2
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 40%

Botswana – SDG coverage



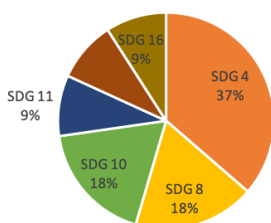
Botswana – alignment objectives and SDGs



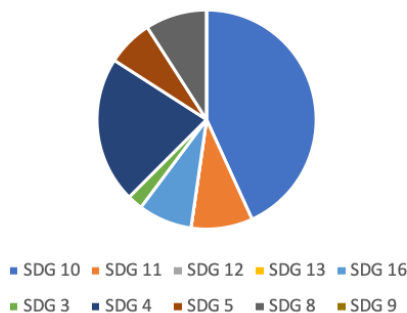
Country: Botswana (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 3

Total objectives identified: 8
SDG aligned objectives: 8
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 22%

Canada – SDG coverage



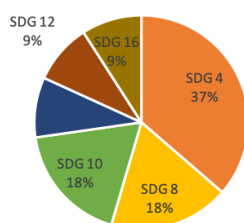
Canada – alignment objectives and SDGs



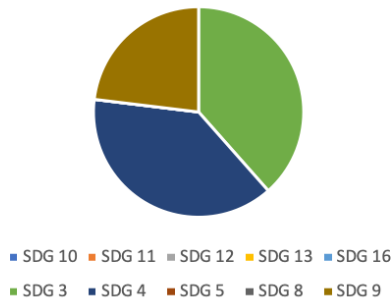
Country: Canada (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 17

Total objectives identified: 128
SDG aligned objectives: 88
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 69%

Cayman Islands – SDG coverage



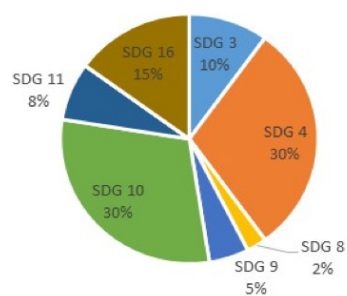
Cayman Islands – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Cayman Islands (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 21
SDG aligned objectives: 13
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 62%

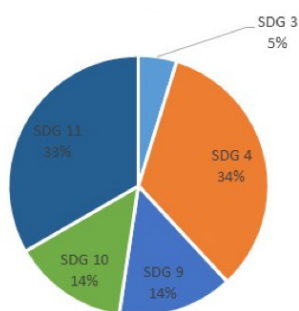
Colombia – SDG coverage



Country: Columbia (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 3

Total objectives identified: 0
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

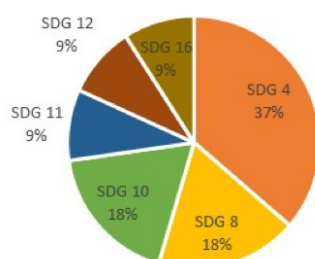
Denmark – SDG coverage



Country: Denmark (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 0
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

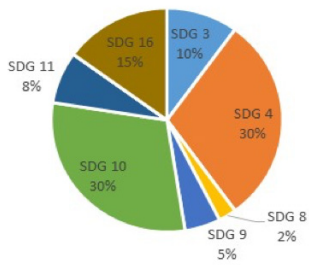
Estonia – SDG coverage



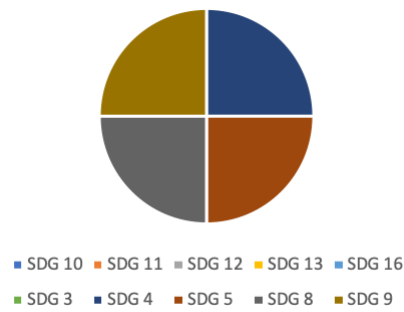
Country: Estonia (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 4
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Ethiopia – SDG coverage



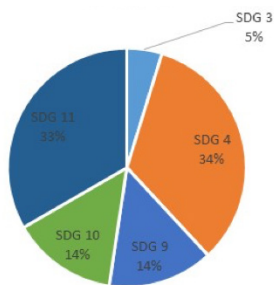
Ethiopia – alignment objectives and SDGs



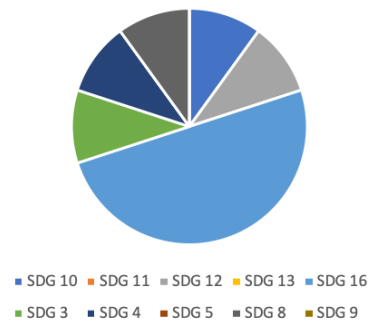
Country: Ethiopia (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 11
SDG aligned objectives: 4
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 36%

Fiji – SDG coverage



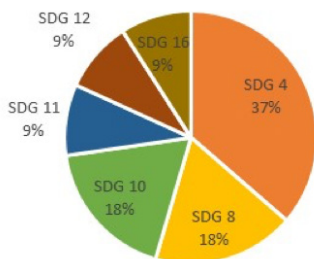
Fiji – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Fiji (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 4

Total objectives identified: 24
SDG aligned objectives: 10
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 42%

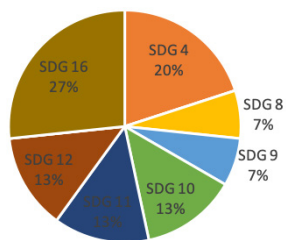
Finland – SDG coverage



Country: Finland (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 8
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

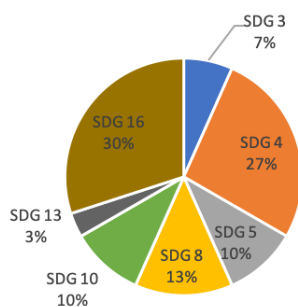
Germany – SDG coverage



Country: Germany (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 4
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

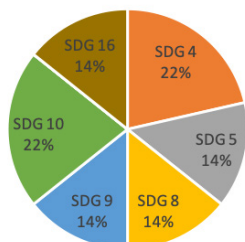
Grenada – SDG coverage



Country: Grenada (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 7
SDG aligned objectives: 7
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

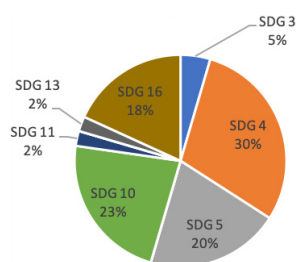
Guinea – SDG coverage



Country: Guinea (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 20
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

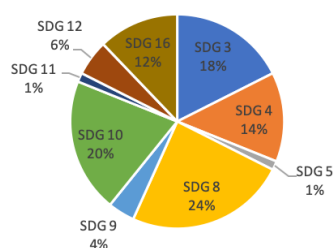
Guyana – SDG coverage



Country: Guyana (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

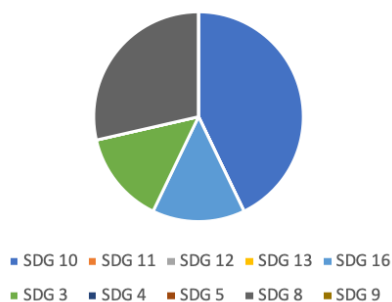
Total objectives identified: 7
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Jamaica – SDG coverage



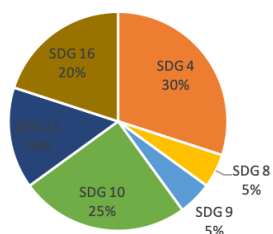
Country: Jamaica (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 2

Jamaica – alignment objectives and SDGs



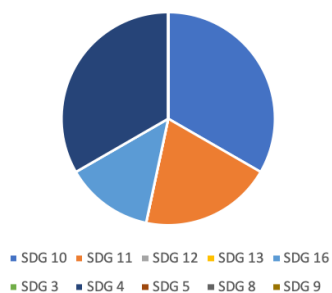
Total objectives identified: 45
SDG aligned objectives: 7
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 16%

Japan – SDG coverage



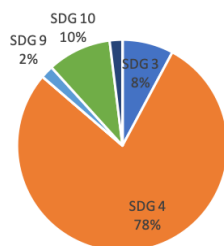
Country: Japan (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Japan – alignment objectives and SDGs

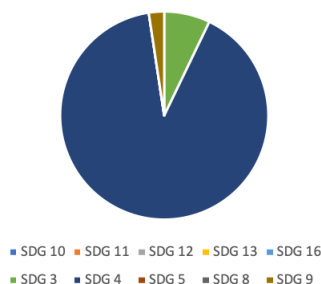


Total objectives identified: 20
SDG aligned objectives: 15
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 75%

Lao – SDG coverage



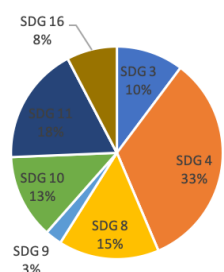
Lao – alignment objectives and SDGs



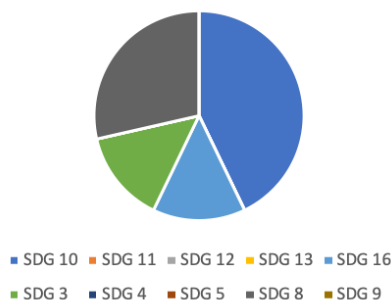
Country: Lao (Non- Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 82
SDG aligned objectives: 42
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 49%

Malaysia – SDG coverage



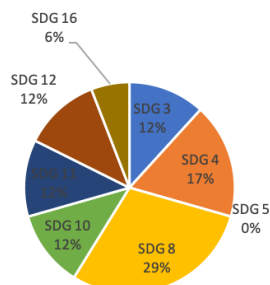
Malaysia – alignment objectives and SDGs



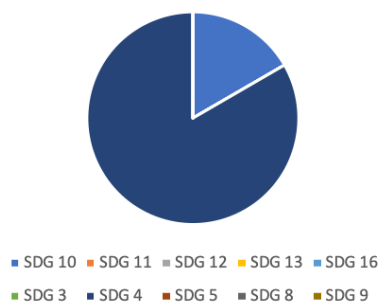
Country: Malaysia (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 2

Total objectives identified: 8
SDG aligned objectives: 2
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 25%

Malta – SDG coverage



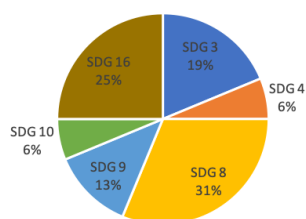
Malta – alignment objectives and SDGs



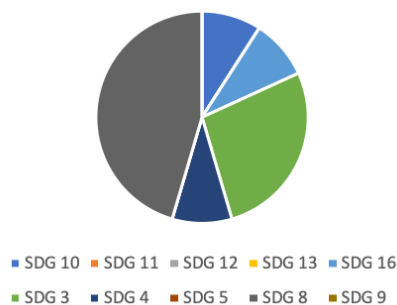
Country: Malta (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 12
SDG aligned objectives: 6
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 50%

Mauritius – SDG coverage



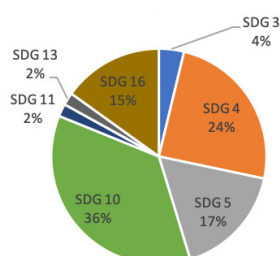
Mauritius – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Mauritius (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 26
SDG aligned objectives: 11
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 42%

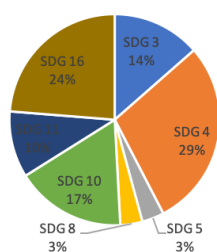
Nepal – SDG coverage



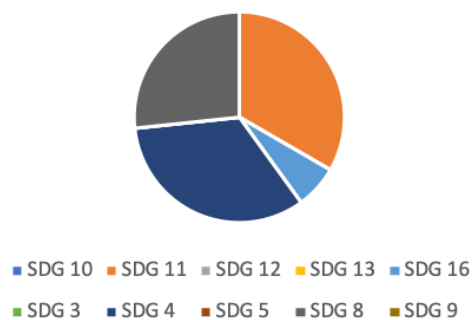
Country: Nepal (Non- Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 0
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

New Zealand – SDG coverage



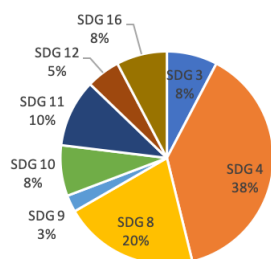
New Zealand – alignment objectives and SDGs



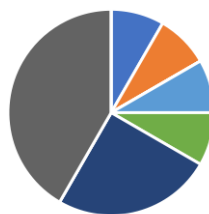
Country: New Zealand (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 8

Total objectives identified: 49
SDG aligned objectives: 15
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 31%

Nigeria – SDG coverage



Nigeria – alignment objectives and SDGs

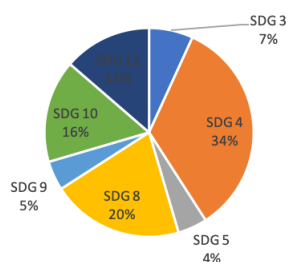


SDG 10 SDG 11 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 16
SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 9

Country: Nigeria (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 15
SDG aligned objectives: 12
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 80%

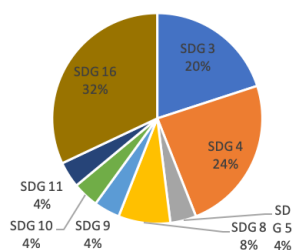
Northern Ireland – SDG coverage



Country: Nepal (Non- Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 9
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Papua New Guinea – SDG coverage



Papua New Guinea – alignment objectives and SDGs

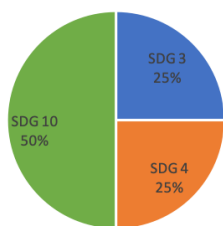


SDG 10 SDG 11 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 16
SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 9

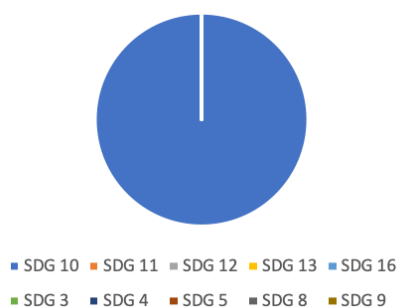
Country: Papua New Guinea (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 7
SDG aligned objectives: 2
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 29%

Philippines – SDG coverage



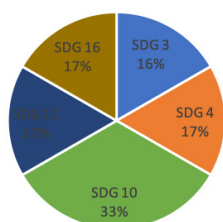
Philippines – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Philippines
(Non- Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 6
SDG aligned objectives: 1
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 17%

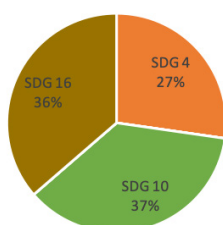
Poland – SDG coverage



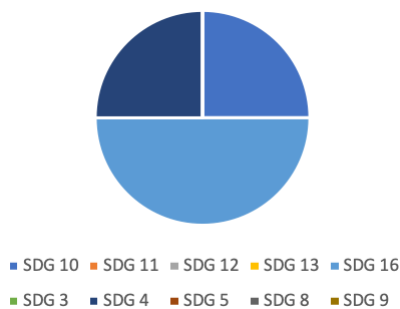
Country: Poland (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 5
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Republic of Ireland – SDG coverage



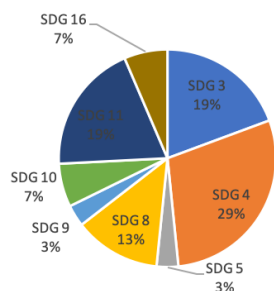
Republic of Ireland – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Republic of Ireland
(Non- Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 14
SDG aligned objectives: 8
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 57%

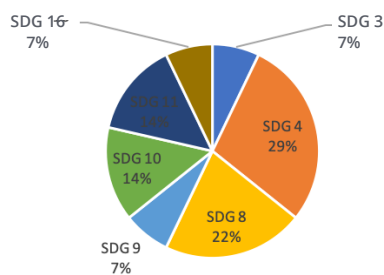
Saint Lucia – SDG coverage



Country: Saint Lucia (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 2

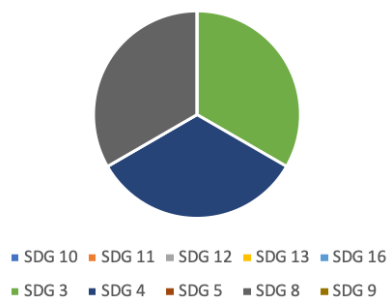
Total objectives identified: 8
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – SDG coverage



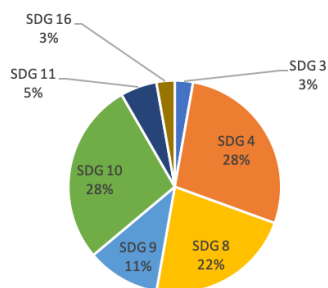
Country: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – alignment objectives and SDGs



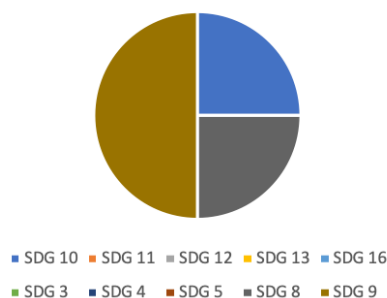
Total objectives identified: 5
SDG aligned objectives: 3
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 60%

Singapore – SDG coverage



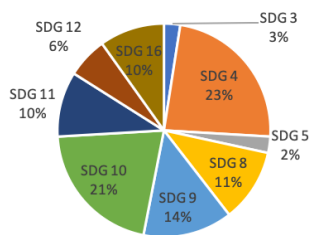
Country: Singapore (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Singapore – alignment objectives and SDGs

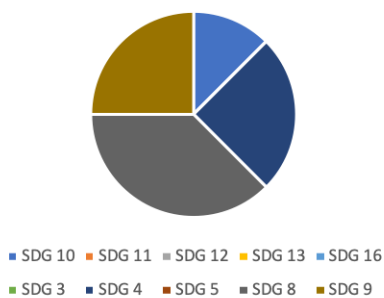


Total objectives identified: 19
SDG aligned objectives: 4
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 21%

South Africa – SDG coverage



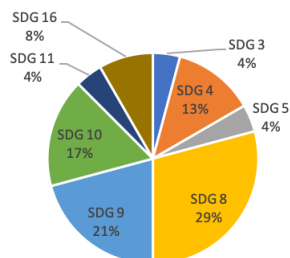
South Africa – alignment objectives and SDGs



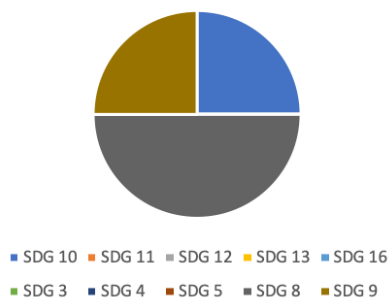
Country: South Africa (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 2

Total objectives identified: 50
SDG aligned objectives: 8
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 16%

Sri Lanka – SDG coverage



Sri Lanka – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Sri Lanka (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 8
SDG aligned objectives: 4
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 50%

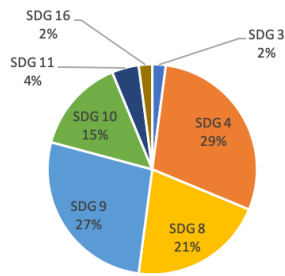
Sweden – SDG coverage



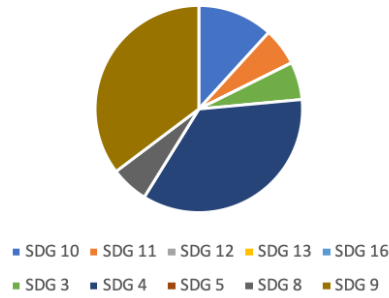
Country: Sweden (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 4
SDG aligned objectives: 0
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 0%

Thailand – SDG coverage



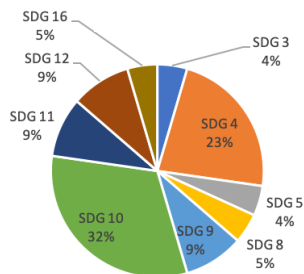
Thailand – alignment objectives and SDGs



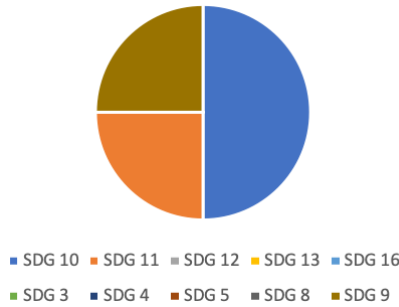
Country: Thailand (Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 63
SDG aligned objectives: 17
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 27%

The Netherlands – SDG coverage



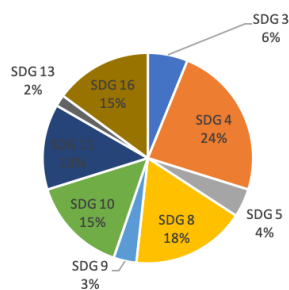
The Netherlands – alignment objectives and SDGs



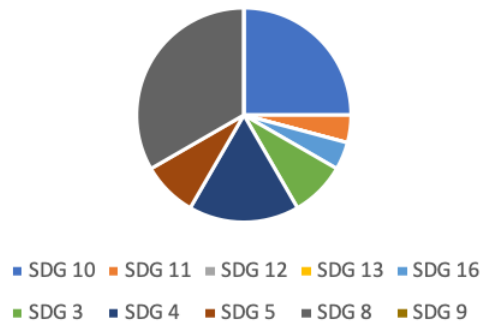
Country: The Netherlands
(Non-Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 5
SDG aligned objectives: 4
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 80%

Trinidad and Tobago – SDG coverage



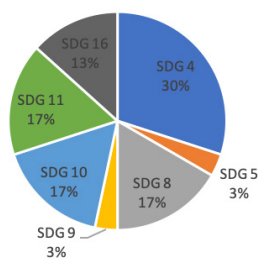
Trinidad and Tobago – alignment objectives and SDGs



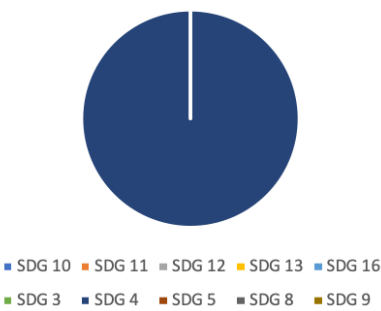
Country: Trinidad and Tobago
(Commonwealth)
Economy: Developing
Coded Policies: 9

Total objectives identified: 36
SDG aligned objectives: 24
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 67%

Wales – SDG coverage



Wales – alignment objectives and SDGs



Country: Wales (Commonwealth)
Economy: Developed
Coded Policies: 1

Total objectives identified: 5
SDG aligned objectives: 2
% of objectives aligned with SDGs 40%

SECTION 4: OVERVIEW OF SDG TRENDS

SDG 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

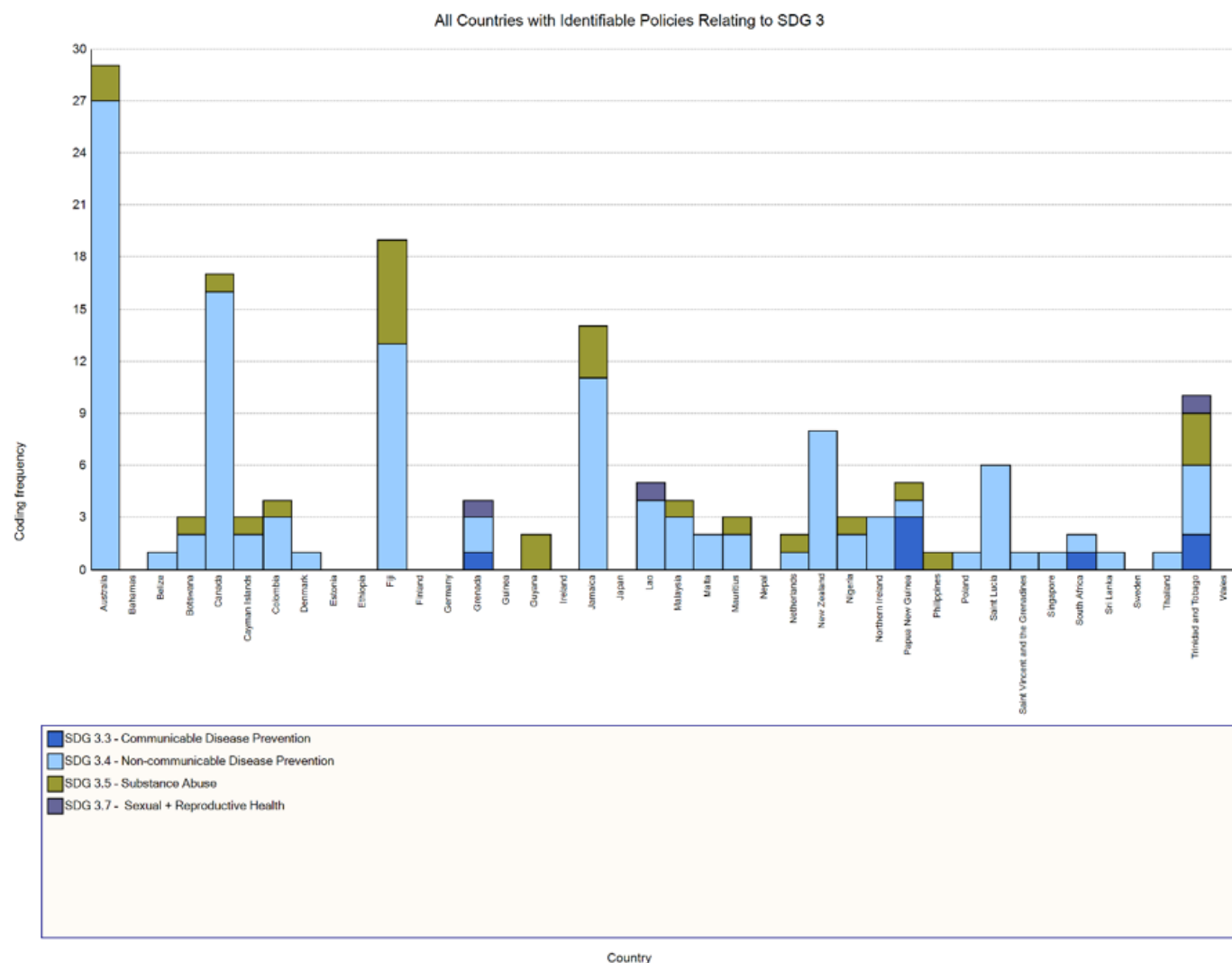
Overview

SDG 3 is related to the promotion of physical and mental well-being and health. This includes the prevention of non-communicable diseases, and communicable diseases including those related to sexual health and the reduction of drug and alcohol abuse. SDG 3 includes targets such as reducing premature mortality rates, disease and mental health; it is also significant in terms of economic impact and global inequality. Developing countries, for example, bear the burden of the impact of premature mortality and disease, and this has both direct and indirect economic impacts. International data reveals that 'inactivity directly accounts for between 1 and 4 percent of all healthcare costs' (Davis et al. 2014) with indirect consequences of physical inactivity for economic productivity being substantially higher' (Lindsey and Chapman 2017, p. 52). There is strong evidence that sport and physical activity can play a role in advancing positive changes in public health, and indirectly contribute to economic productivity. Disease and mortality rates can be greatly reduced through physical activity, yet global figures vary in terms of participation in sport and physical activity.

How SDG 3 should be used

In order to maximise the contribution of SDG 3 a preventative health policy framework should be adopted. This requires embedding 'prevention' as a key pillar of public health policy, prioritising increasing physical activity, promoting of quality education regarding physical literacy and promoting inclusive approaches to sport and physical activity. Furthermore, in addition to addressing physical activity and lifestyle, the wider impact of initiatives should be evaluated at the level of population.

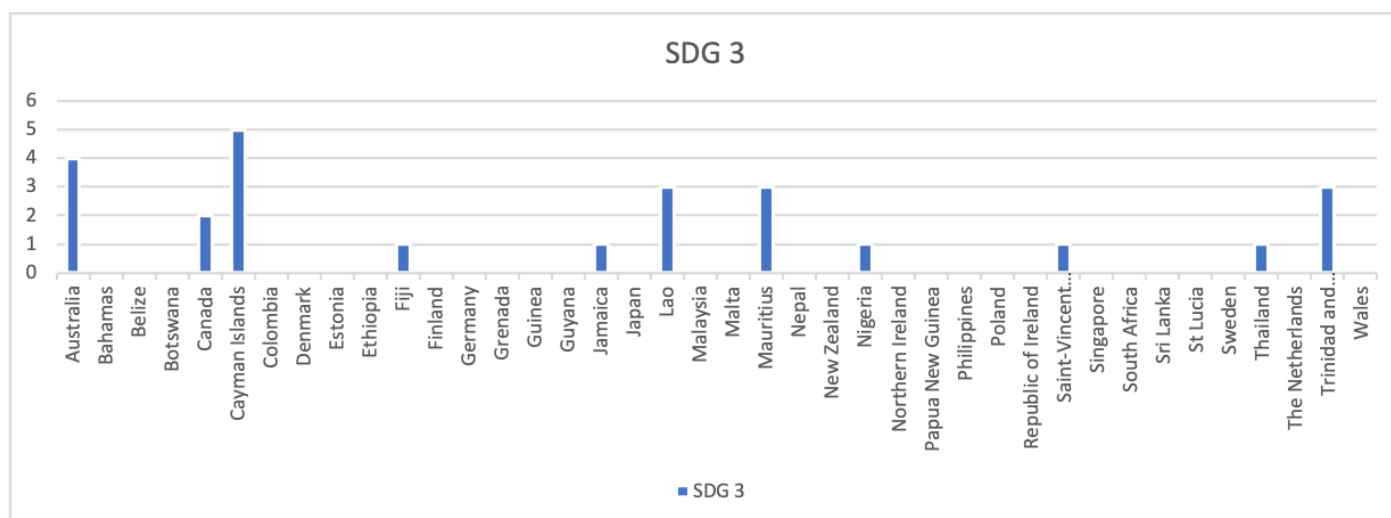
Figure 2.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 3



Breakdown and Overview of SDG Alignment by Sub-Goal

While SDG 3 was a highly frequent code identified throughout the mapping process, the coverage was not consistent across all four Sub-Goals, as the chart below illustrates, SDG 3.4 accounted for 77 per cent of the overall coding, while SDG 3.5 accounted for a further 16.7 per cent.

Figure 2.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 3



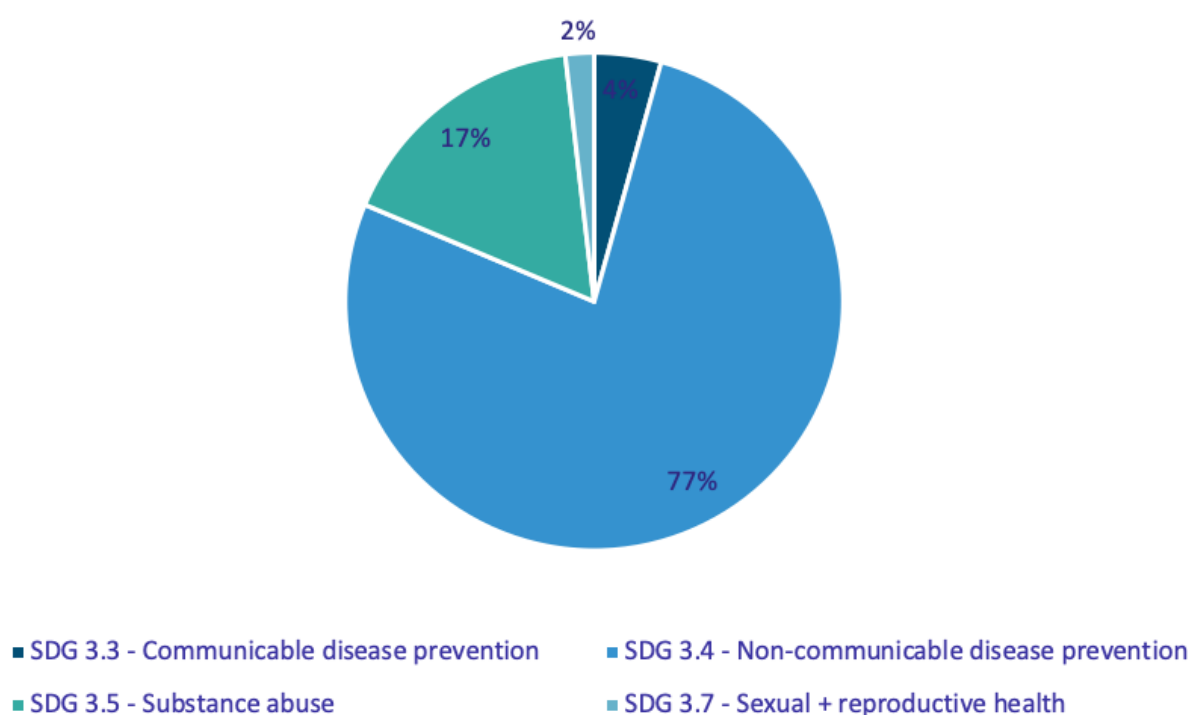
Sport objective: 25

Total aligned: 25

Percentage alignment: 100%

Figure 2.2: Overview of SDG 3 Coding by Sub-Goal

Overview of SDG Coding by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 3.3 — Communicable Disease Prevention

Target: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

The quantitative analysis revealed that very few references in the current set of policies align with SDG 3.3. Only four countries, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago, explicitly make reference to communicable disease prevention at present. While these references are fleeting and lack much detail or substance, the PNG policy provides a useful example of how SDG 3.3 can be more effectively mainstreamed into policy as the following extract demonstrates:

HIV-AIDS prevention: working in partnership with sports organizations and HIV organizations through the Committee on HIV Prevention Through Sport, creating an HIV Policy and Toolkit Resource for the PNG sporting community, working with PLWH and using sporting role models to promote awareness, strengthening communities and providing a stable supportive environment free from stigma, and working to use peer group education at local level to stimulate real behaviour change. (PNG Sports Foundation Strategic Plan 2008-11, 2007)

Table 3.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 3.3

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan	Grenada	Planned	None	Children	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	3
Strategic plan 2012 – 2016	South Africa	Planned	None	None	1
National policy on sport 2017 -2017	Trinidad & Tobago	None	None	None	1
Our strategic Plan – Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 3.4 — Non-communicable Disease Prevention

Target: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.

SDG 3.4 is one of the most frequently coded sub-goals found throughout this mapping exercise: it appears in 47 separate documents across 27 countries. Its prominence is not surprising as there was almost universal recognition of the important role that sport plays in developing and maintaining healthy citizens. The overarching premise of SDG 3 to promote a preventative model of public health is strongly displayed throughout these documents, and there is significant alignment and intentionality driving these policy pronouncements. The excerpt below engenders the types of policy wording commonly coded at 3.4.

The benefits from steering sport in this new direction will be significant. It will result in world-leading rates of participation, with 100% of primary school-aged children and higher lifelong involvement in sport

and physical activity by adults. Australians will be fitter, healthier, more productive and more engaged with their communities. And, it will maximise sport's potential to contribute towards some of Australia's big challenges, like obesity and social cohesion. (Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport 2017)

Not only was SDG 3.4 frequently coded, but there was also a high degree of intentionality behind its appearance in the policy documents. Of the 124 references, 87 were recorded as being either planned (77) or actioned (10). There was also some detail in regards to specified populations, with children being the most commonly identified group targeted in the policies. Women, people with disabilities and older adults were also infrequently mentioned, as illustrated in the graph below.

Figure 2.3: SDG 3.4 Non-communicable Disease Prevention by Intentionality

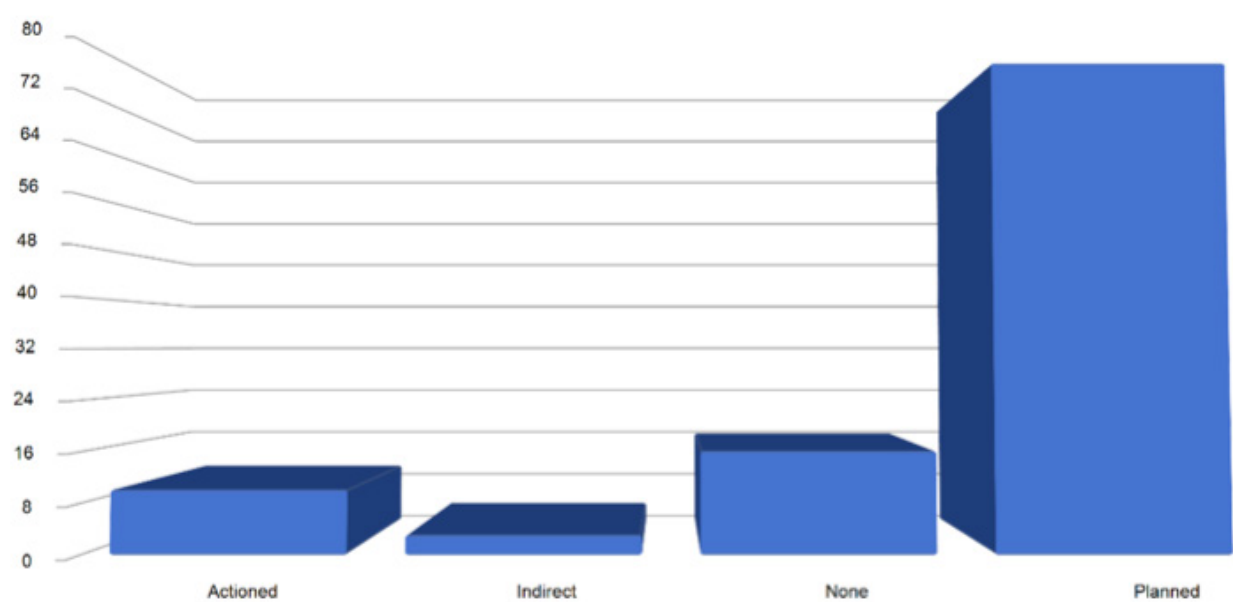


Figure 2.4: SDG 3.4 Non-communicable Disease Prevention by Population

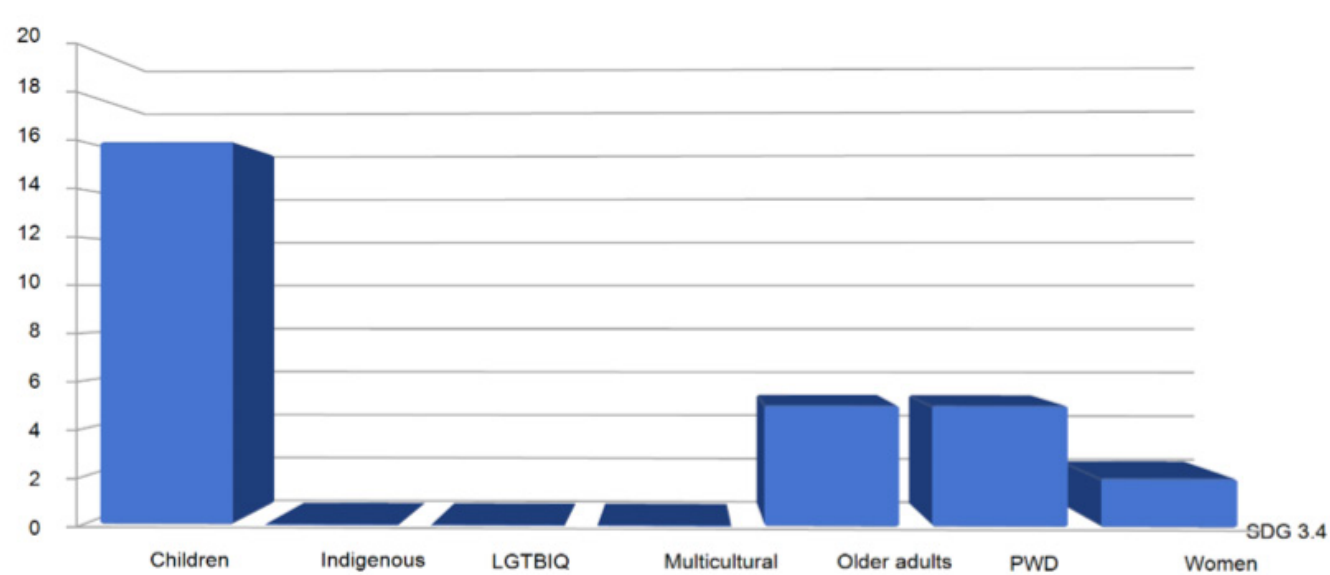


Table 3.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 3.4

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	Older adults Children	10
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	None	None	None	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17- independent evaluation	Australia	Planned Actioned	None	PWD Women	7
Development through sport - A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	Set	None	5
National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	Set		1
Sport 2030 - National Sport Plan - 2018	Australia	Planned	Set	None	4
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Recreation policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	Older adults, PWD	2
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	4
Canada - Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	None	Children	2
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned	None	PWD	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Actioned	None	PWD	2
Policy on Tobacco Sponsorship of National Sport Organizations	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
Underrepresented Groups Final report	Canada	Planned	None	None	5
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Planned	None	None	2
Colombia Public policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	3
The sport for All Committee Report	Denmark	Planned	None	None	1
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Indirect	None	None	1
Decree No. 5	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
MYS National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Children	8
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	3
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan	Grenada	Planned	None	Children	2
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Women	10
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	None	None	None	3
National Sports Policy 2017-202	Malta	Planned	Set	None	2
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	Set	None	2
National Sports Agreement	Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	None	None	None	2
Northern Ireland Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	Women	3
2015-20 Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	Indirect	None	Children	3
Active Older People Discussion 2016	New Zealand	Planned	None	Older adults	2
Com Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	None	None	None	3
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Poland Summary	Poland	Planned	None	None	1
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	Set	Children	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Sports Policy	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	1
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Thailand	Planned	None	None	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	PWD Children	2
GoRTT Policy on Sport and Youth - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
Trinidad Tobago – sport facilities policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Actioned	None	None	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 3.5 – Substance Abuse

Target: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

SDG 3.5 appears in 20 files with 27 references across 15 countries as illustrated in the table below.

Table 3.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 3.5

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Development-through-sport- A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Anti-doping declarations	Australia	Indirect	None	None	1
MYSC strategic Plan	Botswana	None	None	Children	1
Policy on Tobacco sponsorship of National Sport Organizations	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy and strategic plan	Cayman Islands	Actioned	None	None	1
Colombia public policy on national sport	Colombia	Planned	None	Children	1
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
Guyana national sports policy	Guyana	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	1
Mauritius National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy Of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
Philippines PSC programs and projects for 2019	Philippines	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Sport facilities policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Actioned	None	None	1
Trinidad Tobago - sport_facilities_policy_page15	Trinidad and Tobago	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Actioned	None	None	1

The majority of policies coded for alignment with SDG 3.5 predominantly referred to substance abuse related to tobacco or alcohol consumption or doping in sport. Yet the policy prescriptions were surprisingly varied, shifting between sponsorship guidelines, the responsible service of alcohol at sporting venues, banned substances, and the role of education as a way to reduce risk factors and promote healthy, clean living. The excerpts below illustrate the variety of policy prescriptions and help to illustrate the many varied ways that sports policy can be used towards the attainment of SDG 3.5

In light of the conclusive evidence identifying smoking as a major health hazard with no redeeming health aspect, the federal government has developed a policy designed to discourage, in the strongest possible terms, the sponsorship of amateur sport by the tobacco industry. Therefore, effective immediately, all national amateur sport bodies funded in part by the federal government will be required to desist from associating in any new or renewed sponsorship arrangements with the tobacco products industry. The federal government will withhold all funds from national amateur sport organizations associating in any sponsorship, promotional or other financial support arrangements (e.g. advertising) with the tobacco products industry for events or programs predominantly involving amateur athletes. Where a sponsorship contract currently exists between a national sport organization and a tobacco company, the contract will be allowed to continue until its existing maturity date. The federal government will however, withhold all funds from any sport organization choosing to renew, extend or otherwise continue the contract after the existing maturity date.

(Canada Tobacco sponsorship)

The Cayman Islands has ratified the International Convention against Doping in Sport and is today fully compliant with the WADA Code through its Medical and Doping Commission established between the Government and the CIOC.

(Cayman Islands National Sports Policy and strategic plan)

Alert or sensitize all athletes and particularly national athletes to the dangers of substance abuse in regard to their health, their personal careers and the reputation or image of their country. This education process must be aimed at schools, clubs and the wider community

(Trinidad and Tobago National sports policy)

There was a significant amount of cross-coding between this indicator and SDG 16.5 'corruption', as many of the policies specifically addressed the issue of doping in sport at a professional level. While there was a strong correlation between alignment and intentionality for SDG 3.5, actioned policies largely consisted of evidence that a formal international anti-doping legislation had been signed or ratified.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 3.7 — Sexual and Reproductive Health

Target: 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 programs.

There were three solitary references to this identified across three countries. These appeared in documents submitted by Grenada, Lao and Trinidad and Tobago. These were cursory mentions that broadly consisted of utilising 'peer-to-peer' networks to spread information on sexual health and family planning as illustrated by the quote below from Grenada:

Promote and support the development and implementation of awareness campaigns and peer to peer strategies educating young pregnant girls, women and boys and their families about sexual and reproductive health and healthy lifestyles.

Table 3.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 3.7

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of references
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	1
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	None	None	None	1
Our Strategic Plan – Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1

SDG 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING

Overview

Following on from the success of the MDGs, SDG 4 and its sub-goals were developed with the intention of attaining 'a world with equitable, and universal access to quality education at all levels'. Through ongoing Commonwealth consultation, it was agreed that the SDP framework can play a significant role in the delivery of SDG 4 targets through systematically incorporating physical education into the broader school curriculum for all individuals across the life-course. Access to primary education is a fundamental human right. It is also associated with a number of positive social benefits, benefits which multiply the longer a child remains engaged in formal education. In spite of this, the global percentage of early childhood and primary education rates sit at only 70%, with ongoing disparities along the lines of gender, urban-rural location and economic development, despite positive upward trends in recent years. Furthermore, SDG 4 extends beyond school education to focus on relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship and a discrete focus on sustainable development education. The mapping exercise reveals the true extent of these impacts.

How SDG 4 should be used

Three key recommendations were identified to maximise the contribution sport-based approaches and quality physical education can make to SDG 4, these are;

- Effective policy frameworks, including recognition within qualification frameworks and adequate resource provision.
- Well-developed programme methodologies, curricula and associated training and capacity building.
- Robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, with attainment and impact metrics recognised by the formal education sector (Dudfield & Dingwall-Smith, 2015, p 36).

SDG 4 was present in 72% of all documents and 35 of the 40 countries mapped for this project. It was referenced 494 times, making it the single most frequently aligned SDG of those included in the current project.

Figure 3.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 4

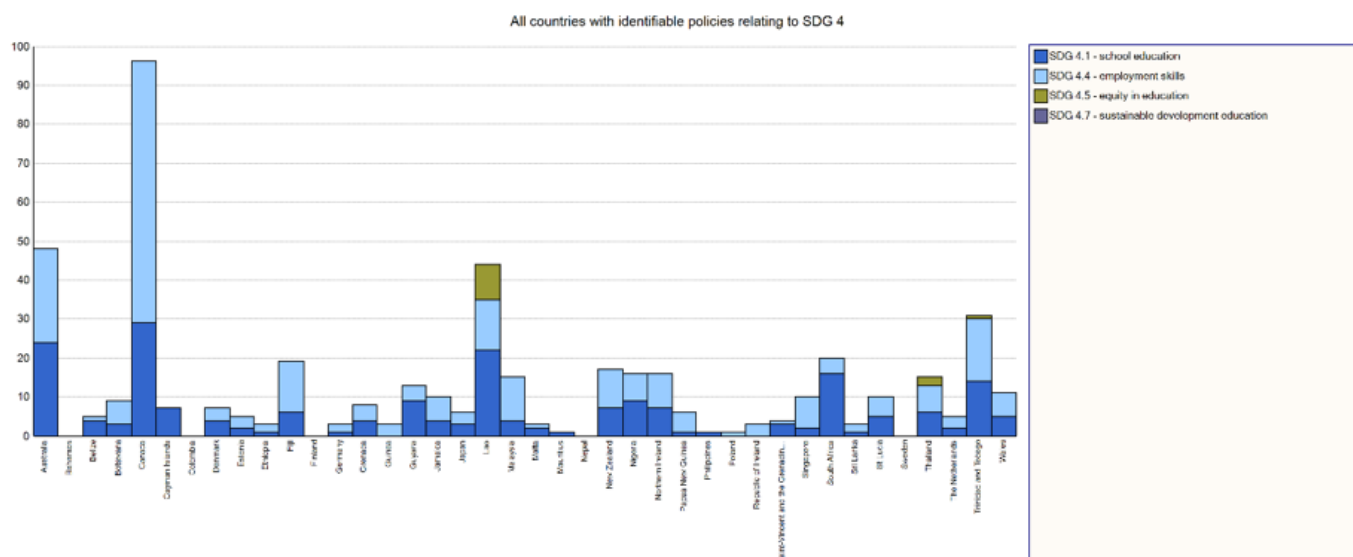
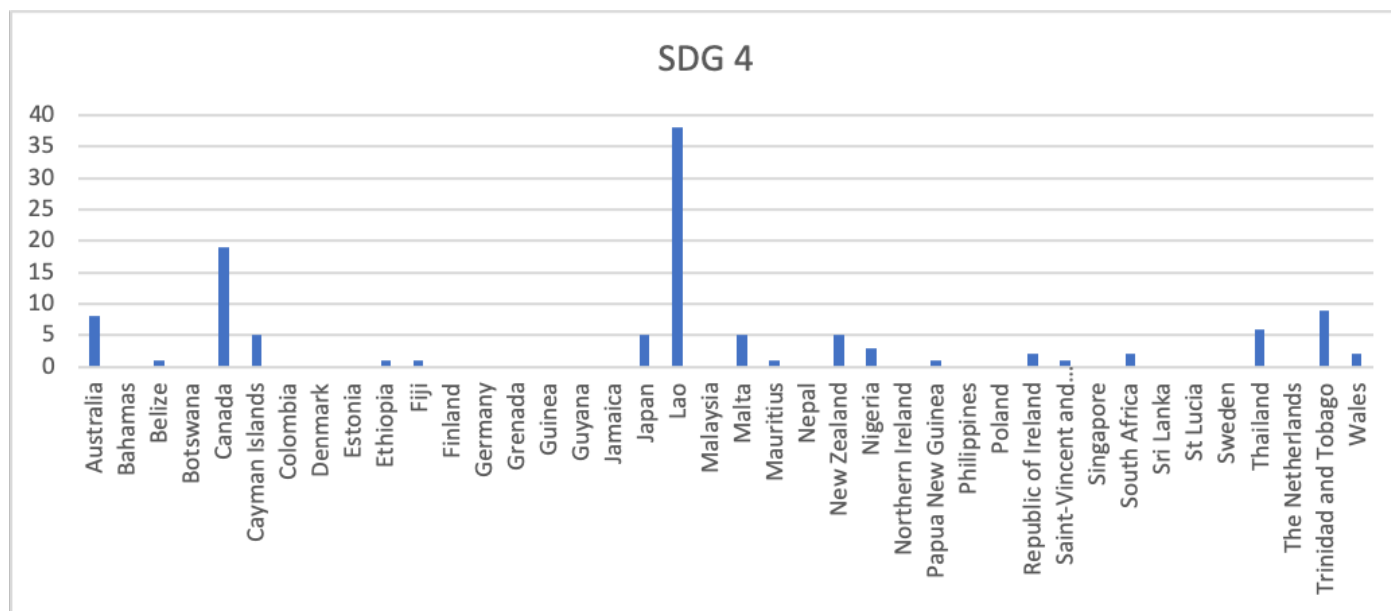


Figure 3.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 4



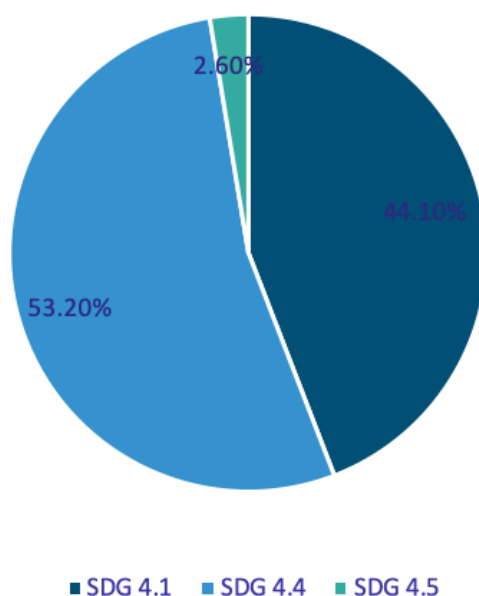
Sport objective: 119
 Total aligned: 115
 Percentage alignment: 97%

Breakdown and Overview of SDG Alignment by Sub-Goal

While SDG 4 was the most prevalent SDG in the current crop of documents, the alignment was not evenly distributed across the sub-goals. The vast majority of the references that were coded under SDG 4 were in relation to the first two indicators, SDG 4.1 (44.1%) and SDG 4.4 (53.2%) as seen below, while no alignment was identified for SDG 4.7.

Figure 3.2: Overview of SDG 4 Coding by Sub-Goal

Overview of SDG 4 by Sub Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 4.1 — School Education

Target: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

SDG 4.1 was present in 50 policy documents or 50% of the total sample. Furthermore, some reference to SDG 4.1 could be found in 33 of 40 countries coded, suggesting widespread coverage and incorporation.

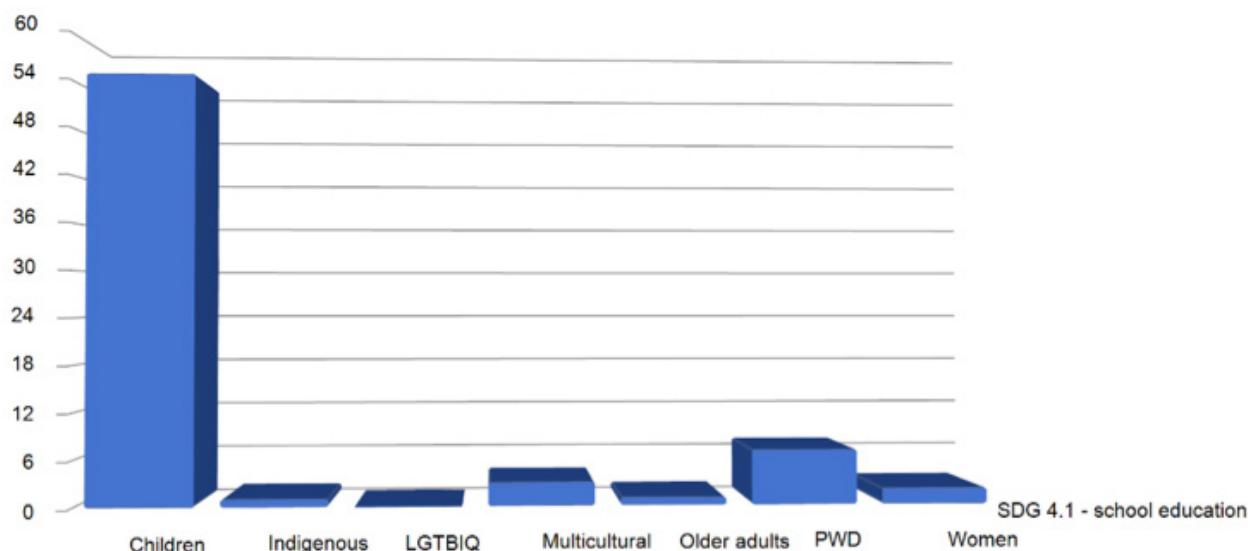
Table 4.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 4.1

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	Set	Children	9
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Planned	Set	Children	4
Australian Physical Literacy Standard - Explaining the Standard	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	Set	None	2
Australia - Play Sport Australia- The Australian Sports Commission's participation game plan	Australia	Planned	None	Children	8
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Actioned Planned	None	Children Women PWD	4
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	Children	3
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025 PDF	Belize	Planned	None	Children Older Adults Multicultural Women PWD	8
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	Children	11
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	None	Multicultural Children Indigenous PWD	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned	None	PWD	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Actioned	None	PWD	5
Underrepresented Groups Final report	Canada	Planned	None	None	3
Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	None	None	7
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan for the Cayman Islands, 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Actioned	None	None	7
Colombia Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Actioned	None	Children	4
Sports for All Committee Report	Denmark	Actioned Planned	None	None	2
The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Children	3
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Children	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	Children	4
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned Actioned	Set	Children	9
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned Actioned	None	None	3
White Paper on National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	Children	3
Japan	Japan	Planned	None	Children	22
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	Planned	Set	None	4
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	2

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of references
National Sports Policy 2017-202	Malta	Planned	Set	Children	1
Mauritius National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Agreement	Netherlands	Planned	None	Children	9
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	7
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	Children	5
Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	Children	1
Com Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	Set	Children	1
Sport NZ Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
PSC programs and projects for 2019	Philippines	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	4
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned Actioned	None	Children	2
National Sports Policy	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	None	3
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	2
Strategic Plan 2012-2016	South Africa	Planned Actioned	None	None	4
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	Set	None	12
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	PWD Children	6
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	6
GoRTT Policy on Sport and Youth - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planed	None	None	7
Community Sport Strategy	Wales	Planned	None	None	5

Reflecting the recommendations of the Commonwealth, the policies coded at SDG 4.1 widely embrace the important role that physical education and physical literacy play in the attainment of SDG 4, and also illustrates a high degree of intentionality underpinning these policy pronouncements. However, as is evident from the above table, to truly recognise the potential for SDP to contribute to SDG 4.1, more attention needs to be paid to ensuring that educational policies are taking account of certain minority populations, for example girls/young women, Indigenous/First Nation Peoples, members of the LGBTQI+ community or people with disabilities. Otherwise, minority groups will continue to be excluded from the valuable benefits associated with education. The graph below highlights the current gap in policies that identify specific populations other than young people.

Figure 3.3: SDG 4.1 School Education by Population



Despite this gap, the broad theme to emerge from the coding was positive: policy makers appear acutely aware of the value of more thoroughly integrating physical education and literacy into school curriculums and educational frameworks. The current set of policies coded for SDG 4.1 also tends to highlight the crosscutting nature of this goal, emphasising the direct correlation between SDG 4 and positive outcomes for health, well-being (SDG 3) and social inclusion (SDG 10). As noted in the extract below from Australia:

Contributes to whole of government objectives including improved health and education outcomes (including sport in schools and higher education institutions), enhanced social inclusion and community development

(Australia National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 4.4 — Employment Skills

Target: 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.

SDG 4.4 was identified in 67 of the 100 documents and 33 of the 40 countries included in this mapping exercise. This high frequency makes it the second most coded sub-goal in the entire project, following SDG 10.2. It is important to note that the interpretation of both SDG 4.1 and 4.4 were broad throughout the mapping exercise. Coding was applied consistently to any policy wording that pertained to access to education or positive learning outcomes (SDG 4.1) and any reference to any form of upskilling or access to training or education that could reasonably lead to better employment skills or outcomes (SDG 4.4).

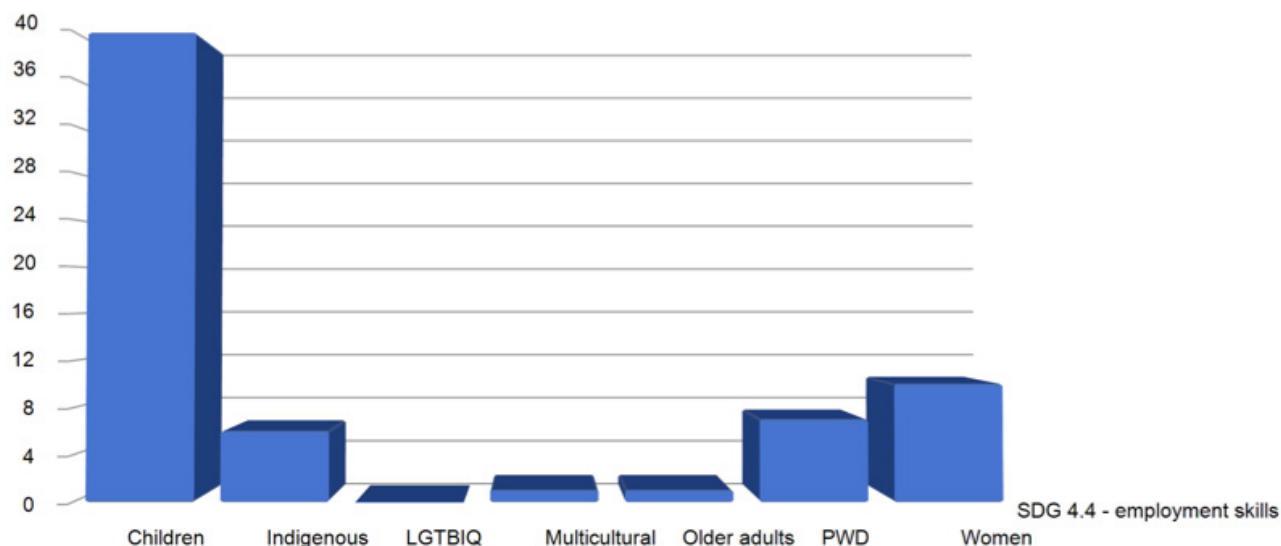
Table 4.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 4.4

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Population	Number of References
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	Children	2
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Indirect	None	None	5
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Planned	None	None	7
Development-through-sport - A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
AusASC Fraud Control Policy 2012	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
AusASC Privacy Policy - 2014-2016	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
Australian Physical Literacy Standard – Explaining the Standard	Australia	Planned	None	Children	1
National Policy on Match-fixing in Sport	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Child Safe Policy	Australia	Actioned	None	Children	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	Set	Women	1
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	None	None	None	1
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	None	None	2
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	None	4
Actively Engaged - A Policy on Sport for Women and Girls	Canada	Actioned	None	Women	1
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	5
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	None	Children	20
New Hosting Policy January 2008	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned	None	PWD	2
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Actioned	Set	None	5
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous	6
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	Women	16
Women Policy Action Plan English	Canada	Planned	Set	Women	5
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women	1
Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	None	None	4
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	Children	5
Denmark Sports for All Committee Report	Denmark	Planned	None	None	3
The General Principles of Estonian Sport Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	3
Ethiopia National Sports Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	None	2
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Indirect	None	None	4
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	5
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	2
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	4
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth and Sport in Guinea	Guinea	Planned	None	None	3
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	4
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned Actioned	None	None	4
Japan - Sport Promotion Act	Japan	Planned	None	PWD	3
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	Planned	Set	None	13
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	10

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Population	Number of References
Sport Development Act 1997 - Act 576	Malaysia	Indirect	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2017-202 (2)	Malta	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	Netherlands	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	7
Northern Ireland Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	None	9
Sport NZ – Young People Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	Children	3
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	5
Poland Sport Development Program 2020	Poland	Planned	None	None	1
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	Set	Children	5
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines National Sports Policy	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	1
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee Report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	PWD Multicultural	8
Strategic Plan 2012 2016	South Africa	Planned	None	None	2
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Actioned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	3
Sport Ireland Policy on Participation in Sport by People with Disabilities	Republic of Ireland	Planned	None	None	3
The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	None	7
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	7
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	4
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	7
Community Sport Strategy	Wales	Planned	None	Children	6

There is a notable differentiation visible in terms of specific populations in SDG 4.4 that was lacking in SDG 4.1; however, the figures are still relatively low and more tailored policies would be welcomed to better serve the diverse needs of different communities.

Figure 3.4: SDG 4.4 Employment Skills by Population



Throughout the mapping exercise, there was significant emphasis on training educators and improving the knowledge of critical personnel within key sectors. The below sample provides a clear indication of the types of policy statements coded at SDG 4.4.

The Youth and Sports Department needs to provide the expertise for the development of participants, coaches, administrators and sports officials for the Sports for All programmes.

(Malaysia National Sports Policy 2009)

Develop Athletes, Coaches, Technical Officials, Sports Scientists, Sports Medicine Practitioners and Administrators to be among the best in the world.

(National Sports Policy of Nigeria 2009)

By 2019 to have implemented nationally recognised coach accreditation systems all sport Northern Ireland funded governing bodies.

(Sport Matters: The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport & Physical Recreation 2009 - 2019)

Develop and promote resources that support teachers, parents, coaches and volunteers in order to give all young people a positive physical activity experience.

(New Zealand 2015-20 Young People Plan)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 4.5 — Equity in Education

Target: 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.

SDG 4.5 appeared in only three documents across the dataset. While this gap suggests that much more needs to be done to ensure all people are receiving quality education without discrimination, the high frequency of alignment and intentionality in SDG 4 more broadly suggests that policy makers are attuned to these issues. However, the current set of policies are clearly lacking in policy detail that resonates with the aims of SDG 4.5 specifically. Most notable in its absence is any policy detail that addresses issues of Indigenous disadvantage. Lao's policy offers useful insights into steps that could be taken to improve the current dearth in policy. Lao's policy makes specific reference to addressing disparities in gender, ethnicity, poverty and location and explicitly outlines 'pro-poor' policies that can help address disadvantaged districts through more targeted education and additional funding to support targeted interventions.

Table 4.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 4.5

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	Planned	None	Children PWD Multicultural	9
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	PWD	2
Our strategic Plan – Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Children	2

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 4.7 — Sustainable Development Education

Target: 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.

While SDG 4.7 is a hugely important sub-goal with the potential to develop citizens who are knowledgeable on the topic of sustainable development and sensitive to issues pertaining to human rights, at present it appears completely absent from any of the policies included in this mapping exercise.

SDG 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Overview

Gender equality and empowering women and girls is seen as a fundamental human right and is central to the Sustainable Development Agenda. SDG 5 is relevant to all other SDGs, intersecting with health, education, access to employment and infrastructure, inequalities, environment, peace and security. It is also increasingly recognised that gender equality needs to be mainstreamed across all policy areas if it is to be effective in meaningfully transforming the lives of women and girls. Additionally, it is recognised that including men and boys in these efforts is vital to achieving gender equality.

Gender equality is thus crucial for sustainable development, and sport can play an important role in this as a development tool. Sport plays an important socio-cultural role, and can be an important transmitter of values, norms and ethics that can transform unequal relations that rely on gender roles and stereotypes. It can be an inclusive activity that leads to stronger community relations, helps overcome difference and conflict, and promotes both physical and mental well-being. These are essential components necessary for achieving gender equality and empowerment. At the same time, sport can have a negative impact in relation to gender issues, reinforcing social roles and intensifying perceived differences between men and women.

Women are poorly represented in sport leadership and media, and have fewer opportunities and unequal payment compared to male athletes. Over time, nonetheless, sport has contributed towards attitude change, with greater participation of women and girls in sport and greater visibility of female athletes (Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith 2015, 44-45).

How SDG 5 should be used

SDG5 should be used in a holistic manner, beginning with gender mainstreaming across policy. The inclusion of a gender perspective is vital to address structural, cultural, economic and social barriers that impede equality and empowerment. Recognition of differential impacts relating to gender are important, too: identifying intersectionality and how class, religion, race, caste, disability and sexual orientation make 'gender' a complex issue, beyond inclusion and participation. Sport can play a role through programmes that are attentive to such cross-sectional issues, and can still promote leadership while including minorities. Working with stakeholders, such as media and community groups can result in implementing programmes and policies that embed gender perspectives to ensure progress and changing attitudes. Furthermore, tracking development through evidence-based evaluation methods is necessary to charting progress on this important SDG.

Breakdown and Overview of SDG Alignment by Sub-Goal

SDG 5 appears in 37 of the 100 documents included in the sample. Of those 37 documents, SDG 5 is coded 109 times across the sub-goals and appears in 19 out of 40 countries. While this represents a reasonable coverage, this still makes it one of the least coded SDGs in this project, with less than 50% of countries aligning with one or more sub-goals.

Figure 4.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 5

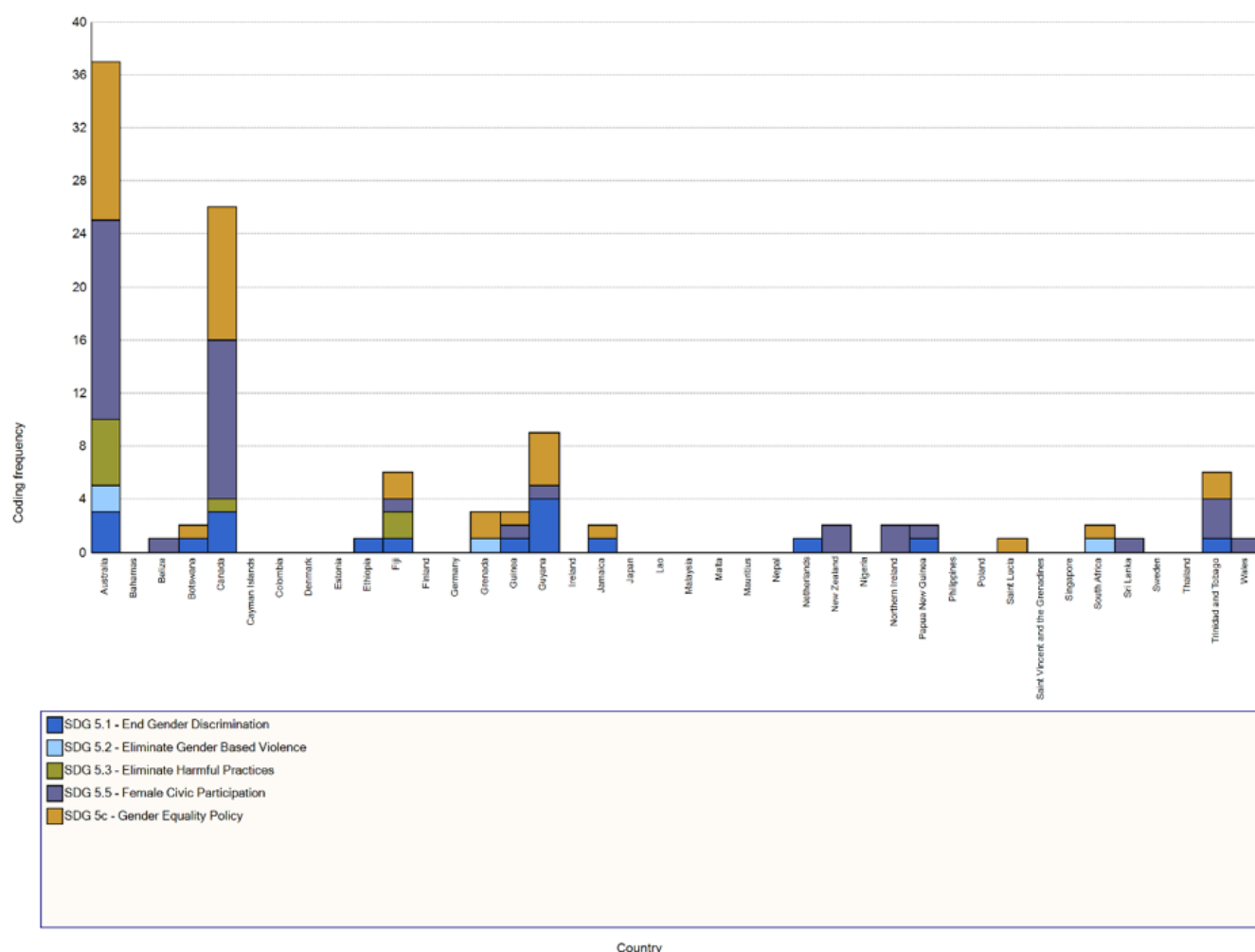
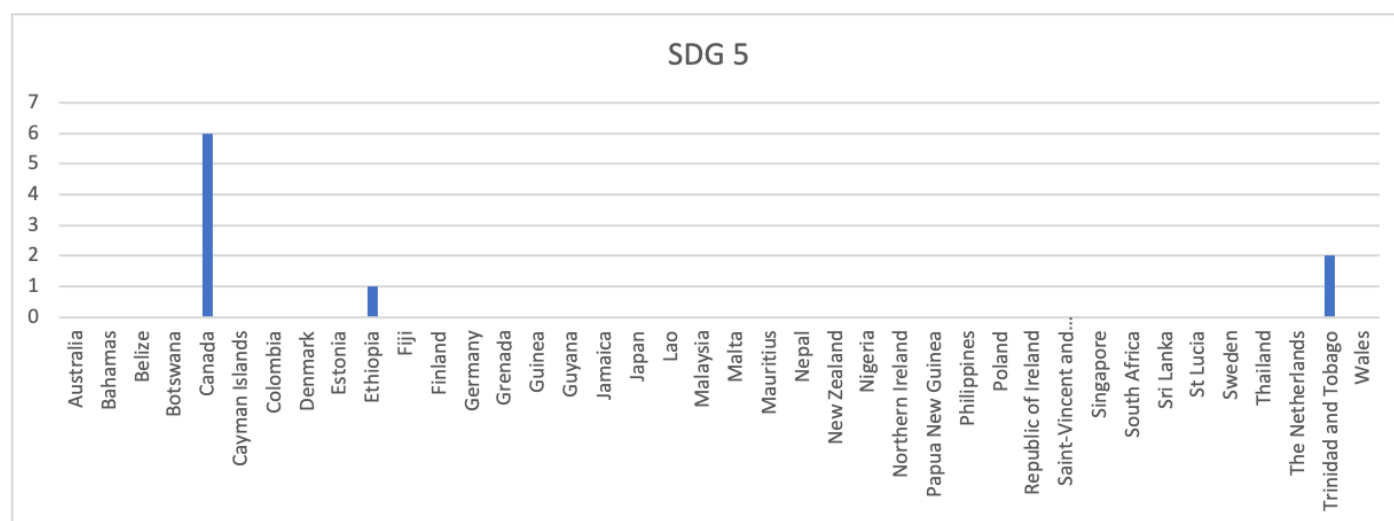


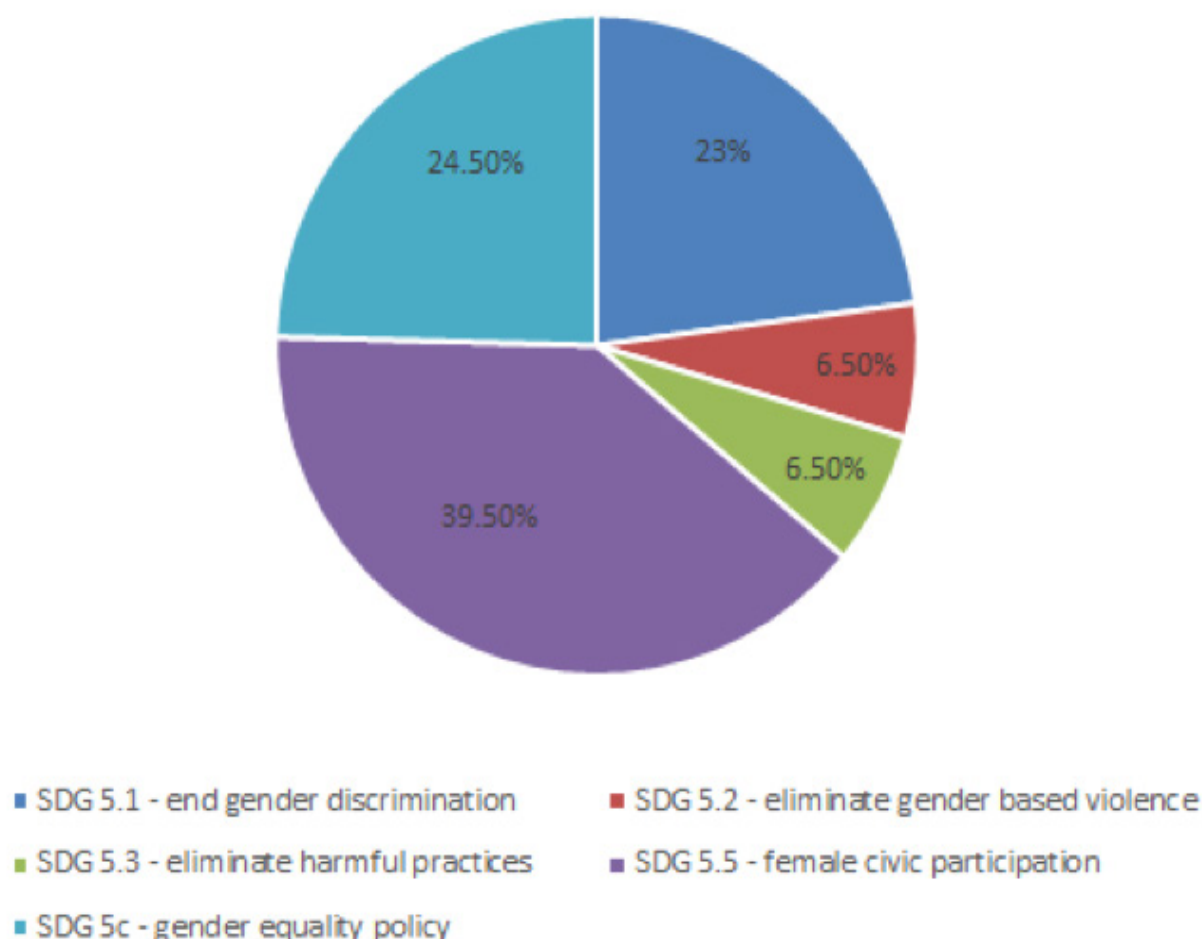
Figure 6.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 5



Sport objective: 9
Total aligned: 9
Percentage alignment: 100%

Despite its centrality and crosscutting potential of SDG 5, it is not evenly addressed in the current set of sports policy documents. Australia and Canada feature most prominently here as indicated in the above chart, however as the breakdown of Sub-Goals demonstrates, there is clearly far more potential for sports policies to contribute towards the attainment of gender equality than is currently being realised.

Figure 4.2: Overview of SDG 5 Coding by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 5.1 – End Gender Discrimination

Target: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

The principle indicator for SDG 5.1 assesses whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. SDG 5.1 appeared in only 14 documents out of 100 (14%) with only 18 references across 11 countries. This accounts for only 27.5% of all countries included in the mapping project. The extensive mapping of SDG 10.2 ‘inclusion for all’ could be a precipitating factor here, as its broad nature facilitates the capture of other targeted efforts to bolster the inclusion of women and girls in a multitude of ways beyond policy frameworks. Thus while SDG 5.1 appears under-represented in the current batch of policies, this gap may be the result of how approaches to

ending discrimination are articulated rather than due to a lack of concern for gender equality. Regardless of any mitigating factors, what this finding certainly indicates is that much more specificity is needed in order to create formalised policy frameworks and monitoring systems capable of addressing issues of discrimination based on gender.

Table 5.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 5.1

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport 2017	Australia	None	None	None	1
Australian Sport for Development Investment	Australia	Actioned	None	Woman	1
Australia NSO MPP Template 2016	Australia	Actioned	None	Children	1
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Actioned	None	Woman	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Actioned and planned	None	Women Children	2
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	1
National Sports Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	Women	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	PWD	1
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth and Sport in Guinea	Guinea	Planned	None	Women Children	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	Woman	4
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	Women	1
National Sports Agreement	Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Grant Fund Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Women	1

A further challenge in mapping SDG 5.1 is that the indicator places so much emphasis on enforcement and monitoring. As noted previously, ascertaining this intentionality is therefore fraught with difficulties due to the nature of policy as inherently future-oriented. It is this reason once again that accounts for the overwhelming use of the ‘planned’ code over the ‘actioned’ code in relation to intentionality.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 5.2 — Eliminate Gender-Based Violence

Target: SDG 5.2 is concerned with eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Target indicators include partner and non-partner violence from the age of 15. Despite gender-based violence being a major issue in both developing and developed economies, SDG 5.2 appeared in only four documents out of 100, and was limited to three countries. This marks SDG 5.2 as one of the least coded sub-goals in the entire dataset. This is a concerning finding given the significant potential for gender mainstreaming, and of the SDP framework to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

Table 5.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 5.2

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 - independent evaluation	Australia	None	None	Women	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	None	Women	1
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	1
South Africa Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	Women Children	1

Given the linkages of this sub-goal with other SDGs, the lack of attention to it should be taken seriously by national policy makers moving forward. Countries like South Africa and Australia provide a roadmap for how this subject matter could be better incorporated into policy.

To explore the role of sport in combating Gender Based Violence (GBV) and to initiate actions in this regard, the SDP IWG proposed in 2013 that South Africa, as Chair of the Thematic Group on Sport and Peace, prepare a framework for discussion on the topic. The framework developed was approved by the Executive Board in New York on 7 June 2013 and served as basis for the thematic group discussion on the subject on 30 June 2014 in Geneva. During the discussions it was reported that GBV is a universal phenomenon and a violation of human rights which exists in most societies regardless of race, income, class and culture. Its impact on women, their children, families and communities is a significant obstacle in achieving development and peace, gender equality as well as meeting the Millennium Development Goals. It was further acknowledged that although sport is not a cure-all, there are qualities inherent to sport which align with the core necessities of addressing GBV. Preventing violence against women and girls will require deploying all available assets, including sport. The thematic meeting agreed on a set of eight policy recommendations to governments for addressing GBV in and through sport

(South Africa)

A program wide gender strategy is required to strengthen gender approaches and to address the wider risks, inhibiting factors and barriers to women's participation, and contribute to outcomes beyond participation such as promoting women's sport leadership, access to resources for women's sports, increasing women's roles in sports administration, tackling violence against women, and promoting women's health. Each sport should in turn develop their own gender action plan to articulate how they will work towards achieving gender outcomes

(Australia)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 5.3 – Eliminate Harmful Practices

Target: SDG 5.3 focuses on the elimination of harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

According to the United Nations, while there has been some improvement in regards to key SDG 5 indicators, 'insufficient progress on structural issues at the root of gender inequality, such as legal discrimination, unfair social norms and attitudes, decision-making on sexual and reproductive issues and low levels of political participation, are undermining the ability to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5' (UNDP 2019a). Findings from this mapping exercise reveal that SDG 5.3 is largely absent from the current dataset. SDG 5.3 is identifiable in only four out of 100 documents across three countries. Furthermore, within these documents the coverage is infrequent with only eight references coded under this sub-goal for the entire project, highlighting a significant lack of alignment.

Table 5.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 5.3

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Australia 34806 ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Planned	None	Children	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Actioned	None	PWD Children	4
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	None	Children	1
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Actioned	None	None	2

Australia's referencing of this SDG sub-goal is quite broad and couched in the language of 'child protection'. There is no explicit mention of the target indicators. Likewise, Canada makes reference to ethical standards and codes of conduct, which do not explicitly refer to harmful practices. Fiji makes reference to sexual harassment and abuse, which overlaps with other SDG 5 sub-goals, but again does not explicitly refer to the types of harmful practices described under this sub-goal. Once more this mapping exercise reveals that more specificity is needed in terms of policy articulation in order to more adequately align sports policy with SDGs to fully utilise the SDP framework.

DFAT and GHD have actively worked to shape PSP in a way that reflects the priorities of the Australian aid program vis-a-vis key cross cutting issues and safeguards – gender equality, disability inclusion and child protection. This includes investing significant resources [in] articulating these within the program logic (see ToC in Annex 2) and MERLF, actively promoting key principles within business processes and investing in building the capacity of sporting organisations to work on these issues.
(Australia)

Child protection is naturally a key concern and body of work for PSP partners who actively target children and young people, and who have a duty of care to keep children safe from abuse, discrimination and harassment.
(Australia)

The NCCP now requires that any new coach trainee participant complete successfully the Make Ethical Decisions training to achieve certification. In the past two years, 20,000 coaches have completed the training. The Make Ethical Decisions (MED) training by CAC is designed for coaches to be "fully equipped to handle ethical situations with confidence and surety. MED training helps coaches identify the legal, ethical, and moral implications of difficult situations that present themselves in the world of team and individual sport". The MED training includes both in-class workshops and home study components.
(Canada)

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND ABUSE

Sports organisation shall encourage adoption and exhibition of professional and responsible conducts and rejects all forms of abuse
(Fiji).

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 5.5 — Female Civic Participation

Target: SDG 5.5 Female Civic Participation is designed to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

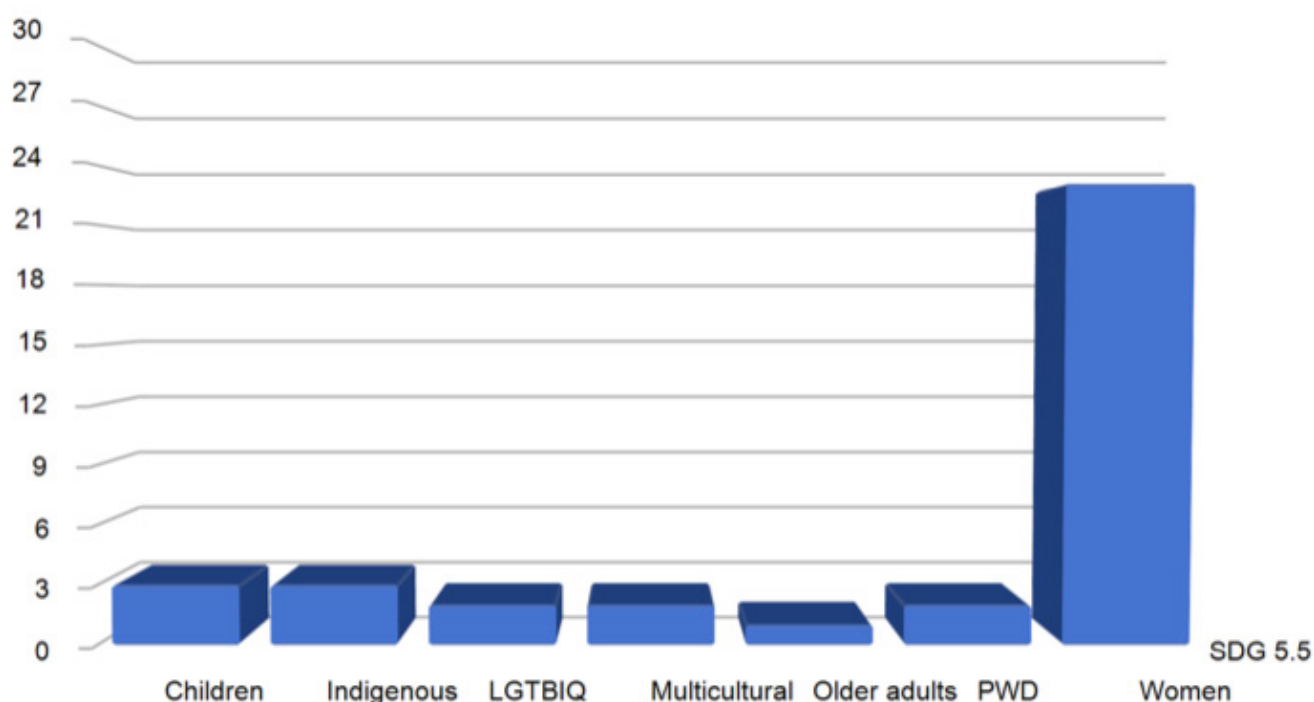
This was the most frequent sub-goal within SDG 5. SDG 5.5 was coded a total of 42 times, appearing in 12 of the 40 countries' policies at least once and across 24% of all documents.

Table 5.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 5.5

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned and actioned	None	Women	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	Women Children	5
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Actioned	None	Women Children	2
Development-through-sport - A joint strategy of the (ASC) and the (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	Women Children	2
Mandatory Sports Governance Principles	Australia	Actioned	None	Women	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: management response	Australia	Planned	None	Women PWD Children	2
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025 PDF	Belize	Planned	None	Women	1
Actively Engaged - A Policy on Sport for Women and Girls	Canada	Actioned and planned	None	Women Children	1
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous Women Children PWD	1
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous Women Children PWD	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous Women Children LGBTQI Older Adults	5
Women Policy Action Plan English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	1
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	3
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Women	1
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth and Sport in Guinea	Guinea	Planned	None	Women	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	Women	1
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	Women Children	2
2015-20 Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	Women Children	2
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	Women	1
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	Women	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Women Children	2
Grant Fund Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Women	1
Community Sport Strategy 2012-2020	Wales	Planned	None	Women PWD Multicultural	1

Unsurprisingly, SDG 5.5 identifies women as a specified target population in 96% of cases coded herein. Interestingly, though, there are also some intersectional considerations present, with children, people with disabilities, Indigenous and multicultural communities, older adults and members of the LGBTQI+ community all identified in relation to SDG 5.5 at least once in the coding.

Figure 4.3: Overview of SDG 5.5 and Specific Populations



Women's participation receives a good amount of attention in policy documents. Key indicators for this sub-goal refer to representation of women in public (parliament and local government) and in managerial roles. There is explicit mention of measures and planned initiatives to increase women's participation. While this is positive and promises to work towards gender equality in sport, more connection with other underrepresented SDG 5 sub-goals can strengthen this.

Specific examples of good practice in addressing gender equality within PSP include: A collaboration between Cricket and Netball to deliver a week-long program on Women's Leadership in Sport held in PNG for woman Sport Development Officers (SDOs) and sport administrators from across the PSP portfolio; the development of a culturally appropriate model for targeting women in remote communities in Fiji and Vanuatu which uses Volleyball and Zumba as the medium for health promotion of women at risk of developing NCDs. A University of Queensland Research Report confirmed significant behavioural change for women as well as acceptance by men for their women to be involved in the program; LGBTIQ inclusive netball program in Tonga; and Rugby [League's] engagement with men tackling violence against women in PNG. (Australia)

Behind the scenes, boards of sporting organisations need to reflect the diversity of our Australian community and provide opportunities for all people. While the situation has improved in recent years, there is still more to be done to both support diversity on boards and the ongoing professional development and support to ensure those numbers increase. (Australia, Sport 2030, 2018)

Reviewing, developing and implementing harassment and anti-discrimination policies are critical to the safe and positive contribution of all. Increasing the active engagement of women and girls throughout the sport and physical activity system requires a variety of strategies that contribute to a holistic, comprehensive approach, as there is no single solution. (Canada)

CAAWS, the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity provides expertise and has created resources for the sport and physical activity community that outline policy and program ideas for the inclusion of girls and women as participants and leaders across the life span. These resources specify the inclusion in sport of newcomers, Indigenous peoples, older women, low socio-economic status mothers and LGBTIQ individuals. (Canada)

To promote gender equality by raising awareness of gender issues and increasing the participation of women in planning, decision-making, and delivery of sports-based activities at community, sub-national and national levels. (PNG, Sport Policy)

Encourage women to actively participate in sports and recreational activities with due considerations to sensitive social, economic and cultural values. (Fiji, National Sports Policy)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 5C — Gender Equality Policy

Target: SDG 5C Gender Equality Policy requires action in regards to adopting and strengthening sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

When analysing the current set of policies for their alignment with SDG 5c, the guiding framework was ‘is there a strategy for implementation, tracking and monitoring?’ SDG 5c appears in 15 documents out of 100. Of those 15 documents, SDG 5c is mentioned 37 times across 11 countries.

Table 5.4: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 5C

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 - independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	Women PWD LGBTQI	5
Development-through-sport - A joint strategy of the (ASC) and the (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	Women Children	3
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	None	Women	4
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Actioned	None	Women	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	7
Women Policy Action Plan English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	1
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	2
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	Woman	2
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	None	None	2
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth	Guinea	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Guyana	Planned	None	Woman	4
National Sports Policy March 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	Women	1
Strategic Plan 2012–2016	South Africa	Planned	None	Women	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Women Children	1

The intentionality around this SDG sub-goal is predominantly 'planned', which is another indication that sports policy is perhaps lagging behind on this SDG. This gap becomes significant when examining the target indicators, which are concerned with adopting and strengthening sound policies, and realising enforceable legislation to promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls at all levels. Furthermore, another key indicator is the 'proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment' (Ritchie et al. 2018). In some cases (e.g. Australia), reference to this sub-goal places emphasis on partnerships with other nations and stakeholders, which does not directly address the resources required to action this sub-goal (although it is noted that DFAT must provide financial and technical resources). This is an area where sport policy could more visibly connect with policy and funding provision. Canada's references indicate planned action in terms of monitoring and assessment, and although there is some emphasis on 'participation', planned policy interventions speak to programs that contribute to gender equality.

While at this time there is clearly a dearth of implemented policy, accompanied by monitoring and evaluation systems, there are some positive examples of states beginning the process of developing policy frameworks to support gender equality. For example, both Guyana and Botswana provide useful examples of how gender equity policies can be mainstreamed, particularly by drawing on pre-existing international or regional obligations and treaties.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are universally recognised as fundamental human rights. Gender equality enhances economic development, enhances productivity, improves development outcomes for future generations and strengthens political and social systems. The advancement of women's rights and the education of women and girls are critical components of the sustainable development of a Nation. As such, it is essential for gender equality and the empowerment of women to be effectively mainstreamed into all national policies, frameworks and programmes in all social, economic and political spheres, including those related to sport and physical activity. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) position gender equality as a central cross cutting theme. In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development global leaders recognised, 'women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels...the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial'. The commitment of Commonwealth countries to gender equality and women's empowerment, to achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable development, is enshrined in the Commonwealth Charter. The 2015 National Policy on Gender and Development for Botswana provides a framework for including the gender perspective in all activities of Government and other sectors, and civil society, to promote the full and equal participation of women and men in the development process. In ratifying the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on Gender and Development, Botswana has demonstrated commitment to the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination and the promotion of gender equality and equity through

gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects. The increasing global recognition of the importance of gender equality and empowerment for effective development has resulted in the prioritisation of gender equality in sport and development policies

(Botswana, Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022)

Fundamentally, the National Sports Policy of Guyana upholds the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which was effectuated in 1981. Considered the international bill of rights for women, the document defines what constitutes discrimination against women and girls and sets out a comprehensive framework for tackling gender inequality. Article 1 defines discrimination against women as including any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex that has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying women's enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural civil or any other field. This is irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women. The Policy/normative frameworks on women, gender equality and sport. "State parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in other areas of economic and social life in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of women and men, the same rights, in particular, the rights to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life". Acknowledging the Brighton Declaration of Women and Sport which was adopted at the 1st international conference on Women and Sport in Brighton, United Kingdom, 1994 and by June 12, 2014 conference in Helsinki was endorsed by 419 organizations. Legacies include Windhoek Call for Action 1998, Montreal Communiqué and the Montreal Toolkit 2002, Kumamoto Commitment to Collaboration 2006, Sydney Scoreboard 2010. BD 2014 was designed to benefit from and complement all local, national and international charters, laws, codes, rules and regulations relating to Sport and physical activity which impact on [women and girls'] opportunities and experiences. Develop a sporting culture that enables and values the full involvement of women in every aspect of Sport and physical education. The principles and recommendations of the Brighton-Helsinki Declaration are guidelines for developing appropriate policies, structure and mechanisms. Holding that equity and equality are essential in society and sport, every effort will be made by the state and government to ensure compliance with equality provisions of, equal opportunity to participate and be involved is the right of every women, whatever her race, colour, language, religion, creed, sexual orientation or identity, age, marital status, ability/disability, political belief or affiliation, national or social origin. Resources, power, responsibility should be allocated fairly and without discrimination on the basis of sex or gender, but such allocation should redress any inequitable balance in the benefits available to women and men. Fundamental principles based on international charters to which Guyana is party and thereby [the] sporting sector has guidance of best practices by which to function.

(Guyana, National Sports Policy 2019)

SDG 8 PROMOTION OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL PEOPLE

Overview

SDG 8 relates to the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth and employment for all people. This goal centres on higher levels of economic productivity and technological innovation, supported by economic development policies that encourage entrepreneurship and employment creation with a clear focus on the eradication of forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. Building on these targets are measures to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people by 2030.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2019b) note substantial progress over the last 25 years, with rapidly declining numbers of workers living in extreme poverty and an expanding middle class in developing nations that has tripled between 1991 and 2015 to represent more than a third of total employment. However, the global economy is experiencing 'slower growth, widening inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with a growing labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015' (UNDP 2019b).

How SDG 8 should be used

"State and private sector actors should work collaboratively to analyse the sport industry in the country, including current levels of economic activity, industry links, supply chains, employment levels and training provision. This should encompass all elements of the industry: professional sport; sporting events; community sport and leisure activities; sports equipment and clothing manufacture and retail; and, sports tourism."

(Lindsey and Chapman 2017; p.56)

In light of the size and scope of the sporting economies and their associated industries combined, there is considerable potential for the SDP framework to contribute to achieving these targets for SDG 8.

Figure 5.0 All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 8

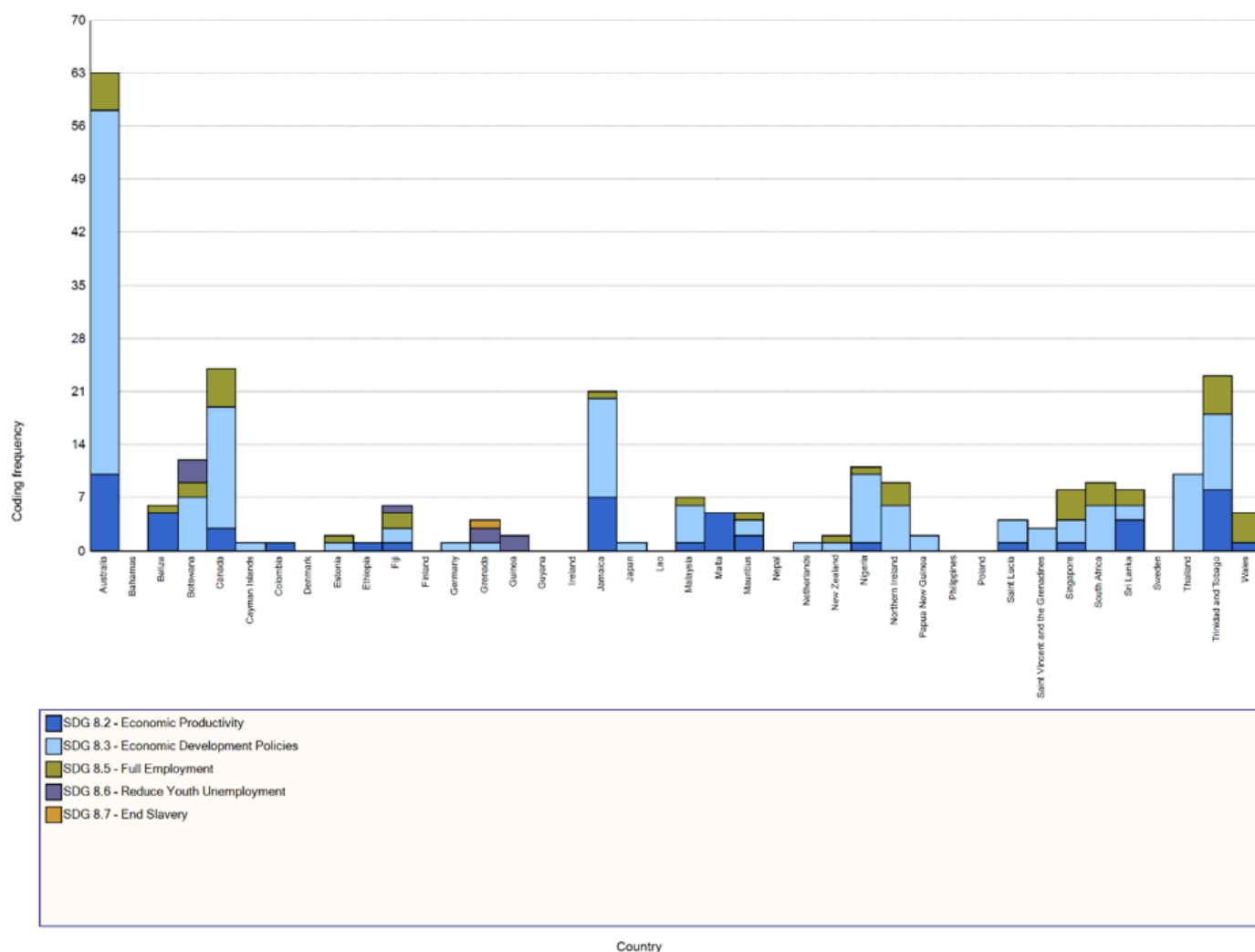
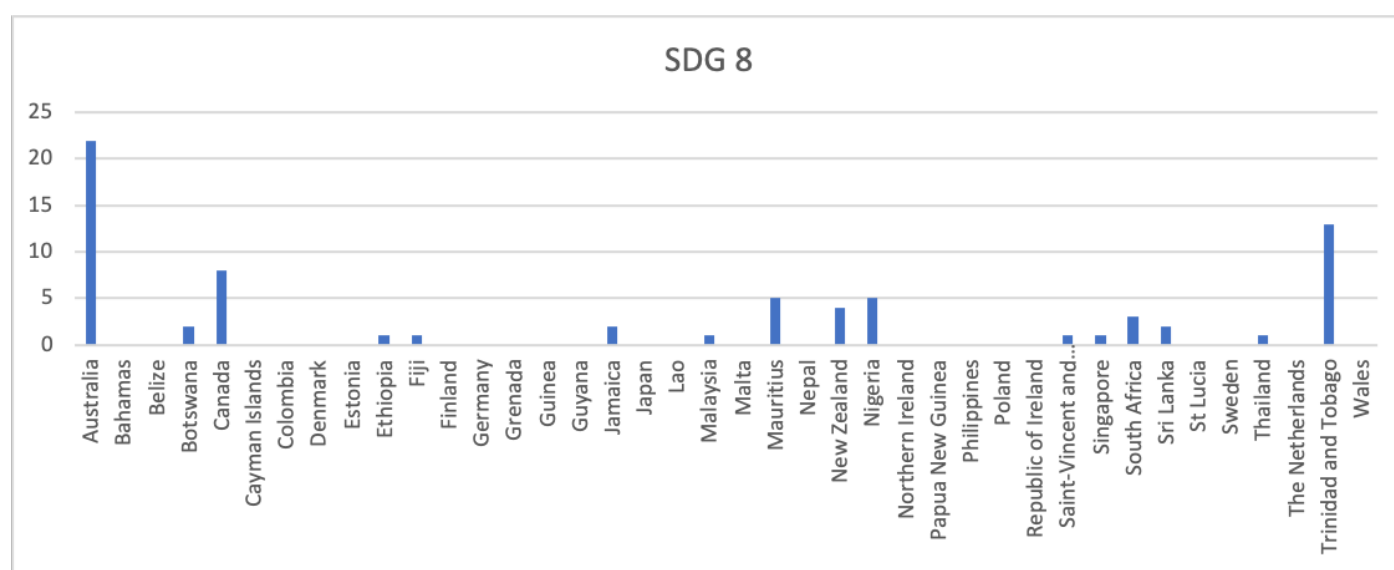


Figure 5.1 All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 8



Sport objective: 72
 Total aligned: 72
 Percentage alignment: 100%

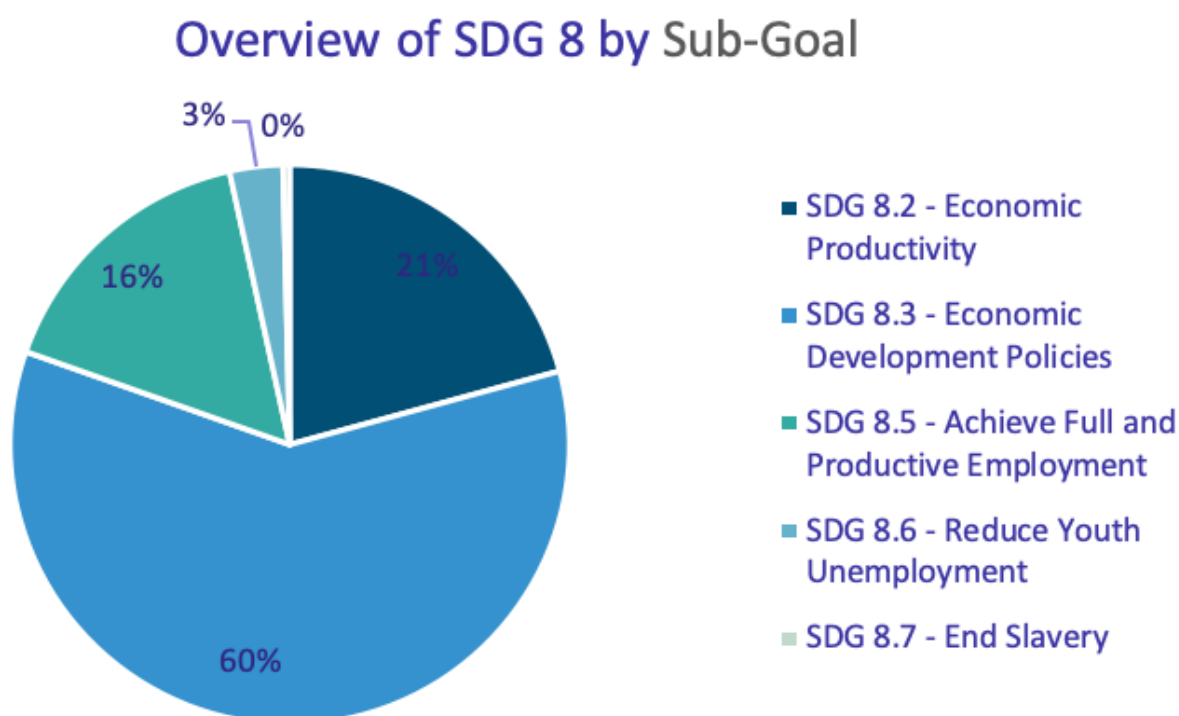
Breakdown and Overview of SDG Alignment by Sub-Goal

Economic growth and employment creation are key elements of the sustainable development agenda, and as expected, these featured prominently in the mapping of local, national and international sport policies and programs with SDG 8. Policy detail relating to the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all appeared in just over half of the 100 documents (53%) making it the fifth most aligned SDG in this current mapping project.

Yet, the breakdown of alignment across the specified five targets for this project reveals further insight into the aspects of SDG 8 that are most salient for national policy makers. As can be seen in Figure 8.1, Goal 8.3 economic development policy was the most recognised target for SDG 8 (44%), followed by Goal 8.5 full employment (26%) and then Goal 8.2

economic productivity, found in 21% of all policies mapped for this project. Targets focusing on youth unemployment and end of slavery were near to non-existent and absent, respectively. While the former could potentially be perceived by policy makers as falling within SDG 8.5 under the broad focus of full employment there was no specific reference to youth within Goal 8.5. This is somewhat troubling given the focus on achieving this target by 2020. The absence of alignment between local, national and international sport policies and programs with SDG 8.7 also needs attention in any future policy cycle.

Figure 5.2: Overview of SDG 8 by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 8.2 — Economic Productivity

Target: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

Alignment with SDG 8.2 was seen in 21 documents out of 100 across 16 countries. Of those 21 documents, SDG 8.2 is mentioned 54 times.

Table 6.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 8.2

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	7
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17-independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	None	None	5
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	3
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
White Paper on the National Sport Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	3
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2017-2020	MALTA	Planned Actioned	None	None	5
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Actioned	Set	None	2
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	Children	1
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	4
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	3
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	3
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	3
Community Sport Strategy	Wales	Planned	None	Children	1

A number of these policy documents emphasise the benefits of sport as a vehicle for improving economic productivity and also the socio-economic development of the nation's people. Despite the common reference to sport contributing to both economic and social development, only a few of these countries detailed the economic impact created as a result of sport in their nation. With the sport industry recognised as a key driver of economic growth and being identified as 'one of the top ten industries globally (that) has truly achieved a global presence' (Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith 2015), it seems highly probable that countries would have awareness of these calculations; however, these details were absent in the current set of sports policies. Alongside Malta, Australia was an exception, with the Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport 2017 document providing specific figures related to economic activity. It reports:

Sport makes an important contribution to the Australian economy. The \$12 billion spent annually on sport and sports infrastructure each year supports \$39 billion of economic activity across the country, or 2-3% of Australia's GDP. In the process the sector employs over 220,000 people, which represents 1.9% of the Australian workforce. A further 1.8 million committed volunteers donate 158 million hours to sport each year - equivalent

in time to nearly 90,000 full time jobs. Economic activity can be explained in terms of the Gross Value Added (GVA), and can be broken down into five categories:

- *Direct economic impact (\$6 billion) of 2016 sports spending (GVA of spend on sport and dependent sectors). Indirect economic impact (\$5 billion) from further spending by suppliers to the sports sector. Induced economic impact (\$28 billion) through consumption by employees of the sport and supplier sectors.*
- *Combined, this represents over \$39 billion of economic activity created by the sports sector. Two additional sources of economic value from sport include:*
- *Increased productivity (~\$8 billion): The GDP gain from a more engaged and less absent workforce, which is estimated to add \$3-12 billion of economic value each year.*
- *Value of the volunteer contribution (~\$3 billion): A conservative estimate of the monetary value of the 158 million hours of time volunteered on sport in 2014.*

Summing these economic, productivity, and volunteering benefits gives a total economic value for sport of approximately \$50 billion in 2016.

Of the documents coded at SDG 8.2, a common theme was the planned efforts by countries to build collaborations, linkages and partnerships to support sporting organisations, sport products and/or services. Australia and Belize, for example, highlight the role linkages with other government agencies could play in facilitating the global marketing of their products. Plans from Malta and Jamaica focus on corporate sponsorship, media income and investment from the private sector to facilitate economic growth. For island nations like Fiji, there was evidence of international collaboration with other island nations and middle-to-low income countries, to help improve economic growth and the socio-economic status of their people. This is captured below in this excerpt from Fiji's National Sport and Physical Activity Policy:

The Policy supports regional and international sporting cooperation as exemplified in the MoU signed between Fiji & Vanuatu and Fiji & Indonesia in 2014 to assist in the areas of physical education, sports cooperation and mutually beneficial cooperation and exchange. Such cooperation will foster, promote and strengthen technical assistance in the development of sports programs and physical education curriculum and activities. It will facilitate the regular exchange of sports delegations, experts, coaches & specialists, and the exchange of information & methodologies in sports and technical literature. The Policy is predicated on Fiji's continuous economic growth and the improvement of the socio-economic status of all Fijians. Government recognises that Health is critical to living a fulfilling life and that physical exercise is vital for the mind, body and spirit.

Sustainable Development Sub- Goal 8.3 — Economic Development Policy

Target: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Of all SDG 8's targets recognised for this report, economic development policy is the most popular amongst the current dataset, featuring in 44 of the 100 documents (44%). Of those 44 documents, SDG 8.3 is mentioned 155 times. Its prominence is not surprising as there is universal recognition of the significant role that economic development policy plays in the sport industry. Despite this high frequency of coding, the references were confined to 24 of the 40 countries in the sample— or just over half.

Table 6.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 8.3

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	13
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Planned	None	Children	6
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17-independent evaluation	Australia	Planned Actioned		None	6
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Planned	None	None	3
Development through sport- A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australia Governance Reform in Sport June 2016	Australia	Planned Indirect	None	None	8
Australia National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	Set	None	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	Set	None	7
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	Children	2
MYSC Strategic Plan	Botswana	Planned	Set	None	7
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	6
Federal Policy for hosting international sport events	Canada	Planned	None	None	4
New Hosting Policy January 2008	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan 2013-2018	Cayman Island	Indirect	None	None	1
The General Principles of Estonian Sport Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	Children	1
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	None	None	1
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	12
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Japan – Sport Promotion Act	Japan	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	5
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	9
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	None	6
Com Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	Children	2
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy	Saint Lucia	Indirect	None	None	1
National Sports Policy – SVG	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	3
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned Indirect	None	None	3
Strategic Plan 2012 2016	South Africa	Planned Actioned	None	None	3
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	Set	None	3

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	2
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	Set	None	10
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	4
GoRTT Policy on Sport and Youth - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None		4

At the core of SDG 8 is 'sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth', which is strongly displayed throughout these documents; there is significant alignment and intentionality driving these policy pronouncements. The excerpt below reflects the types of policy wording commonly coded at 8.3.

The National Sport Policy creates an enabling environment that supports the viability of sport as an industry. Sport has a direct impact on the Gross National Product (GNP) and is therefore an important tool for economic development. The Government of Jamaica recognizes the value of sport in creating opportunities, generating employment and wealth, and sustaining the value of intellectual property. The Policy seeks to develop human, financial and physical resources with the objective of increasing viability, sustainability and growth as a means of increasing the contribution of sport to GNP.

(Jamaica, White Paper on the National Sport Policy 2013)

Across the policies, there was some reference to job creation and the notion of careers within the sports industry. Nations, including Australia and Jamaica, recognised the value of capacity development of people as a core element of contributing towards economic development. For example, this sentiment can be captured in Malaysia's National Sport Policy of 2009:

The government strives to position sports as an industry that will have an impact on economic growth besides contributing to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country. A relevant comprehensive industrial sector growth plan in the field of sports, including product and service commercialisation activities, will make sports a career, generate job opportunities, and strengthen the field of sports for the purpose of generating income and providing returns to investment in this field. The development of the sports industry will transform the approach to sports as it will no longer depend solely on government aid and support.

There were fewer references to approaches or models that addressed entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation although there was evidence of these elements across multiple Australian policies. These extended to cover securing of 'novel' funding sources and the establishment of business models and also building sustainable programs. For example, the Australian Sport Diplomacy Strategy 2015 – 2018, mentions the inception of a new program – Sports Innovation Australia – that will support innovative, sustainable collaborations:

This new, seed funding program for sports organisations will establish sports education, business and science initiatives between the Australian sports industry and countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Start-up pilot grants will encourage ongoing sports collaboration between Australian and overseas organisations around innovative sport initiatives. Funding will focus on innovation, sustainability and the promotion of public private partnerships, identified from existing sport partner activity.

Within this context of education, there is scope for SDP programmes to support vocational training and employability outcomes for the sector (Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith 2015). While general, transferable skills are important for sustaining productive employment training and outcomes should also focus on technical, job-specific skill-sets that have currency now and into the future.

Of the policies coded at SDG 8.3, there is very little reference to the encouragement of the "formalisation of micro-, small-to-medium sized enterprises". Although there is no reference to organisational size, Australia's Sport Industry Growth, as outlined in the ASC Corporate Plan of 2017, supports the enterprise activities of smaller players in the industry as demonstrated in the excerpt below:

- *Continue to help sporting organisations improve their governance and drive united behaviours through national, state and territory levels*
- *Develop and deliver sector initiatives to optimise coach, official and leader talent and support the development of workforce strategies*
- *Assist sports to identify commercial opportunities to improve their financial sustainability*
- *Help sports develop their digital capability to ensure they are connecting with their customers effectively and utilising technology to support growth and innovation*
- *Evolve member and child protection to better support those who participate in and deliver Australian sport for children.*

Another notable case could be found in South Africa's Strategic 2012-2016. Here, they focus on support for the:

Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) service providers through the purchasing of gym equipment, sport attire, catering, consultants, IT equipment and other services. As part of its sustainable development drive, the Department is undertaking an overhaul of its supply chain management processes so as to ensure greater opportunities for small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs).

In this case, support for these enterprises, especially in developing countries, helps individuals develop skill sets associated with income-generating activities leading to economic self-sufficiency. Whilst these skill sets are salient for any individual's productive employment, they are also critical for addressing issues of youth unemployment and gender equality.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 8.5 — Full Employment

Target: 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.

SDG 8.5 appears in 26 documents out of 100. Of those 26 documents, reference to SDG 8.5 has been coded 42 times across 17 of the 40 countries.

Table 6.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 8.5

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned Actioned	None	None	1
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
Australia National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2016	Belize	Planned	None	None	1
MYSC Strategic Plan	Botswana	Planned	None	None	2
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned	None	PWD	1
Women Policy Action Plan	Canada	Planned	None	Women	2
Women Sport Policy	Canada	Planned	None	Women	1
The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	None	None	3
Com Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Live Better Through Sports v2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	Multicultural	4
Strategic Plan 2012-2016	South Africa	Planned	None	None	1
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	2
National policy on sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Community Sport Strategy 2012-2020	Wales	Planned	None	PWD Women	4

The majority of policies coded for alignment with SDG 8.5 predominantly refer to diversity and inclusion, volunteer or 'unpaid' workers, and education and training opportunities within the sport industry.

Reference to diversity and inclusion characteristics were distributed across a multitude of policies yet they featured in only six of the 17 countries coded at this target. Whilst ability, age and gender were the most common characteristics cited in these policies, the Mauritius National Sport and Physical Activity Policy (2018-2028) had a more inclusive focus to foster diversity and inclusion in sport and physical activity:

Every Mauritian will be involved in the National Sport and Physical Activity Policy. To achieve that, Mauritius is committed to create a sport landscape which equally represents and fosters participation of people from all gender, race, disability, age and faith. A dedicated taskforce will enforce diversity and inclusion in sport and physical activity, supported by a clear strategy and specific policies that apply to all.

Policies coded at SDG 8.5 not only consider paid employment but also highlight the benefits of volunteering in sport. There is recognition across Australia and Northern Ireland of the benefits of volunteering to support the sport industry, with strong calculations recorded in the Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport, 2017, which shows the significant economic value of sport-based volunteering. These countries' policies have a strategic focus on the development of volunteer-bases that respect diversity inclusion, yet also acknowledge the employability agenda for volunteers and its capacity to lead to employment. Policy makers can focus on articulating the possibility for volunteering to lead to employment positions, which can be particularly relevant to groups who are looking

to develop skill sets that prepare them well for productive employment.

Across the policy documents coded at SDG 8.5 is the inclusion of formal education and training opportunities, highlighting the role of education in supporting and sustaining productive employment. Education and training exists in a variety of forms from tertiary level qualifications, to mentoring and networking opportunities from private sector partners, through to providing educational resources. This was evident in Australian and Canadian policies, with both countries emphasising a focus on women and people with disabilities. However, it is important to acknowledge the overlap with SDG 4.4 here, which also captures numerous references to 'upskilling and employment.

There was no mention across any policy documents coded at SDG 8.5 about equal pay for work of equal value. These are notable requirements for future policies to ensure these labour rights are enforced within sport and its associated industries, especially with the focus of this target SDG on characteristics of gender, ability and age and the likelihood of inequality that is often common in developing countries.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 8.6 — Reduce Youth Unemployment

Target: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

SDG 8.6 appeared across four countries in four solitary documents with only eight references being coded in total.

Table 6.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 8.6

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	None	2
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth	Guinea	Planned	None	Women Children	2

While these references were few and far between, the four countries noted above highlight the importance of youth employment opportunities for lifting people out of poverty, driving youth empowerment, and for increasing meaningful youth engagement with the broader society. For example, Fiji's National Sport and Physical Activity Policy referred to the Government using:

"Sports as a tool to provide employment opportunities for youths and other people from disadvantaged backgrounds".

The lack of alignment is a surprising finding for the project, especially given the high unemployment rates of youth in 2013 at 12.6%, representing some 73 million people without work (ILO 2013). Estimations suggest the rate is now at 13% for 2017, and over-represented in developing countries where the quality and regulation of labour conditions and standards are problematic. The popularity of sport and its diverse economic activities lends itself to engagement with youth and the creation of many different types of employment opportunities that can substantially reduce youth unemployment rates.

Policy makers have a responsibility to ensure that policies not only address engagement with youth but also consider the associated contributions they make to SDGs 8.3 and 8.5. They should also consider how youth employment can be facilitated through capacity building efforts that focus on entrepreneurial skills and support for micro and small enterprises.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 8.7 – End Slavery

Target: 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, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

There was one solitary reference to ending slavery across the current set of policies, which was from Grenada.

Table 6.4: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 8.7

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	1

As is evident from the excerpt below, this is a cursory mention with little detail provided, despite the positive intentionality behind the policy declaration.

'Develop and implement public education strategies to raise awareness of human trafficking and other migration issues'.

It is clear that elements of forced labour overlap with SDG 5.2 to 'eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation', yet, references to trafficking were not captured in the policies coded for SDG 5.2 either. Likewise, SDG 8.7 overlaps with SDG 16.2 on the abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, with which there was some alignment. This has been discussed accordingly for SDG 16 with the promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

The absence of alignment between local, national and international sport policies and programs with SDG 8.7 indicates that there is still considerable work to be done to address the end of slavery. Stakeholders at all levels within sport have a responsibility to 'ensure that the protection of human rights is fundamental to efforts to grow the sports industry and promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all through sport' (Lindsey and Chapman 2017, 57).

SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Overview

SDG 9 is concerned with addressing improved standards of living through industrial development and infrastructure. This includes improving access to technology and communication (phone and internet), utilities such as electricity and water, and basic sanitation. The importance of resilient and sustainable infrastructure cuts across a range of targets. For example, poor infrastructure not only has environmental costs, but affects human rights and labour, affecting the most vulnerable within society. Developing countries are particularly at risk of the adverse impacts of failure to address this SDG, especially in the context of climate change. The Kazan Action Plan identifies how several factors and variables interconnect with SDG 9: physical activity and sport are important to civil society, and they rely on infrastructure. This in turn requires collaboration with multiple stakeholders, and links with SDG 11, which covers safe spaces for sport, and can help increase the participation of women and girls (Kazan Action Plan 2017).

How SDG 9 should be used

SDG9 should be conceived as a broad goal, intersecting with other SDGs in foundational ways. The impact of this SDG is significant for addressing gender equality, corruption, health and well-being, among others. Moreover, sustainable infrastructure makes broad improvements to civil society, business, and economy. This involves multiple stakeholders working together. SDG9 should therefore be used in a holistic manner, engaging a range of actors to promote behavioural change and transformative practices.

SDG 9 appears in 38 documents out of total of 100. Of those 38 documents, SDG 9 is mentioned 94 times across 27 of 40 countries. SDG 9 appears far more frequently in relation to policies from Commonwealth member states than non-Commonwealth states. Furthermore, developing economies – particularly small island nations – appear to be utilising the framework of SDG 9 better than most other states at present.

Figure 6.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 9

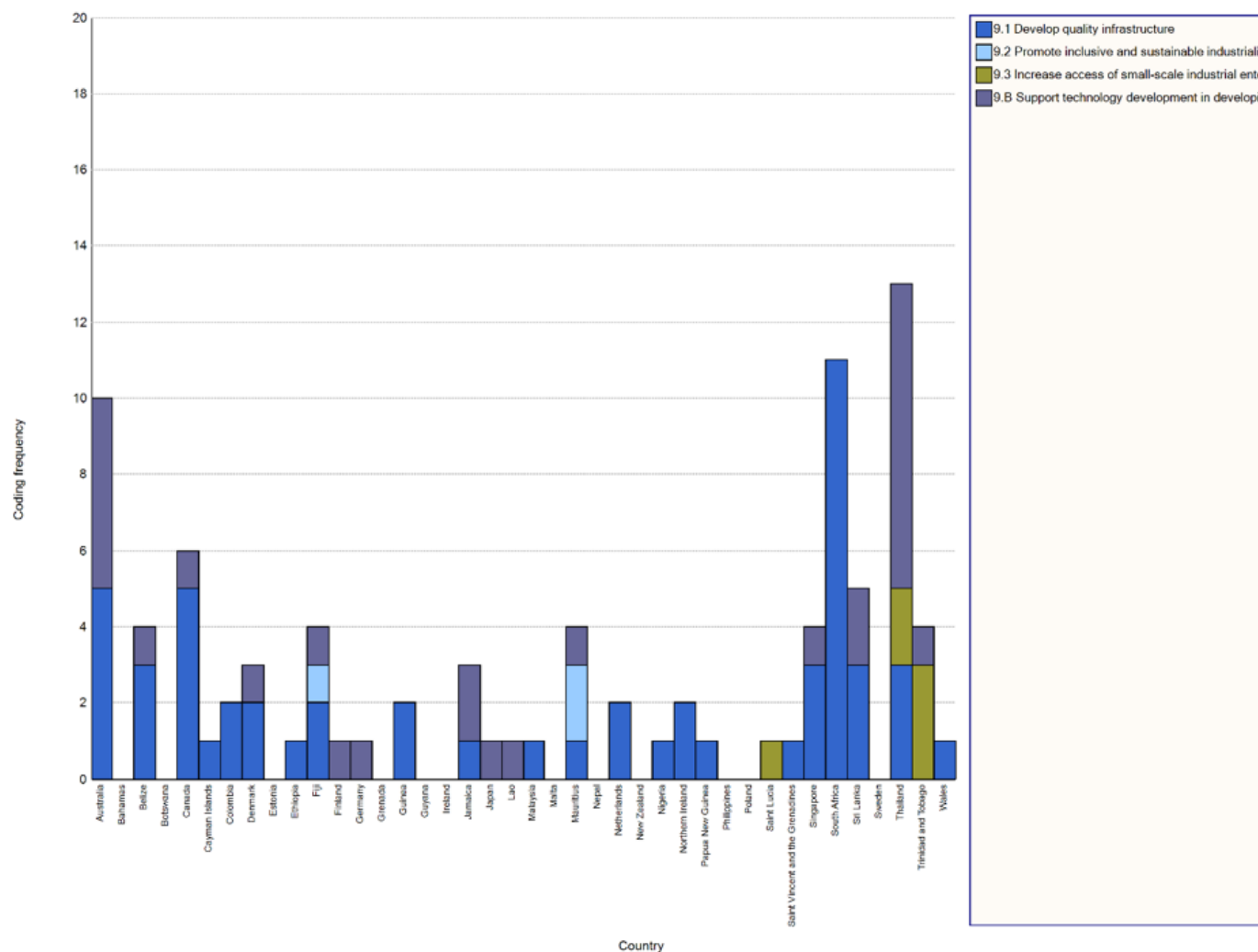
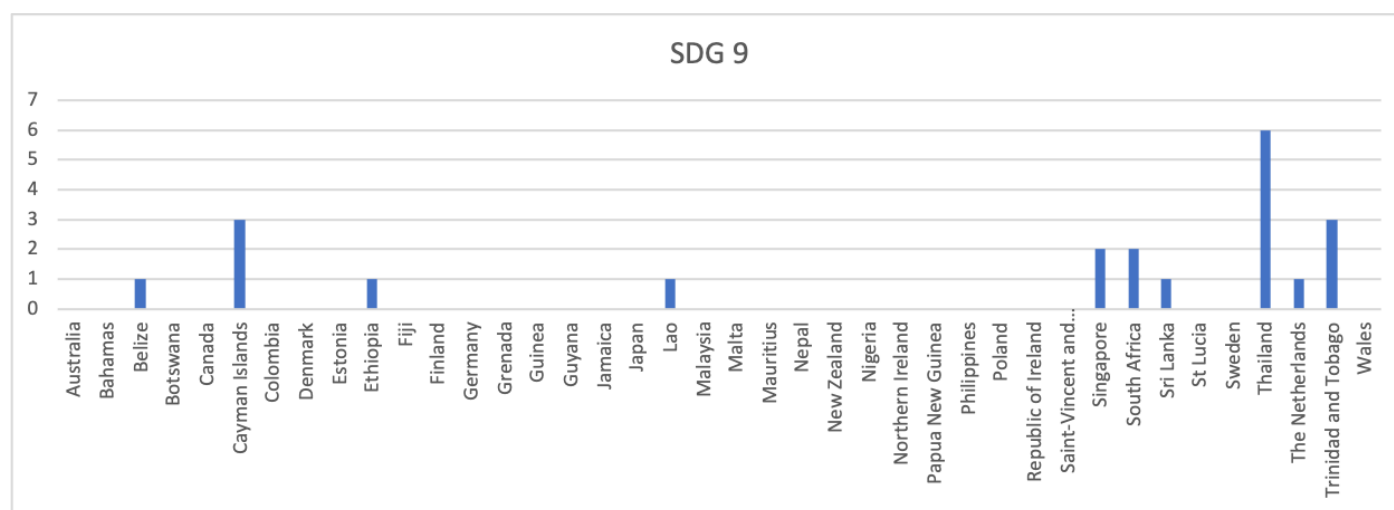


Figure 6.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 9



Sport objective: 23
 Total aligned: 21
 Percentage alignment: 91%

SDG 9 can be a difficult indicator to identify because it intersects with sport policy in a multitude of ways that could be easily overlooked. As evidenced in the dataset, it can refer to facilities (Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Singapore, Belize), infrastructure (Belize, Malaysia, Nigeria), and/or contribute to tourism, investment and economic growth (Mauritius, Nigeria). This SDG receives stronger coverage in the policy documents from Malaysia and Jamaica, which detail planned action and mention issues such as urban/rural divides, technology and ensuring access for all, as the following extract from Malaysia illustrates:

The Ministry of Youth and Sports is to prepare a 10-year action plan for the development of sports infrastructure based on the strategies of the Sports for All and High Performance Sports programmes, which [encompass] all levels of society; The relevant ministry is also responsible for co-ordinating the planning and distribution of all sports facilities in the country as well as ensuring that no

state is left behind in its distribution; State governments and local authorities are responsible for planning sports facilities at state and district levels and ensuring balanced development between urban and rural areas. In addition, development plans of new townships and housing areas should take into consideration sports facilities and their maintenance; Local authorities with the co-operation of state governments should ensure that the status of open land as well as green areas used for sports purposes is not converted to development and industrial areas. All sports facilities and public recreational areas including mountainous areas, hills, lakes, caves, beaches and such areas should be properly equipped and maintained; All new sports facilities and public recreational areas need to be disabled-friendly; The private sector and non-governmental bodies are encouraged to help build and manage sports infrastructure; and The local authorities should also reduce the land conversion fee for the building of sports facilities.
(National Sports Policy 2009)

Figure 6.2: Breakdown and Overview of SDG Alignment by Sub-Goal

Overview of SDG 9 coding by Sub-Goal



The breakdown of SDG 9 by sub-goal shows an overwhelming focus on SDG 9.1 and SDG 9B in relation to sport policy. While the data needs to be read carefully due to cross over, and to ascertain direction and clarity of reference, SDG 9.1 commands a significant degree of attention.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 9.1 — Develop Quality Reliable, Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure

This sub-goal aims to 'develop quality reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all'. SDG 9.1 appears in 27 documents out of 100 (27%). Of those 27 documents, SDG 9.1 is mentioned 57 times across 22 countries.

Table 7.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 9.1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17- independent evaluation	Australia	Planned and actioned	None	Women Children	2
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	None	None	3
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
National Sport Policy & Strategic Plan for the Cayman Islands, 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Planned	None	None	2
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	2
The Sport for All Committee Report 2009	Denmark	Planned Actioned	None	None	2
National Sport Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	PWD	2
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth	Guinea	Planned	None	None	2
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	None	2
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy – SVG	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	1
Live Better Through Sports 2030 - steering committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	5
Strategic Plan 2012-2016	South Africa	Planned	None	None	5
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	6
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	3
Sporting Future	UK	Planned	None	None	3
Community Sport Strategy 2012-2020	Wales	Planned	None	None	1

In tracing this SDG sub-goal, nearly all activity was coded for intentionality as 'planned'. There was differentiation in focus with planned activities: Australia, for instance, appears to emphasise programs and capacity development, with less explicit mention of infrastructure. Thus, this sub-goal appears to be widely interpreted, as the select quotations below demonstrate:

Belize:

Infrastructure development will be a key focus as we ensure that we create safe environments and suitable spaces.

(National Sports and Physical Activity Policy 2017)

Canada:

Aboriginal communities need appropriate facilities and resources to provide quality, sustained, and culturally appropriate sport programs to their members.

(Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport)

Fiji:

Government will maximize the reach and effectiveness of existing infrastructure investment and ensure that as many sports as possible can take advantage of infrastructure investment.

(National Sports and Physical Activity Policy 2017)

Northern Ireland:

Places – The development of improved quality, quantity and accessibility of places (settings) in which we enjoy and experience sport is a key development input to increased participation and improved sporting performance. 'Places' includes the natural and built environments.

Collaborative and more effective deployment of existing resources for sports facility development within and between education, district councils and local communities to close the 'facilities gap' between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK.

(Sport Matters)

Singapore:

Based on feedback delivered through our public forums and the Vision 2030 website, it is clear that the average Singaporean wants better access to play sport. They would prefer cheaper pricing and greater variety in programming. However they are most interested in having closer access to their homes and workplace. Better access would help solve the major issue of time, which most people cited as the biggest obstacle to their sports participation.

(Live Better Through Sports 2030 2012)

South Africa:

A further challenge is the absence of skilled personnel such as umpires, technical officials, professional coaches, and scientific support practitioners in most rural areas. There is still an uneven spread of competition opportunities, as most private entities prefer to host competitions in the affluent and resourced schools. However, the National Sport and Recreation Plan addresses these difficulties, and when the National Lottery funding is made available, SRSA will consider partnering with other companies to drive the policy.

(South Africa Sport Strategic Plan)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 9.2 — Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialisation

SDG 9.2 promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, with the key indicator being that by 2030, there should be an increase in industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances. For the least developed countries, the indicator is to double its share. SDG 9.2 appears in only two documents out of 100. Of those two documents, SDG 9.2 is mentioned three times. This makes it the equal fourth least coded sub-goal in the project out of a total of 39. These fleeting references offer little guidance on how SDG 9.2 could be better incorporated in future.

Table 7.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 9.2

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	Set	None	2

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 9.3 – Increase Access of Small-Scale Industrial and Other Enterprises

SDG 9.3 increases access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries to financial services, including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets. SDG 9.3 was identified in only four documents out of 100, with six references in total being recorded as having any alignment. These four documents spanned three countries; two small developing island economies in the Caribbean and one developing economy in South East Asia. In the data uncovered, there is reference to business, so this Sub-Goal remains somewhat underrepresented and its connection with sport policy needs to be more connected and considered in line with other SDGs.

Table 7.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 9.3

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	Children	1
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	None	2
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 9B — Support Domestic Technology Development, Research and Innovation

SDG 9B supports domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter- alia, industrial diversification and value addition to communities. SDG 9B appears in 18 documents out of 100, with 28 references in total.

Table 7.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 9B

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Sport 2030 - National Sport Plan - 2018	Australia	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	None	None	1
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned	None	PWD	1
The Sport for All Committee Report 2009	Denmark	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Finland	Planned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Green Paper Oct 2011	Jamaica	Actioned	Set	None	1
Japan	Japan	Planned	None	None	1
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2016 – 2020	Lao	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
Live better through sports 2030 - steering committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	2
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	None	8
National policy on sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1

There is somewhat greater engagement with this sub-goal relating to technology, research and innovation across sports policy documentation; however, this is often presented as vague statements signifying a country's desire to invest in contemporary research or develop innovative new strategies for growth without further detail. Recognising the importance of sport in the digital age, this sub-goal could potentially link with other SDGs (for example, using technology to promote gender equality in sports, or more peaceful societies).

Australia:

Sports Innovation Australia—This new, seed funding program for sports organisations will establish sports education, business and science initiatives between the Australian sports industry and countries in the Indo-Pacific region. Start-up pilot grants will encourage ongoing sports collaboration between Australian and overseas organisations around innovative sport initiatives. Funding will focus on innovation, sustainability and the promotion of public private partnerships, identified from existing sport partner activity.

Germany:

Digitisation

"[D]igitisation" is one of the great challenges for the future of the DOSB. In a very dynamic and complex environment, we need to work together or individually to develop new and innovative solutions that add value to sports organisations and their members.

We want to use the opportunities offered by digitisation for a strong public welfare-oriented sport and, together with member organisations and institutions affiliated with the DOSB, actively shape the digitisation of Sports Germany. To do this, we want to analyse and expand existing solutions or develop new solutions, thereby creating added value for member organisations and their associations and clubs. We want to develop an intraorganisational digitisation strategy for the DOSB and implement it with the aim to improve collaboration, project management, work processes and transparency.

- *We want to digitise knowledge bases and processes in which the DOSB works together with its member organisations, thus creating added value for the member organisations.*
- *We want to observe the influence of digitisation on sports development and actively shape it together with the member organisations.*
- *Digitisation is at the same time a central cross-sectional task which affects all areas and not only facilitates achieving the strategic goals but also has an effect on the fulfilment of the overarching tasks.*

(Strategy DOSB 2028)

Singapore:

Improving sporting experiences by creating a one-stop portal with information and applications on sport facilities, activities and events. From lightweight materials to calorie and distance tracking equipment, technology is changing the way we play sport. Technology can spread knowledge, serve as a platform for collaboration and enhance the sporting experience. As a first step, we are focusing on the delivery of information to our stakeholders. Keeping pace with demand for news, trends and event information will become critical as we advance the initiatives under Vision 2030. We will need to have in place an easily accessible portal for sports consumers to promote the growth in services available in Sporting Singapore. Without a dedicated portal, our sporting content will run the risk of getting lost in the ever expanding web of information. As we build an integrated platform for access and communication, there will be an acceleration in the development of new technologies and applications, new programmes, new events and, ultimately, new ecosystems.

(Live Better through Sport 2030, 2012)

Trinidad and Tobago:

Make available research grants, scholarships and/or internships to tertiary level institutions to facilitate sport specific research as well as work with relevant organizations to stimulate growth of the sport manufacturing industry.

(National Policy on Sport 2017-2027)

SDG 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Overview

SDG 10 represents a global commitment to inequality reduction. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2019c), 'income inequality is on the rise – the richest 10 percent have up to 40 percent of global income whereas the poorest 10 percent earn only between 2 to 7 percent'. Growing inequality within and among countries is one of the largest and most structurally challenging issues facing the international community to date. As noted by the UNDP, income inequality requires global solutions with sound policies designed to empower lower income earners and promote universal economic inclusion. However, it is important to note that SDG 10 recognises that rising inequality in and among countries cannot be combated through economic growth alone: '[t]here is growing consensus that economic growth is not sufficient to reduce poverty if it is not inclusive and if it does not involve the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental' (UN 2019a). As a result, SDG 10 places significant emphasis on factors such as 'age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. The Goal also addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance' (UN 2019b)

How SDG 10 should be used

To reduce inequality, policies should be universal in principle, paying attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized populations'

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>

Given the broad and ambitious nature of SDG 10, and the organic connection it has to the nature of sport and by extension the SDP framework, it is unsurprising that there is considerable alignment between the current set of policies and this goal.

SDG 10 was the third most frequently coded SDG in this project, appearing in 70 of the 100 documents included (70%) with 355 references, only slightly fewer than SDG 4 (72 documents) and SDG 16 (80 documents). This coverage was also broadly consistent across the countries, with 36 of the 40 countries included currently having some type of policy alignment with SDG 10.

Figure 7.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 10

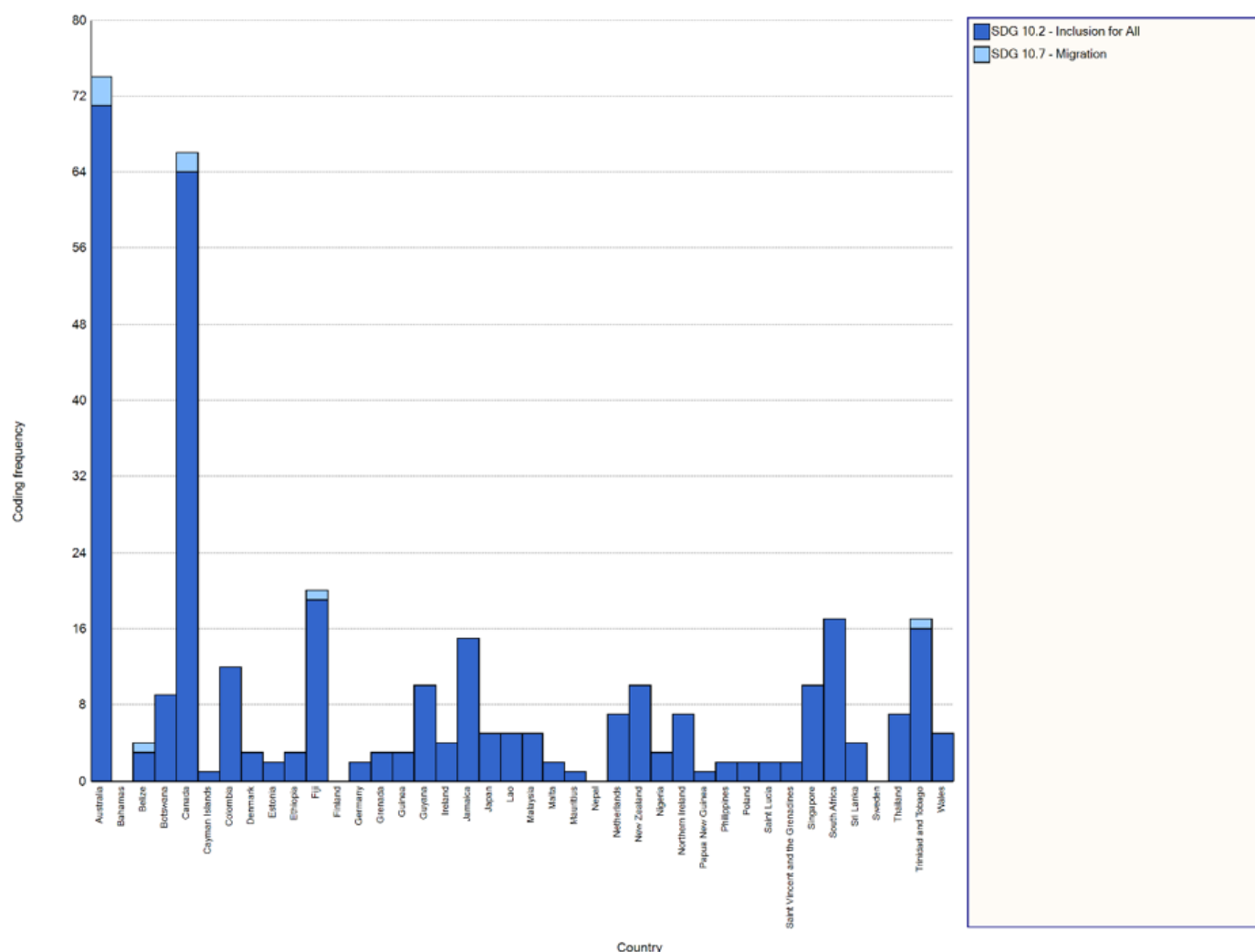
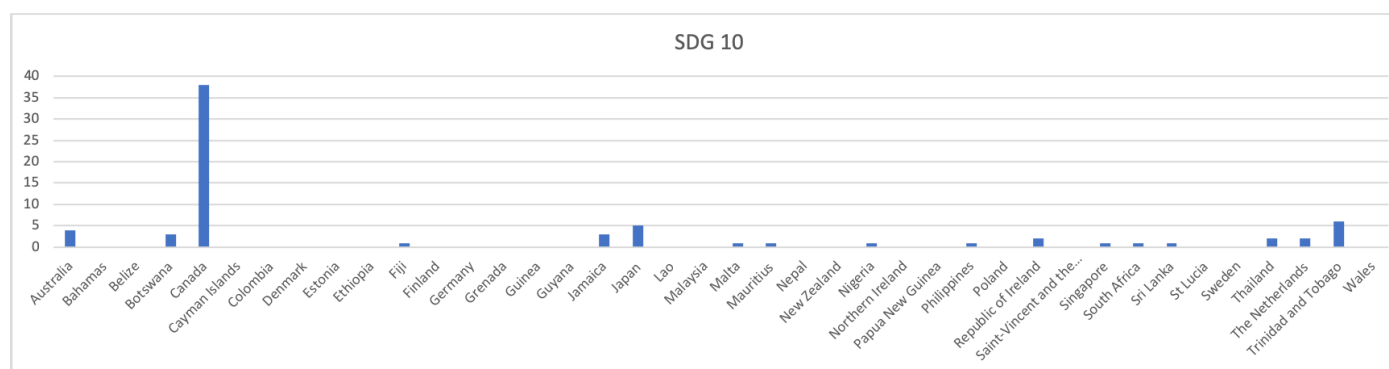


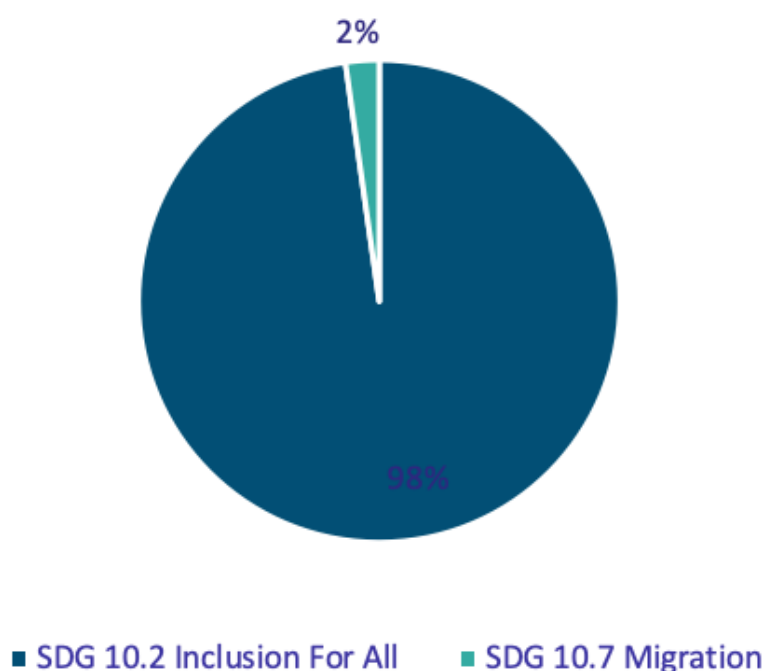
Figure 7.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 10



Sport objective: 76
Total aligned: 73
Percentage alignment: 96%

At present only Bahamas, Finland, Nepal and Sweden lacked reference to this Goal or its indicators. However, despite the relatively prolific coverage in the current dataset, when SDG 10 is analysed by Sub-Goal it is clear that the majority of policy alignment relates to 'inclusion' (SDG 10.2) which accounts for 98 per cent of all items coding under this SDG. This means that at present only 2 per cent of SDG 10 aligned with issues pertaining to migration (SDG 10.7). The chart below illustrates this inequitable distribution of coding.

Figure 7.2: Overview of SDG 10 Coding by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 10.2 — Inclusion for All

Target: 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.

The 2018 UN document *The Contribution of Sport to the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals: A Toolkit for Action* (SDG Fund 2018) places specific emphasis on how the SDP framework can be utilised in relation to sport and social inclusion, highlighting that: sport is a cost-effective and powerful tool for promoting important human values such as respect for rules and for others, teamwork, discipline, diversity, hospitality and empathy. By leveraging its social cohesion capabilities, sports can be used to instil these values into young people and curb youth restiveness. This is so because people often set aside religious, tribal or ethnic differences for the love of the game (SDG Fund 2018).

Unsurprisingly, SDG 10.2 was one of the most frequently coded sub-goals in this project, appearing in 70 of the 100 files with 347 individual references. The frequency reflects the acknowledgement across the policies that sports is a major driver of social cohesion and can be a valuable and cost-effective tool for promoting social inclusion across a number of boundaries. The following quote from the Canadian policy *Underrepresented Groups* captures this ethos most succinctly:

Sport for Development uses sport as a vehicle for economic development and social change, including issues related to humanitarian, cultural, ethical and peace-building causes. Though such opportunities are often associated with international efforts, there are organizations that are including the power of sport to engage underrepresented groups in their efforts in Canada. Sport for development, “involves tapping into what sport can do ‘intentionally’” to address a range of community priorities, such as community building; promoting good citizenship; enhancing leadership, social and conflict resolution skills; developing positive peer relations; health promotion; teaching rules norms and values; promoting positive self-esteem and self-worth; decreasing antisocial behaviour; engaging marginalized youth; stimulating economic revitalization; and supporting newcomer settlement. Further, it can contribute to coaching and leadership training, the contribution of youth to society, and help to create a cohesive society, irrespective of culture, socio-economic circumstances, religion, age and sexual identity.

The significant contribution that SDP can make to the attainment of SDG 10.2 was even more apparent due to the high correlation between SDG 10.2 and specific populations that emerged through the mapping. This high rate of alignment with specified populations suggests the policy makers are cognisant of the importance of tailoring sports policies to ensure maximum inclusion by explicitly addressing some of the ‘invisible barriers’ that may have previously excluded certain groups or acted as an obstacle to participation. A number of prescriptions were outlined in the policies, including immediate actions that councils, sports clubs or national bodies can take to elevate certain barriers that may inadvertently discriminate against minority populations. Some of these prescriptions include:

- Ensuring disability-friendly access and participation to all events, facilities and activities.
- Removing economic barriers, including cost of transport, equipment, registration, coaching etc.
- Removing social barriers and ensuring all events, facilities and activities are culturally sensitive and appropriate, which includes access to culturally appropriate food and languages
- Counteracting any discrimination that may dis-incentivise minority populations from participating including countering sexual harassment, racism, homophobia and other forms of discrimination and harassment
- Ensuring all planning decisions are representative of the community and reflect the diversity that is present

As the Canadian policy ‘Underrepresented Groups’ notes:

Co-creating Programs for members of underrepresented groups to feel comfortable in participating, they need to feel engaged in meaningful activity and have a sense of ownership and emotional investment. Involving

group members in the programming at the design stage through an advisory group or in-depth consultation ensures sport programming is tailored to meet their needs and preferences, contributes to an understanding and addressing of their particular barriers, and is developed in culturally sensitive, locally tailored ways.

Across the dataset, people with disabilities appeared as the main focus for SDG 10.2, with significant consideration of issues regarding accessibility. For example:

Raising Awareness [provides] leadership and resources for engaging stakeholders to promote awareness and understanding of sport for persons with a disability. Specific areas of focus will include (a) early childhood sport and physical literacy; (b) the benefits of sport and physical activity (an especially important message for the health care sector); (c) disability-specific sport participation and development models; (d) the contribution of athletes with a disability to Canadian sport excellence; and (e) access to sport services and programs. This strategy helps introduce systemic, attitudinal and organizational changes to support the sport participation of persons with a disability and encourages Canadians to get involved in sport for persons with a disability as athletes, coaches, officials, administrators, support staff and volunteers.

(Canada, Policy on Sport for People with Disabilities)

While this focus represents a positive development in planning, more could be done to consider the accessibility needs of other minority groups, particularly the more subtle aspects that may be limiting people’s participation in sport and recreation. Notably absent from almost all policy considerations were the specific requirements that could encourage greater participation and by extension, greater social inclusion for members of the LGBTQI+ community.

Figure 7.3: Overview of SDG 10.2 by Populations

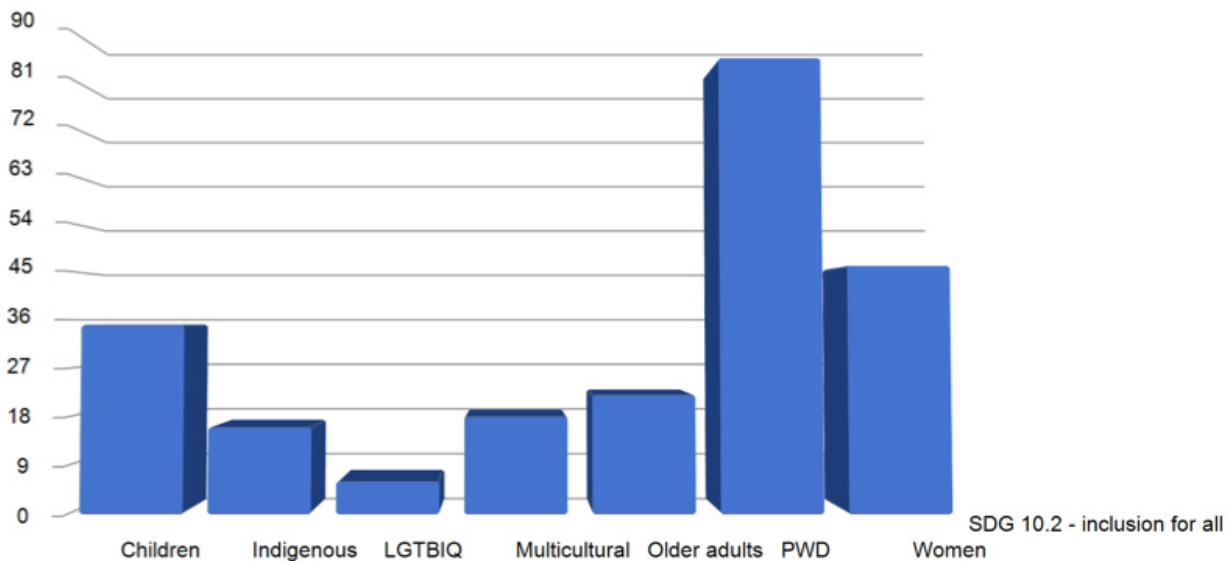


Table 8.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 10.2

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	None Planned Actioned	Set	Multicultural Indigenous PWD Women	13
ASC Corporate Plan 2017	Australia	Indirect Planned	Set	Children	3
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Planned Actioned None	None	PWD Women Children	23
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015 – 18	Australia	Actioned Planned	None	None	1
Development-through-sport - A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned None	Set	PWD Women	7
ASC Code of Conduct Policy October 2013	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Planned	Set	Women PWD Multicultural Indigenous	6
NSO_MPP_Template_Version_9.1_April_2016	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	Set	Women PWD	8
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	Set	Women PWD Older Adults Multicultural Indigenous	11
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025 PDF	Belize	Planned None	None	Multicultural Women PWD Older Adults Children	3
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	Set	None	3
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	Children	6
Actively Engaged - A Policy on Sport for Women and Girls	Canada	Planned Actioned	None	Women	1
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	10
Federal Policy for Hosting International Sport Events	Canada	Planned	None	PWD Indigenous	2
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned None	None	Children PWD Indigenous Women Children Multicultural	6
New hosting policy January 2008	Canada	None	None	PWD Indigenous	1
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned	None	None	5
Policy on Sport for Persons with a Disability	Canada	Planned Actioned	Set	PWD Children	6
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Actioned Planned	None	Indigenous Children	2
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Actioned Planned	None	PWD Multicultural Women LGBTQI Indigenous	27
Women Policy Action Plan English	Canada	Planned	Set	Women	1
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women	2
Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	None	None	5

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
National Sport Policy & Strategic Plan for the Cayman Islands, 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Planned	None	Women Older Adults Children	1
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned Actioned	None	PWD	12
The Sport for All Committee Report 2009 Conclusions	Denmark	Planned	None	None	3
The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	PWD	2
National Sport Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	PWD Women	3
Decree No. 5	Fiji	Planned	None	PWD	5
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	PWD	10
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned None	None	Children PWD Older Adults Multicultural LGBTQI Women	6
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	PWD	2
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	3
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth and Sport in Guinea	Guinea	Planned	None	None	3
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	PWD Women	10
National-Sports-Policy-March-25-2013-FINAL-6	Jamaica	Planned	None	PWD Women	13
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	PWD	2
Japan	Japan	Planned	None	PWD	5
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan 2016 – 2020	Lao	Planned	Set	Children PWD Older Adults	5
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned None	None	PWD	4
Sport Development Act 1997 - Act 576	Malaysia	Planned	None	PWD	1
National Sports Policy 2017-202	Malta	Planned	None	None	2
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	7
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	3
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	Women PWD Older Adults	7
2015-20 Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	None	None	Children	1
Active Older People Discussion 2016	New Zealand	None Indirect Planned	None	Older Adults	5
Com Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Sport NZ Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020	New Zealand	Planned	Set	Women PWD Older Adults Multicultural Indigenous Children	3
Programs and Projects for 2019	Philippines	Planned	None	None	2
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Development Program PRS Summary	Poland	Planned		PWD Women	2
National Sports Policy	Saint Lucia	None		None	2

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
National Sports Policy	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned		PWD	2
Live Better Through Sports 2030 Steering Committee report 2012	Singapore	None Planned Actioned Indirect		PWD Multicultural	10
Strategic Plan 2012-2016	South Africa	Planned Indirect		Children Women PWD	5
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned		None	12
Sport Ireland Policy on Participation in Sport by People with Disabilities	Ireland	Planned		PWD	4
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned		Older Adults PWD	4
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned		Older Adults	7
Trinidad and Tobago National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned None		Women Older Adults Children PWD	5
GoRTT Policy on Sport and Youth - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned		Children	2
GUIDELINES FOR GRANT OF FINANCIAL	Trinidad and Tobago	None		None	1
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned		None	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned		Women PWD Older Adults Multicultural Children	7
Community Sport Strategy 2012-2020	Wales	Planned		Women PWD LGBTQI Children	5

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 10.7 — Migration

Target: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

By comparison, there was relatively very little alignment between SDG 10.7 and the current set of policies. SDG 10.7 was coded in only seven files out of the 100, with eight references appearing across five countries: Australia, Belize, Canada, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago.

These brief utterances do not refer to migration policies per se, but focus instead on what could be more accurately labelled resettlement or acculturation policies as they almost exclusively refer to new migrant populations or diaspora communities already within the nation-state. For example, in the Australian context, they discuss new initiatives being developed to attract new migrants to the AFL.

*Making sport more accessible to migrant groups:
E.g., the Bachar Houli Academy has introduced more than 5,000 Muslim school students to AFL across the country through a combination of school visits, targeted competitions and events.*

(Development-through-sport 2017)

While this represents an important aspect of SDG 10, given the size and scope of the sports industry as an economic driver and employer, as well as an international drawcard for both sports competition and tourism, the lack of consideration of the impact of sports on migration is concerning. It is clear that sport and its auxiliary industries are fuelling considerable migration across international borders every year, and in future more emphasis should be placed on this issue.

Table 8.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 10.7

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned Actioned	Set	Multicultural Women	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Indirect	None	None	1
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	None	None	Multicultural	1
National Sports Policy	Fiji	None	None	None	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	1

SDG 11 MAKE CITIES INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Overview

SDG 11 deals with issues relating to development and urbanisation, issues that affect millions of people worldwide. It is currently estimated that more than half of the world's total population resides in urban areas, with the expectation that this percentage will continue to increase in future years. While the impact of urbanisation was almost completely absent from the Millennium Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development places considerable emphasis on this issue. SDG 11 highlights the potential to address human development issues through a systematic approach to urban planning and appropriate infrastructure with an emphasis on inclusive design for safe, resilient and sustainable cities. It was the view of MINEPS that the SDP framework can make a unique contribution to the full attainment of SDG 11, specifically sub-goal 11.3 Sustainable Urbanisation and Settlement and 11.7 Green and Public Spaces.

Overall, there were 137 coding references to SDG 11, evident across 45 of the 100 documents. While this represents coverage in less than half of the dataset, at least some alignment to SDG 11 was found in 75 per cent of all countries included in the mapping, which is a positive finding. Similar to previous SDGs however, this alignment was not evenly shared

across the Sub-Goals with SDG 11.7 accounting for 88 per cent of all identified alignment. SDG 11.3 in turn only accounted for 12 per cent. The chart below illustrates this inequitable distribution of coding.

How SDG 11 should be used

It is important that sport and SDP stakeholders, including the areas of government responsible for sport, are fully engaged in the policies, processes and partnerships that drive urban planning and design. These are likely to be found at both the national and local policy levels. Attention should be given to both levels, to advocate or the design of cities and settlements that encourage and enable increased levels of physical movement.” (Dudfield & Dingwall- Smith, 2015, p 65)

Figure 8.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 11

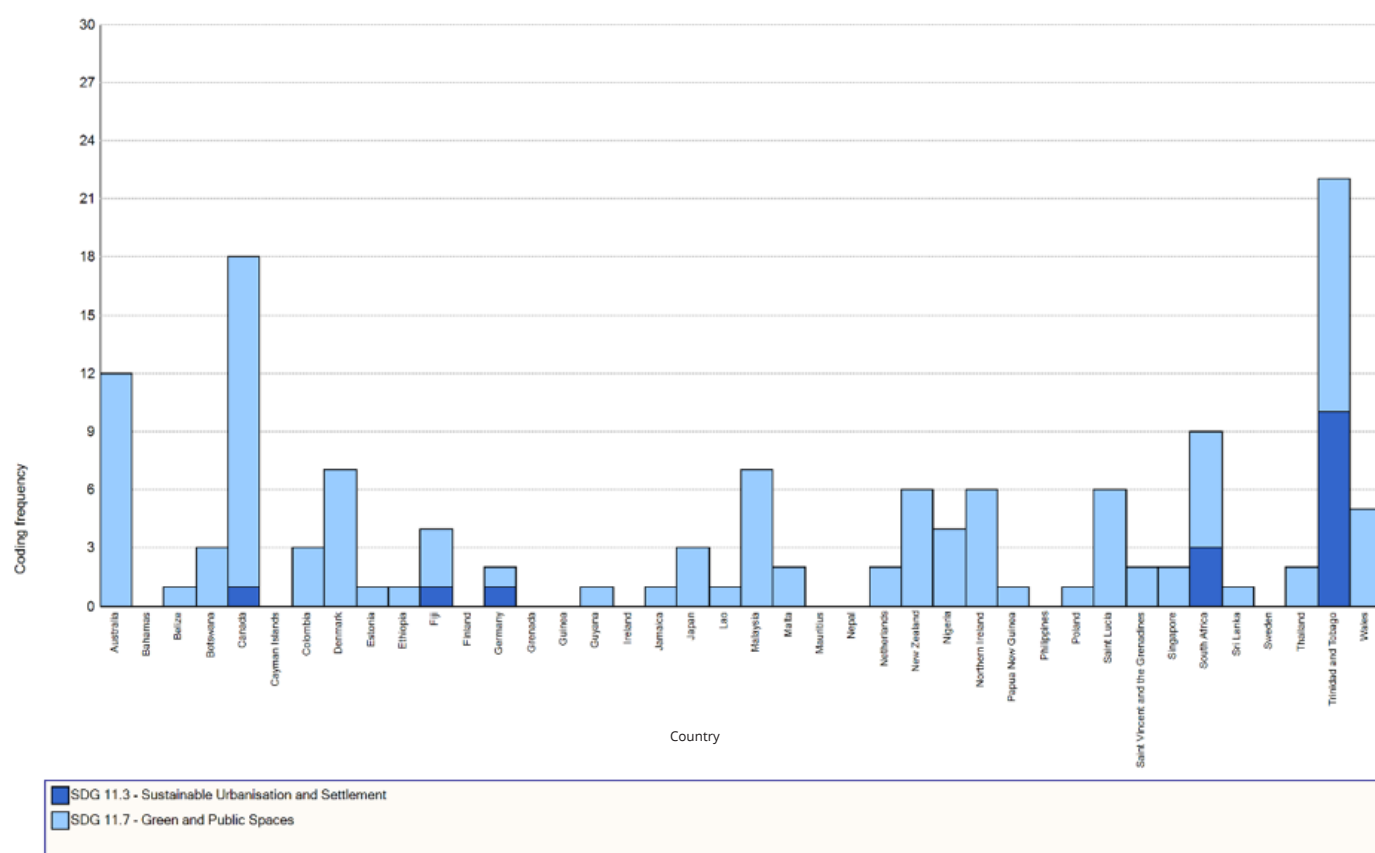
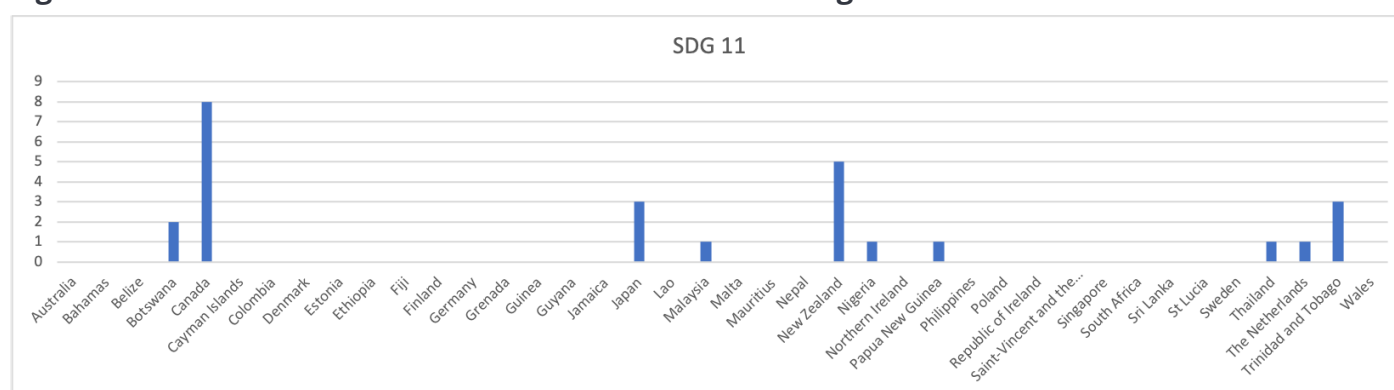


Figure 8.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 11

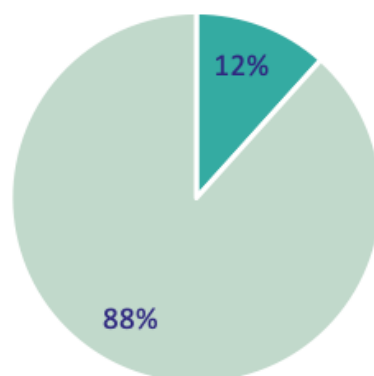


Sport objective: 27
 Total aligned: 26
 Percentage alignment: 96%

Figure 8.2: Overview of SDG 11 Coding by Sub-Goal

Overview of SDG 11 coding by Sub-Goal

- SDG 11.3 - Sustainable Urbanisation and Settlement
- SDG 11.7 - Green and Public Spaces



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 11.3 — Sustainable Urbanisation and Settlement

Target: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

At present, 11.3 appears underserved in terms of policy articulation, intentionality and tangible targets. It appeared only 16 times across a total of six documents. However, while there was very little explicit emphasis on planning and human settlement in the current set of policies, the broader awareness of the importance of SDP in relation to urban development was detectable in the broader ethos of the policies, but this expression lacked coherence with the specific SDG targets. This suggests that there is a significant potential for this to improve moving forward with a more focused vision. There was almost universal recognition across the policies that citizens and states alike would benefit immensely from more carefully planned societies that took account of the many positive benefits associated with the mainstreaming of SDP initiatives into policy. Both South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago exemplify how SDG 11.3 can be effectively integrated into policy, as illustrated below:

“The provision of recreation grounds and other sport facilities must be considered an integral part of Housing Schemes. The developer must provide a designated area that is flat and well grassed for the purpose of sport and physical recreation in keeping with the minimum size of recreation grounds identified by the Ministry responsible for Sport”.

(Trinidad and Tobago National Sport Policy)

“The authorities responsible for the preparation of urban development plans, village development plans and housing schemes must incorporate sport facilities in their plans in accordance with standards and specifications agreed to by the Ministry responsible for Sport”.

(Trinidad and Tobago National Sport Policy)

Meanwhile, the below statement of intent outlined in the South African Strategic Plan illustrates the cross-cutting potential of 11.3 and the impact that providing well planned settlements can have on fostering a more inclusive society for all citizens.

Sport and recreation teaches discipline and it is an integral component of a healthy lifestyle and enables South Africans to share common space. Unfortunately, instead of sharing common spaces, and developing common loyalties and values through sport, South Africans and South African sport were systematically segregated and underdeveloped under apartheid. The NDP proposes that every ward should have adequate facilities for basic exercise and sporting activities and suggests improving public services and spaces as well as building integrated housing and sports facilities in communities to ensure sharing of common spaces across race and class. It also encourages a holistic approach to low-cost housing developments that include local recreational facilities. Daily interactions on an equal basis build social cohesion and common understanding.

Despite these exemplars, explicit policy detail related to urbanisation and human settlement was rare across all 40 countries included in the data.

Table 9.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 11.3

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Canadian Sports policy, 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Decree no. 5	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
German strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1
South Africa – Strategic Plan 2015- 2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	3
National Policy on Sport 2017 – 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	6

Sustainable Development Sub- Goal 11.7 — Green and Public Spaces

Target: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, in particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

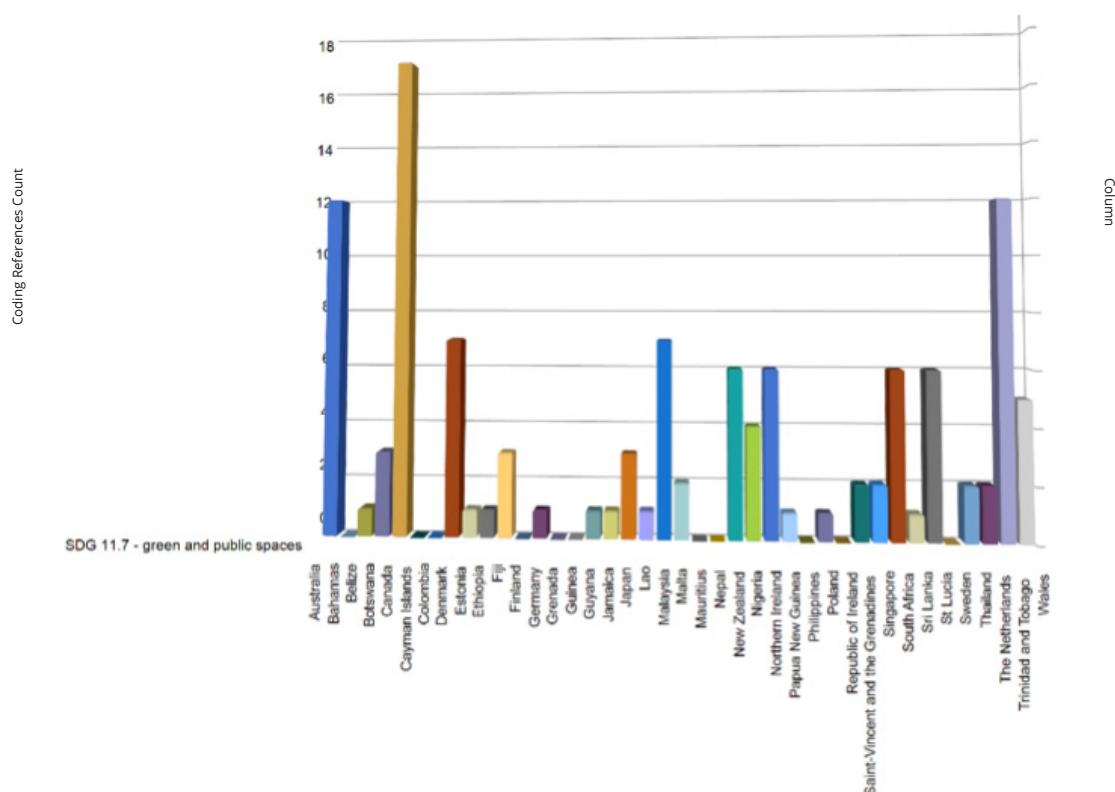
Community sport infrastructure is a sound investment with more than eight million Australians using community sporting infrastructure every year. Community sport directly employs 57,000 people, contributing \$5.5 billion in increased economic activity, \$4.9 billion in personal health benefits and \$4.2 billion in social capital uplift. Being physically active is more than just utilising pools, courts and ovals. It is about having access to open spaces - be it on the water, at the beach or hiking in a national park.

(Australia, Sport 2030, National Sports Plan 2018)

The above quote from the Australian National Sports Plan engenders both the spirit of SDG 11.7 and its natural crosscutting capacity for economic growth, infrastructure, employment, health and greater social inclusion. This statement is also broadly representative of how SDG 11.7 was understood across various policy documents included in this mapping exercise. SDG 11.7 is simultaneously a broad Sub-Goal relating to the use of public space and one of the more easily recognisable in its application to sporting policy and SDP. As a result, it was one of the more frequently coded SDGs identified in the dataset.

Policy initiatives that directly related to SDG 11.7 were present in 44 of the 100 documents currently represented in the project. It was also the eighth most commonly coded Sub-Goal out of the 39 being used. As Figure 11.1 illustrates below, the developed economies of Australia and Canada had the most coverage in their policy documents yet a number of small island nations and developing economies were also successfully using the SDP framework to align with SDG 11.7.

Figure 8.3: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 11.7



Despite this wide-ranging coverage, currently only four countries have identifiable targets in place for delivering policy outcomes, these were Botswana, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Northern Ireland. This suggests that while there is a clear motivation on the part of policy-makers to provide more green and public spaces, deliverable targets are still needed to facilitate this process beyond the initial stages. In a similar manner, it also appears that policy-makers need to pay more attention to the needs and requirements of particular populations in the planning and delivery of green and public spaces to avoid creating invisible barriers to use.

Table 9.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 11.7

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	3
Australia National Sport and Active Recreation Policy Framework	Australia	Indirect	None	None	5
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	None	None	1
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	Set	None	1
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	None	2
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Planned	None	None	4
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Planned and actioned	None	None	7

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous	1
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	None	6
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	3
The Sport for All Committee Report 2009 Conclusions	Denmark	Planned and actioned	None	Children	7
The General Principles of Estonian Sport Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy	Ethiopia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy Guyana Cabinet 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	1
White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Japan – Sport Promotion Act	Japan	Planned	None	None	3
Education and Sports Sector Development Plan (2016-2020)	Lao	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	7
National Sports Policy 2017-2020	Malta	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	4
Sport Matters	Northern Ireland	Planned	Set	None	6
2015-2020 Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	Children	1
Active Older People Discussion 2016	New Zealand	Planned	None	Older Adults	1
Com-Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Sport NZ Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	3
PNG - Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Poland Summary	Poland	Planned	None	None	1
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	Set	Children	5
National Sports Policy	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy SVG 2005	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	2
Live Better Through Sport 2030 steering committee report 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	2
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	Set	None	6
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
The Sixth National Sports Development Plan 2017-2021	Thailand	Planned	None	None	2
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Policy on Sport and Youth - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
Our Strategic Plan - Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1
National Sport Policy	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	None	8
Community Sport Strategy	Wales	Planned	None	Children	5

Canada's current policy on social inclusion represents the foremost articulation of SDG 11.7. Here, policy makers move beyond a narrow interpretation of delivering public or green space to an explicit emphasis on accessibility for all, including marginalised groups. This represents an important contribution to the attainment of 11.7 as while most states make reference to providing green and public spaces, there continues to be a broad lack of consideration and detail on how these spaces will be used, and by whom. The below excerpt from the Sport New Zealand Active Older People Discussion Document (2016) illustrates this issue concisely:

Councils play a significant part in catering to the needs of older people in community sport and active recreation in terms of accessibility of spaces and places as well as accessibility of programmes and events. Local government has an essential role to ensure spaces are open and welcoming to older adults (including parks, streets and recreation facilities). What are some practical examples? - Handrails at local pools and aquatic facilities - Well-lit walkways to parks and facilities - Wider footpaths with shaded seating facilities (to enable people to safely share with other users and to walk short sections with breaks in between) - Accessible and appropriately placed toilet facilities along public walkways and in facilities - Destination walking paths being close to public transport, and opportunities to complete walks in stages if needed. - Accessible facilities and transport appropriate for those with reduced mobility or in wheelchairs. - More off-road cycle ways to encourage cycling as a mode of transport. - Affordable/ low-cost and free activities - Adapted activities and reassurance for older people to reduce fear of injury - e.g. GP approval, progress intensity of activity as appropriate, and possible modified equipment.

Safe, enabling infrastructure has huge implications for participation. While the provision outlined above addresses some of the requirements for more accessible spaces for older people, similar consideration is needed to ensure all public spaces are equally accessible and safe for all groups, particularly minority or marginalised people. While the frequency of coding demonstrates that consideration is clearly being paid to the provision of green and public spaces, and there is near universal recognition of the social, economic and health benefits associated with such actions, it appears that there needs to be greater consideration given to the 'hidden barriers' that limit the accessibility of such spaces.

With the exception of young people, the current lack of crosscutting for SDG 11.7 regarding particular populations indicates that policy in this area is still being based upon a universal model citizen, without regard for important biographical differences that can impact on the full use and enjoyment of the spaces provided. The high emphasis on

children and young people is significant given the prediction that by '2030, as many as 60% of all urban dwellers will be under the age of 18' (Lindsey and Chapman 2017, 107). However, moving forward, policy makers should pay more attention towards other population groups. Best practices from the current documents suggests that attention to accessibility issues would maximise the provision of green and public spaces, including but not limited to: ensuring disability access to all public spaces and facilities; safety lighting; culturally appropriate and culturally sensitive facilities including food; accessible public transport; and attention to affordability, to ensure that these spaces are utilised by the highest number of people.

A number of policies emphasise the benefits of public-private partnerships in delivering more green and public space. Canada serves as a prime case study here, reporting significant success in both public-private funding initiatives and shared use agreements. As detailed in the Canadian Sport Policy 2012 document, '[r]esults from the Survey of Physical Activity Opportunities among Canadian Communities (2015, CFLRI) show that a majority of municipalities develop facilities in partnership with not-for-profit organizations (94%), schools and school boards (86%), provincial government agencies (75%), business/private sector (71%), local public health departments (67%), local planning departments (61%), and Provincial Sport Organizations (61%)'.

By pursuing 'shared use' agreements, particularly with school sporting facilities, governments can better utilise existing facilities in their immediate vicinity and make them available to the broader population. This strategy appears particularly effective in contexts where available land or economic resources are scarce. Furthermore, this strategy reflects the Commonwealth Secretariat's recommendation that multi-sectorial partnerships can and should drive urban planning and design.

SDG 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Overview

SDG 12, along with the previously discussed SDG 9, were added to the coding after the preliminary pilot research was conducted in 2017.

SDG 12 relates to the implementation of the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production (10YFP) and was one of the main outcomes that emerged from the Rio+20 conference in 2012. While there is some overlap between SDG 8 and SDG 12, the latter can be distinguished from the former due to its emphasis on production lines, sustainable business practices and consumer behaviour, as opposed to SDG 8's broader emphasis on economic growth and employment. As noted by the UNDP (2019d), '[t]he efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030'. Given the size and scope of the sporting economies within each nation and

the related industries they support, SDG 12 appears to be both fundamental to the SDP framework and one that is easily overlooked in the planning and implementation of sports policies.

In fact, the results of the quantitative analysis demonstrate that, at present, SDG 12 and its sub-goals are not particularly overt in the current crop of policies. Policy detail relating to SDG 12 appeared in only 15 of the 100 documents, across 11 countries, making it the third-least aligned SDG in this current mapping project.

Figure 9.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 12

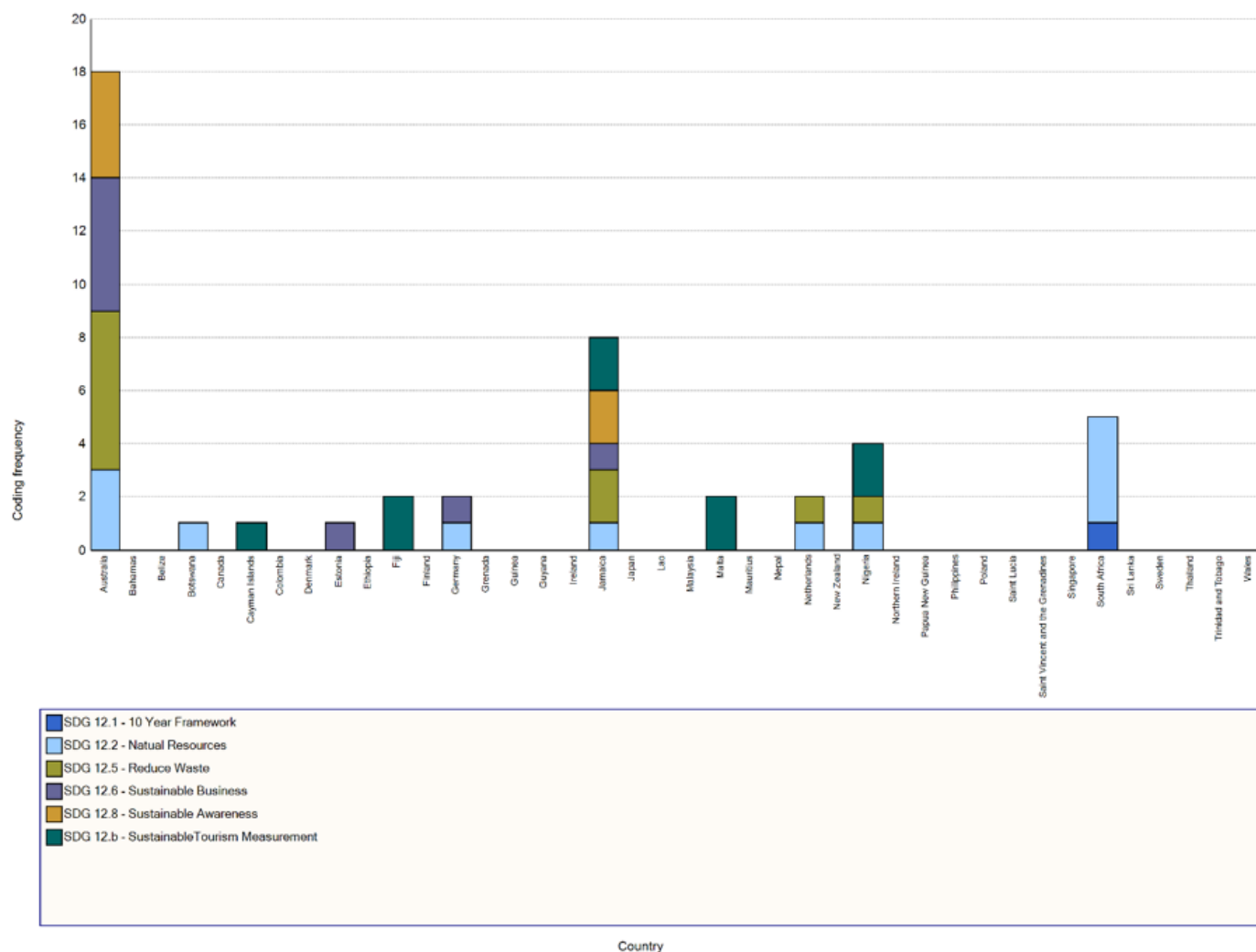
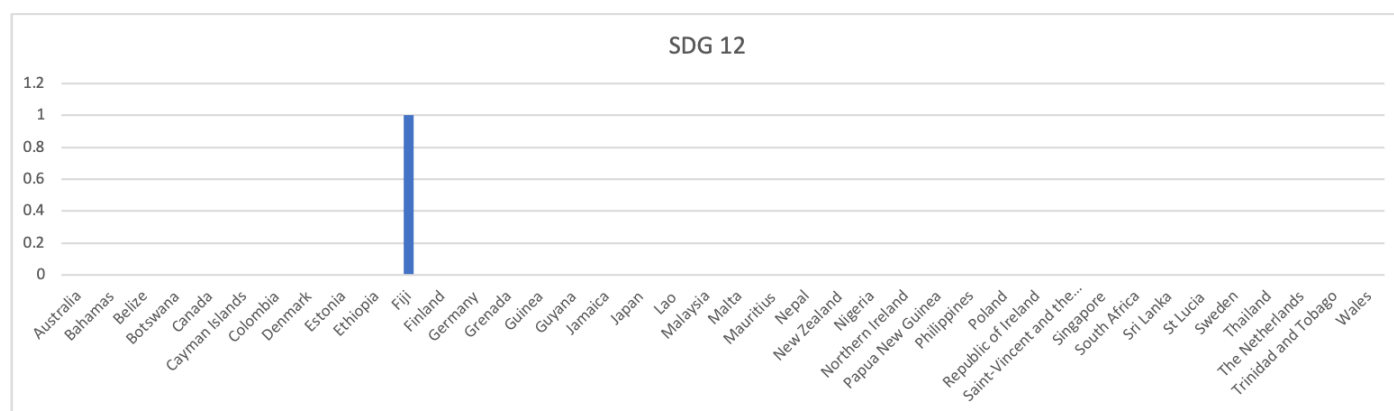


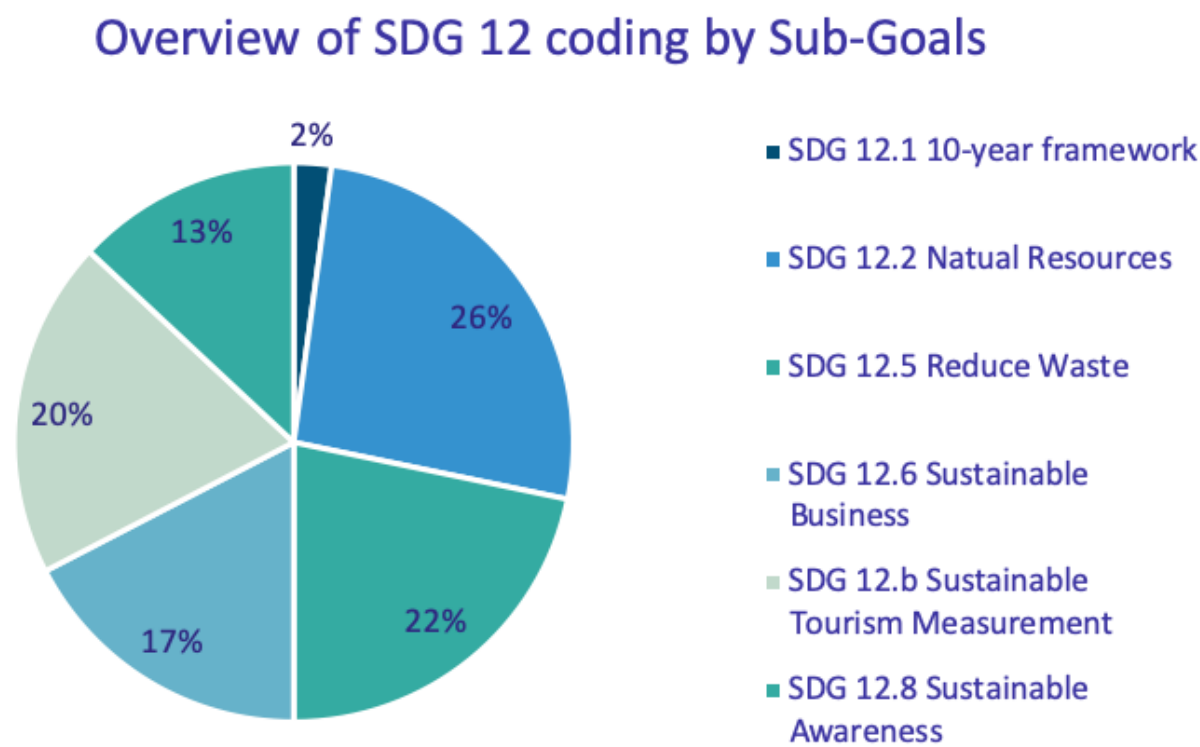
Figure 9.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 12



Sport objective: 1
Total aligned: 1
Percentage alignment: 100%

While the distribution of coding at the level of Sub-Goal appears fairly even, this finding seems primarily the result of the low frequency in coding across all aspects of SDG 12 rather than an equal and robust alignment in the current set of policies.

Figure 9.2: Overview of SDG 12 Coding by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12.1 — 10-year Framework

Target: Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production. All countries will take action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

There is only one solitary reference to SDG 12.1 in the current set of policies. This appears in South Africa's strategic plan and refers to a current review of the supply chain management process. It is clear that the lack of alignment (and by extension, intentionality) around SDG 12.1 is something for policy makers to consider in future.

Table 10.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12.1

Document Title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified Population	Number of References
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Actioned	None	Multicultural	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12.2 — Natural Resources

Target: By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Alignment with SDG 12.2 is visible in seven documents across seven countries. Once again this appears limited, but clear examples of how SDG 12.2 can be mainstreamed into policy terms is evident within this small sample. The Environmental Sustainability Policy produced by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) offers a particularly detailed blueprint for the sustainable management of natural resources. While the policy itself is almost exclusively directed towards the management of building facilities, the depth of its consideration for sustainable management practices illustrates the impact that systematic planning and consideration of SDG 12.2 can have.

Ensure water conservation measures for existing and/or new building premises – including but not limited to:

- *toilets and urinals with high WELS scheme star ratings*
- *water reuse and treatment systems, where practicable*
- *rainwater harvesting systems and reuse*

Ensure horticultural water management – including but not limited to:

- *irrigation systems effectively managed to reduce water wastage*
- *use of native and drought tolerant native plant species suitable to the location*

(ASC, Environmental Sustainability Policy, 2016).

Each policy coded at SDG 12.2 highlighted a different yet equally important aspect of responsible management of natural resources, for example, whereas South Africa discusses the importance of sustainable practices for things like water and food security as well as for preserving important natural environments for the enjoyment of all, Jamaica and Australia both emphasise natural resource management through the implementing of strict building codes with a focus on energy efficiency.

Table 10.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12.2

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy	Australia	Planned	None	None	3
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
Nigeria National Sports Policy	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	4

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12.5 — Reduce Waste

Target: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

SDG 12.5 appeared in only five of the 100 documents (5% coverage) coded in the mapping exercise. It seems highly probable that countries do have a number of operational policies in place that align with 12.5; however, in regard to sports policies that were provided, 12.5 was almost totally absent. Once again, the ASC document illustrates how SDG 12.5 can be translated into policy. The document is prescriptive in terms of usage for a range of government resources, all with the overarching aim of minimising waste and maximising efficiency. This covers a broad range of topics, from car and air travel to office equipment. Guidelines on procurement, for example, are a useful tool for the attainment of SDG 12.5 as they can shape behaviour that contributes to more sustainable

business practices, as the following policy recommendations demonstrate:

Procure [office and ICT] equipment that meets the Energy Rating standard at a minimum level of 5 Stars... Procure general use copy paper that is of 100% post-consumer recycled content... Ensure use of energy saving lighting options and maintain installation of automated lighting controls.

(ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy 2016)

While it may seem like this is moving far beyond the parameters of the SDP framework, it is clear that the sports industry is more than the final product being delivered. It is an epicentre of employment and production, which therefore requires careful consideration of how all aspect of sports related goods and services are managed.

Table 10.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12.5

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy	Australia	Planned	None	None	5
ASC ICT conditions of use policy	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
Nigeria National Sports Policy	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12.6 — Sustainable Business

Target: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

SDG 12.6 aligned with only four documents in the current data, and with one notable exception (Australia's explicit policy on environmental sustainability) this alignment was generally shallow, with only cursory mention of sustainable practices. This coding also tended to cross over previously coded SDG 12 sub-goals, specifically 12.2 and 12.5.

Table 10.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12.6

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy	Australia	Planned	None	None	5
The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030	Estonia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12.8 — Sustainable Awareness

Target: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Continuing the trend with SDG 12, this sub-goal is again largely absent in the current set of policies. It appears in only four files with six references. Where 12.8 does align with policy, references are brief and generally part of a broader message on responsible management rather than specifically focused on the indicator itself. Nevertheless, the extract below from the Jamaican White Paper on the National Sport Policy (2013, 17) serves as a useful account of how sports policy can be more inclusive of SDG 12.8 and its targets:

The Government of Jamaica is committed to ensuring that the sport sector promotes a healthy natural environment and contributes to the sustainable development of Jamaica.

The National Sport Policy supports the requirement that all sport facilities, events and companies that produce sport-related goods and services employ appropriate technology and effective practices that minimize negative impact on the natural environment and contribute effectively to climate change mitigation.

The Government of Jamaica will seek to ensure that construction and development of sport facilities and infrastructure are done in compliance with development planning and building approval requirements including environment impact assessments and the energy efficiency standards of the Building Code.

The Government of Jamaica will promote the use of environmentally-sustainable methods for waste management to include the handling of solid and liquid waste, air emissions, and hazardous waste.

The Government of Jamaica will implement climate change adaptation strategies in the location, design and construction of sport facilities and infrastructure.

Other coded references to SDG 12.8 emphasise the training of staff on sustainability and best practice; and broader community consultation in planning; which can have an indirect impact.

Table 10.4: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12.8

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Development-through-sport - A joint strategy of the Australian Sports Commission (ASC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy 2016	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
White Paper on the National Sports Policy	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 12B — Sustainable Tourism Measurement

Target: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

While the alignment of policy with SDG 12B was limited, it is interesting to note that it is a number of small island nations that appear to be making the most use of sports tourism as an explicit development strategy at present. SDG 12B appears in six documents, across five countries, with all references clearly articulating the economic benefits associated with sports tourism and how this can be utilised as an effective development tool. Again, Jamaica offers a useful example of this articulation in its White Paper on the National Sports Policy 2013:

Jamaica's performance at the highest regional and international levels provides the catalyst for the hosting of targeted events on the island. The Government of Jamaica recognizes the value of sport tourism to national

economic development and will put in place the requisite support mechanism to foster the expansion of sport tourism as a sustainable growth area for Jamaica. The island's geographic location, physical infrastructure, technical officials and a host of qualified volunteers are just some of the reasons Jamaica is an ideal sporting destination.

The Government of Jamaica will also focus on sport tourism as an area of economic activity which will spur growth and development in communities while empowering youth. The events and activities planned for specific communities will engage the full community.

While each of the countries listed below appears to draw purposefully on the SDP and SDG framework, there is an absence of detail regarding the development, implementation and monitoring systems needed to fully achieve the targets outlined in this indicator.

Table 10.5: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 12B

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy March-25-2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2017-202	Malta	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	2

Overall, the quantitative analysis draws attention to the fact that at present SDG 12 appears grossly under-represented in the current set of policies. However, given the significant emphasis and acknowledgement of the economics of sports and all related industries, a greater consideration of the consumption and production patterns that support this is necessary moving forward.

SDG 13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Overview

SDG 13 has gained significant prominence in global policy across all areas. Tackling climate change and recognising the costs of inaction remain one of the greatest challenges today. The Kazan Action Plan makes reference to climate action as an important part of maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace, noting that sustainable consumption and production patterns are relevant for sport: 'Sports organizations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport in building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy' (Kazan Action Plan 2017, 11). Significantly, climate action is at the forefront for a number of Commonwealth countries in Asia and the Pacific, with this region bearing the brunt of climate change. It involves many developing countries.

Given the urgency of climate change – indeed the problem is now commonly described as a 'climate emergency' – the connection of sport policy with this SDG appears deeply underdeveloped. Only three countries were identified as having any current alignment to SDG 13 in their policies. These countries were Grenada, Guyana and Trinidad and

Tobago, who each had some alignment with SDG 13.1 Natural Disaster Response. It is important to note that this absence does not necessarily mean that countries are not including any references to climate change in their sports policies, simply that these references are not aligned with the SDG sub-goal being used: SDG 13.1. For example, Australia made reference to its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5%, while Jamaica made reference to environmental protections in relation to sports infrastructure planning; however, neither reference was captured in this mapping exercise.

How SDG 13 should be used

SDG 13 should be used in connection with other SDGs as part of a holistic approach that encourages policy mainstreaming. Climate action has implications for gender, peace, and sustainability, which are important for sports. Athletes can be advocates for climate action, and sport can be an effective platform to educate communities on climate change impact (Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith, 2015, p 82).

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 13.1 — Natural Disaster Response

Target: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

This sub-goal appears in four documents out of 100, only four times (see Table 13.0). Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada and Guyana are the only countries that mention SDG 13.1, and the detail is limited. In Trinidad and Tobago's National Policy on Sport 2017-2027, there is reference to ensuring that regulations and contingency planning are incorporated into the operational plans of sporting facilities. It is clear from the lack of coding that policy makers are currently not considering the important role that sport and its related industry can play in contributing to SDG 13.

Table 11.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 13.1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	None	Children	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Indirect	None	None	1
Sports Facilities Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1

SDG 16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Overview

As one of the most urgent of the 2030 Agenda goals, SDG 16 covers the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions. While recognising that state-based, high-intensity conflict has declined by half since 1989, there has been an increase in violence from other sources, such as terrorist organisations and organised crime. The significant rise in forced displacement also represents one of the key challenges to peace. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR 2018, 2), in 2017, the global figure for forcibly displaced people increased by 2.9 million, bringing the total to 68.5 million people displaced 'as a result of persecution, conflict, or generalized violence'. Commonwealth nations are among those developing states that host the largest number of refugees worldwide, such as Pakistan (1.4m), Uganda (1.4m) and Bangladesh (932,200) (UNHCR 2018, 3)5.

While it is acknowledged that there are limitations on the ability of sport-based approaches to contribute to this SDG, avenues have been identified relating to specific sub-goals, including: SDG 16.1 Reduce Violence, 16.2 Child Protection, and focusing on effective, transparent and accountable institutions (sub-goals 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7).

How SDG 16 should be used

Importance of holistic approach that links strategies and interventions, taking into consideration wider sociocultural, economic and political context. Thus, the connections between conflict prevention and on the ground approaches that sport can connect with is vital. Dudfield and Dingwall-Smith (2015, p 75) recommend three key objectives, which include: positive interaction between groups affected by conflict; link individuals to support structures to address root causes of conflict, and; using sport as a platform for peace education. The engagement and participation of youth in sports-based activities as a strategy to build peaceful and inclusive societies needs to be context-specific, and sporting stakeholders can adopt leadership roles to address ongoing issues around exploitation, abuse and discrimination in sport and sport governance.

In the UN's review of the progress of goals in 2018, societal and domestic violence remain outstanding issues related to SDG 16, notably violence towards children at home, trafficking of women, girls and children for sexual exploitation or forced labour, and lack of national human rights institutions (UN 2018).6 SDG 16 appears in 80 out of 100 documents, indicating a high degree of salience in connection with sport.

Figure 10.0: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 16

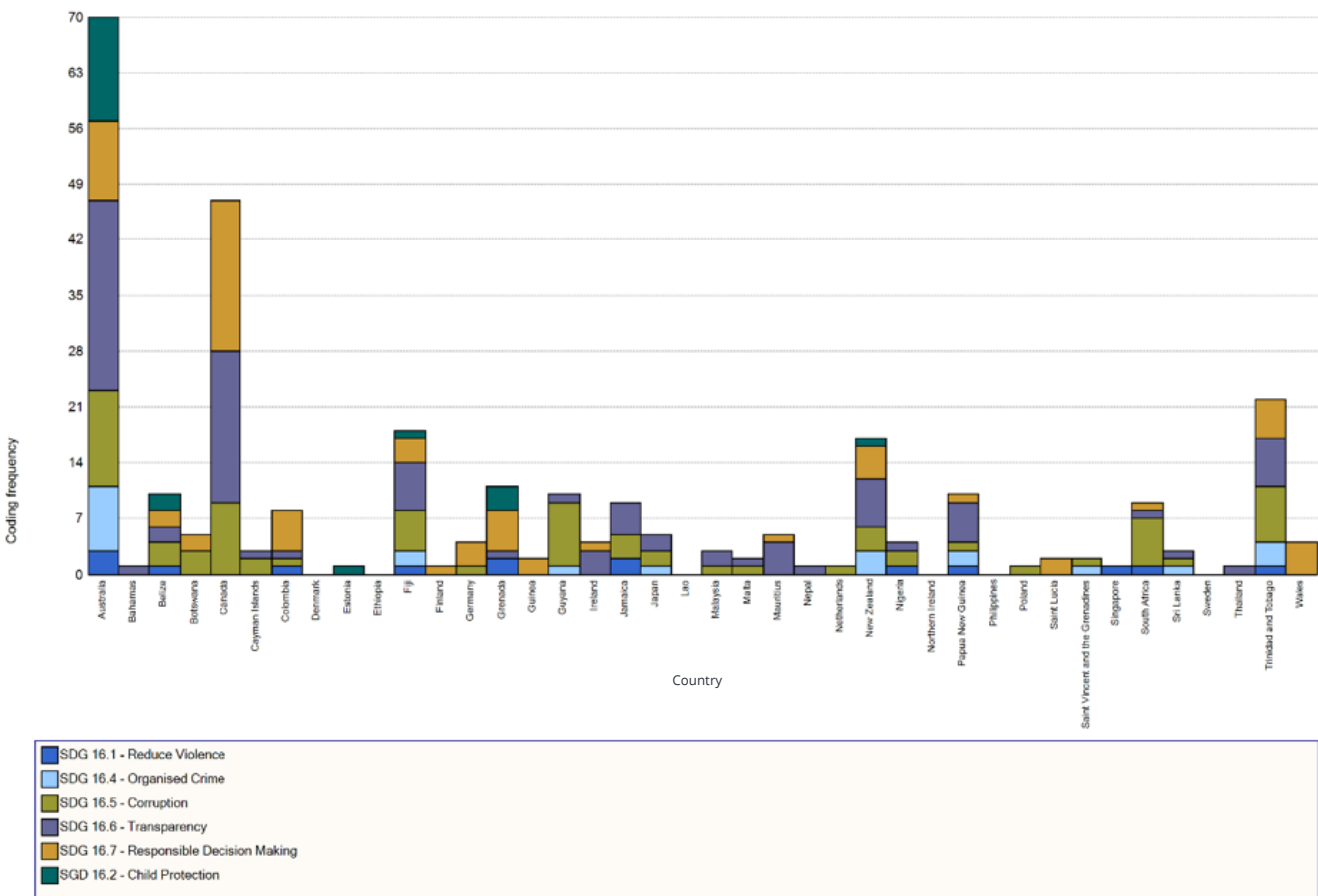
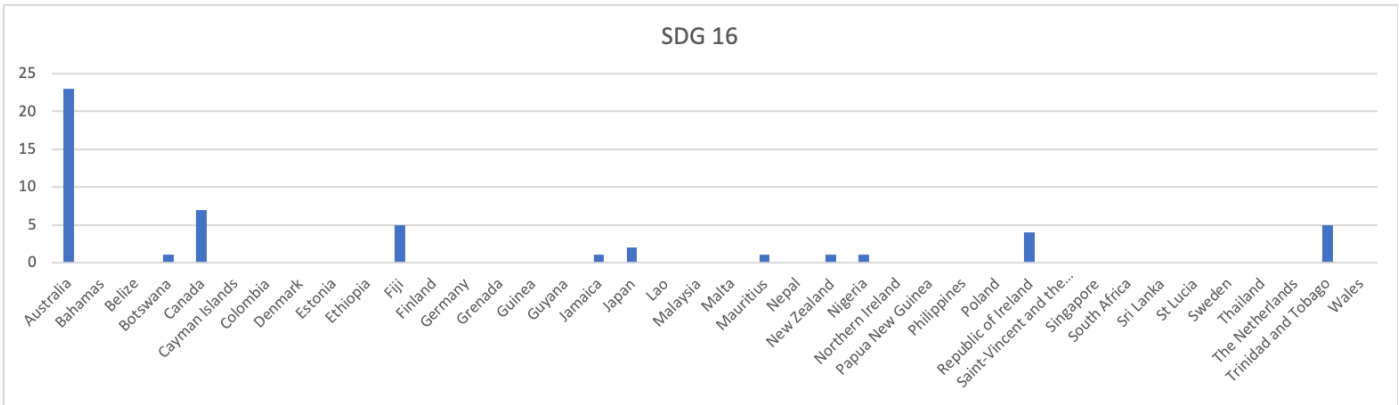


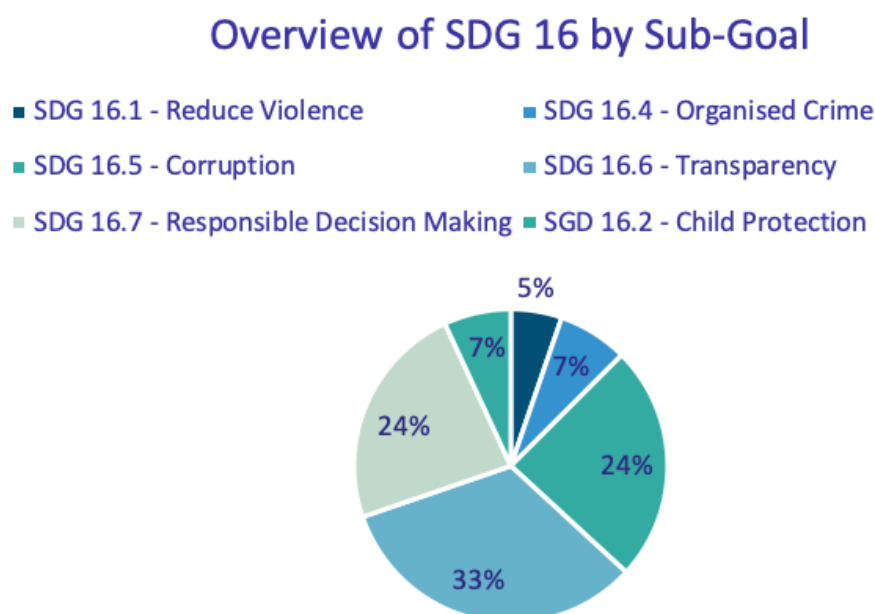
Figure 10.1: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 16



Sport objective: 51
Total aligned: 51
Percentage alignment: 100%

The overview of SDG 16 sub-goals reveals a certain degree of prioritising and cross over in some areas. While transparency (16.6), corruption (16.5) and responsible decision making (16.7) dominate, there is often overlap with other sub-goals (for instance, organised crime). Reducing violence and addressing child protection receives far less explicit mention compared to the other sub-goals. This may be an important point to evaluate in terms of exactly what is being prioritised, actioned and planned, across sports policy.

Figure 10.2: Overview of SDG 16 Coding by Sub-Goal



Sustainable Development Sub- Goal 16.1 — Reduce Violence

SDG 16.1 appears in 12 out of 100 documents (12%) across 11 countries (See Table 16.0 below). Its target is to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. It appears to have less alignment with sport policy across the sub-goals of SDG 16. This might be due to its presumed connection with violent conflict, so that SDG 16.1 appears more related to global insecurity defined in the sense of war. Aspects of 16.1, however, have some significant bearing for violence in sport, if we understand violence in broader terms.

Table 12.0: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
Development-through-sport – joint strategy of (ASC) and (AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	None	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025 PDF	Belize	Planned	None	None	1
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	Children	1
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	2
National Sports Policy March 2013	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	2
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Live Better Through Sports 2012	Singapore	Planned	None	None	1
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad and Tobago	Planned	None	Children	1

In the documents where SDG 16.1 is referenced, there are commonalities among countries concerning youth and gang violence, reducing anti-social and criminal behaviour (PNG, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, South Africa), and how sport can play a role in achieving outcomes that are linked to reducing violence and creating safer communities (Jamaica, Australia, Belize). Much of the activity mentioned is planned, but alignment with the SDG 16.1 target of reducing violence and related death rates is context-specific. For instance, the references to violence cited, such as criminality and gang-related violence, may be seen to cohere with indicators such as 16.1.4 Feeling Safe, but are difficult to quantify. Intentions to tackle SDG 16.1 must therefore be read in a broader sense – specifically, where measures are being cited or proposed to deal with reducing violence. Countries that make reference to programs to tackle these issues are cited below as examples:

Sport has a long history of being effective at reintegrating marginalised youth into society. In Redfern in Sydney, the Aboriginal community and local Police credit a boxing program with a major reduction in robbery and related crime.

(Intergenerational Review of Australian Sport 2017)

...the ASC needs to work with sporting organisations to align participation goals with priority outcomes in education, preventative health, and community inclusion (e.g., reduced criminal reoffending, supporting marginalised youth). Sport is a high-potential channel for delivering government policy and, by aligning goals and establishing sport as a preferred delivery mechanism and sports organisations as a preferred delivery partner, sports organisations will access new funding sources to grow participation and create wider value for Australia... One of the focus areas of the Australian Aid program's Effective Governance thematic strategy is 'safer and more secure communities'.

(Development-through-sport 2014)

Alternatively Trinidad and Tobago National Policy on Sport offers some useful detail:

One of the major issues that has faced this country is that of crime. The MNS, as referenced in the [Government's] National Policy has three (3) mandates that can be facilitated by the MSYA through sport and sport initiatives. These include:

- *Identify programmatic and strategic prevention, intervention and suppression activities that target three critical areas affecting juveniles: violence/guns, drugs and gangs*
- *Embed pro-social development strategies towards preventing any young person from becoming involved in offending behavior and*
- *Implement an aggressive public outreach campaign on effective strategies to combat juvenile violence*

The MSYA, through its community, school and volunteer sport programmes, can provide avenues that engage youth and act as deterrents to criminal activity. Same can also be utilized as proactive measures that combat juvenile delinquency. Through the objective of "Total Participation", the MSYA will collaborate with the Ministry of National Security to optimize existing programmes and develop new programmes which address or assist in the achievement of the stated mandates. The employed initiatives will effectively reduce the recruiting base of criminal elements by engaging youths in sport and sport related activities.

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 16. 2 — Child Protection

Target: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Sub-goal 16.2 appears in 10 out of 100 documents (see Table 16.1 below).

Table 12.1: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.2

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Actioned	Set	Children PWD	4
ASC Member Protection Policy Template – National Version 9.1 - 2016	Australia	Actioned	None	Children	2
Australia Child Safe Policy v1-1	Australia	Actioned	None	Children	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Actioned	None	Children	3
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Actioned	Set	Children	2
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025 PDF	Belize	Actioned	None	Children	2
The General Principles of Estonian Sports Policy until 2030	Estonia	Actioned	None	Children	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Actioned	None	Children	1
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	None	Children	3
2015-2020 Sport NZ Young People	New Zealand	Actioned	None	Children	1

Despite its relatively low appearance across the documentation, SDG 16.2 appears to be predominantly actioned and prominently discussed across a number of countries. Significantly, programs and measures towards child protection are noted, particularly in screening processes where contact with children is involved – see in particular the Safe Sport Australia initiative (SportAUS 2018). Insofar as sport policy aligns with this SDG, they focus on protecting children from abuse in sporting activities and ensuring the provision of safe environments in which children can participate in sport. Notably, serious issues such as psychological abuse are recognised to be committed by peers as well as other actors (see Belize's survey findings from the Caribbean Sport and Development Agency research project in the selected quotations below). Nonetheless, trafficking in children in the context of sport and sporting events is a growing concern, and one of the indicators under 16.2 (16.2.2), yet it receives no mention in the documentation. This suggests that abuse is presumed to occur in the national context, without reflection that types of exploitation like trafficking have an international and structural dimension.

DFAT and its partners have a duty of care to protect children from abuse, discrimination and harassment. As such technical investments in child protection policy development and capacity building need to be sustained in all future S4D investments. This should include resources to ensure that child protection efforts are contextually and culturally appropriate, resources should be made available to NFs to access local or regional expertise for capability building.

(Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation)

Another area of immediate action is the establishment of the Safe Sport Australia initiative. This initiative will enable the Australian Government to provide immediate and direct support to community-based sporting organisations to oversee child safe environments

(Australia, Sport 2030)

Zero tolerance will be adopted towards issues such as doping, match fixing, and abuse of children in sports.

12. Child Protection and Safeguarding Sports

Playing sports is a great way for children and young people to have fun, develop friendship, learn new skills, and stay active and healthy. This policy recognises that every child and young person has the right to participate in an environment that is safe and free from harm whether participating in recreational or competitive sports at the school, community, club, national or international level. An ongoing research project being conducted by the Caribbean Sport and Development Agency reports that of over 200 respondents from seven Caribbean territories:

- *Ninety-two percent (92%) of survey participants had observed or were aware of emotional abuse toward children in their sports environments;*
- *Seventy-two percent (72%) of survey participants had observed or were aware of incidences of physical abuse being perpetrated on children in the sports environment;*
- *Nineteen percent (19%) of survey participants had observed or were aware of incidences of sexual harm being perpetrated on children in the sports environment; and*
- *Thirty-six percent (36%) of perpetrators were reported to be teammates or peers while 29 percent (29%) were reported as being committed by coaches.*

The Ministry with responsibility for Sports and the National Sports Council shall collaborate with the Ministry of Human Development and all National Sports Organisations for them to develop policies and practices to Safeguard and Protect Children in Sports in accordance with the International Standards for Safeguarding and Protection of Children in Sports

(Belize, National Sports Policy 2016-2025)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 16.4 — Organised Crime

SDG 16.4 deals with organised crime, and this has a significant connection to sport. The target is to reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime. In this respect, SDG 16.4 interconnects with a host of other SDG targets, such as peace, justice and strong institutions. Fourteen out of 100 documents address SDG 16.4 and it is present in 9 of 40 countries included in the project. (See Table below)

Table 12.2: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.4

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Intergenerational Review of Australia Sport 2017	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australian Sports Commission Anti-Doping Policy Final	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
ASC Fraud Control Policy 2012	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
National Policy on Match-fixing in Sport	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	Set	None	3
Decree No. 5	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Indirect	None	Children	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	1
Japan National Sports Policy	Japan	Planned	None	None	1
New Zealand Policy on Sports Match-fixing and Related Corruption	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	3
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy – SVG	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	3

Organised crime receives a great deal of attention in the documentation, with concerns about illegal betting, match-fixing, doping and corruption prominent in policy detail. A number of key measures have been instigated, notably in Australia. After the 2017 Wood Review of Australia's sporting integrity, a range of measures to address match-fixing and anti-doping, have been instigated. Other nations have planned a series of measures to tackle these issues, in line with international instruments (e.g., Fiji, on drugs and doping; New Zealand and UK on match-fixing). There is some cross over between this target and that of SDG 16.2, which has alignment with sports policy in relation to exploitation (such as doping) and SDG 16.5, which deals with corruption. For other countries, crime receives a stronger emphasis, with planned action directed towards prevention and intervention strategies relating to youth, violence and gangs (Trinidad and Tobago), which aligns with a number of SDG 16 sub-goals.

Having considered all elements of the sports integrity environment, the [Wood] review made a range of recommendations. These related to improving anti-doping capabilities; providing efficient, cost-effective

and transparent dispute resolution for Australian athletes through a National Sports Tribunal; supporting international collaboration to combat match-fixing and establishing nationally consistent and effective match-fixing (and related corruption) offences; streamlining and simplifying administration of national sports wagering arrangements; and establishing a dedicated cohesive national sports integrity capability in the form of a National Sports Integrity Commission.

In 2018 the Australia Government has moved to strengthen Australia's anti-doping capabilities through increased funding to the Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority and the Australian Sports Drug Testing Laboratory. The Australian Government also moved quickly to enhance the important work of the Sports Betting Integrity Unit to further protect Australian sports from criminal influence, match-fixing and other wagering-related corruption, while longer term ongoing capabilities are developed. These and other elements of the Australian Government's response to the Wood Review are being developed by a taskforce already established by the Australian Government in mid-2018.

In response to the Wood Review, the Australian

Government will seek to ensure the sports sector is strong and inclusive so Australians can place their trust in the sector when they engage with sport. Through Sport 2030, the Australian Government will continue to:

- *develop and promote resources and initiatives that ensure sport is safe, fair, clean and inclusive;*
- *encourage and support national and state sporting stakeholders to practice unified behaviours and implement contemporary, best practice governance models; and*
- *contribute to international integrity efforts so that global sport is conducted on an even playing field for all participants, free from corruption or undue external influence.*

(Australia, Sport 2030, 2018)

(Promotion of anti-doping activity) Article 29 In order to implement anti-doping activities pursuant to International Convention against Doping in Sport, the national government develops an environment for doping inspections, education and enlightenment in relation to the prevention of doping and other antidoping activities, supports organizations, etc. concerning international antidoping and implement other necessary measures, while coordinating with the Public Interest Incorporated Foundation of Japan Anti-Doping Agency (a juridical person as established under the name of the Incorporated Foundation of Japan Anti-Doping Agency on September 16 2001).

(Japan, National Sports Policy)

Laws regarding the use of prohibited stimulants and drugs will be implemented in terms of [the] World Anti-Doping Agency.

Action will be taken to ensure that the sports persons of Sri Lanka abide by the United Nations International Convention Against Doping in Sport and the World Anti-Doping Agency's Code on the use of prohibited stimulants and drugs in sport. A sport drug education strategy will

be implemented in the first instance while steps will also be taken in Sri Lanka to empower an institution to investigate, test and prosecute persons involved in the manufacture, distribution and/or use of drugs prohibited in sport.

(Sri Lanka, National Sports Policy 2012)

Ministry of National Security (MNS)

One of the major issues that has faced this country is that of crime. The MNS, as referenced in the [Government's] National Policy has three (3) mandates that can be facilitated by the MSYA through sport and sport initiatives. These include:

- *Identify programmatic and strategic prevention, intervention and suppression activities that target three critical areas affecting juveniles: violence/guns, drugs and gangs*
- *Embed pro-social development strategies towards preventing any young person from becoming involved in offending behavior and*
- *Implement an aggressive public outreach campaign on effective strategies to combat juvenile violence.*

(Trinidad and Tobago, National Policy on Sport 2017-2027)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 16. 5 — Corruption

This sub-goal aims to 'substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms'. It appears in 42 out of 100 documents (42%), across 40 countries.

Table 12.3: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.5

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sports Commission Anti-Doping Policy Final	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
Australian Sports Diplomacy Strategy 2015-18	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
ASC Fraud Control Policy 2012	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
ASC ICT Conditions of Use Policy - v.4 - 2016	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
Australia Anti-Doping Declarations Policy	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
Mandatory Sports Governance Principles FINAL	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
National Policy on Match-fixing in Sport	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Actioned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Actioned	None	None	3
Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sport & Culture Development Strategy Plan 2017 – 2022	Botswana	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	None	2
Canadian Policy Against Doping in Sport - 2011	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Indirect	None	None	2
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	Set	None	3
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned	None	None	2
F-PT Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan 2013-2018	Cayman Island	Actioned	None	None	2
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	1
9 Policy on Sports Safety	Fiji	Actioned	None	None	1
Decree No. 5	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	3
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Planned	None	None	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	8
National Sports Policy March 25 2013 FINAL-6	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2
Japan	Japan	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy 2009	Malaysia	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2017-202 (2)	Malta	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Agreement	The Netherlands	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	2
New Zealand Policy on Sports Match-fixing and Related Corruption	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	3
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Development Program 2020	Poland	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy – SVG	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	Planned	None	None	1
Strategic Plan 2012-2016	South Africa	Planned	None	Children	1
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Actioned	None	Children	5
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
Trinidad and Tobago National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1
Anti-Doping Rules	Trinidad & Tobago	Actioned	None	None	2
Grant Fund Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1
Guidelines for Grant of Financial	Trinidad & Tobago	Indirect	None	None	2
National Sport Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1

A mixture of actioned and planned measures around this SDG Sub-Goal can be identified across a number of countries. Like SDG16.4, the target population is largely unspecified, and there is clear crossover in that corruption is related to doping and match-fixing (Jamaica). The costs of these activities – both financial and in terms of maintaining the integrity of sport – is a consideration in the policy planning process (Malta, New Zealand). Australia has developed and actioned a host of measures and policies to address corruption in sport, aligning closely with key indicators of SDG16.5 relating to public officials. Notably, the ASC has introduced new requirements for sporting boards and best practice guidelines. Belize, Canada, the Cayman Islands and Fiji have also actioned instruments, ethical codes and policy around this SDG Sub-Goal.

Zero tolerance will be adopted towards issues such as doping, match fixing, and abuse of children in sports.

As a member of the Regional AntiDoping Organisation, the National Anti-Doping Organisation agrees to be guided by its statutes and to meet all financial and other obligations. Promoting drug-free sports and a healthy and fair environment for Belizeans - both within and outside of their borders - is imperative.

The Government of Belize adopts the World Anti-Doping Agency's Code and its attendant, policies, guides, and standards, and all subsequent amended versions as the guide for all anti-doping activities that will be undertaken within Belize or upon Belizean athletes who compete in other jurisdictions. The continuance of the National Anti-Doping Organisation of Belize (NADO), as currently comprised, and its adoption of the WADO guidelines is therefore affirmed in this policy.

(Belize National Sports Policy 2016-2025)

Progress is being made on education with respect to codes of ethics and conduct, with a majority of national level organizations and almost half of provincial/territorial level organizations delivering workshops of some form. By requiring that Make Ethical Decisions is part of the certification process for new NCCP programs, the extent of adherence to such codes will grow with time. At present, however, no data is being collected and aggregated on numbers of coaches who break the code or who have been convicted of an offense.

As noted earlier, successful completion of Make Ethical Decisions is now a requirement for certification in any new NCCP program beyond the Community Sport context. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) does not collect information on actions taken by sport organizations to implement and adhere to codes of ethics and codes of conduct. Similarly, the Coaching Association of Canada has not collected data on the number of NCCP certified coaches who have breached their code of conduct or who have been convicted of an offense.

(Canada, Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD)

Despite the continued integrity of New Zealand's athletes and sport system, it would be naive to think that we are immune from these international risks. Therefore, it is important to take pre-emptive steps to safeguard our athletes and international sporting reputation.

Implementing a New Zealand Policy on Sports Match-Fixing and Related Corruption is an important aspect of this process and will provide a comprehensive framework to prevent and address match-fixing risks.

As with New Zealand's other sport integrity measures, this policy will take a cross-sector approach. This will involve national sport organisations, the sports betting industry and government agencies working together to ensure that New Zealand athletes, coaches and support staff have access to the tools and support they need.

I encourage all relevant organisations to work together to implement the policy's provisions and uphold the integrity of New Zealand sport.

(New Zealand, Policy on Sports Match-fixing and Related Corruption)

Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 16.6 — Transparency

SDG sub-goal 16.6 relates to transparency, and its target is to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. The target indicators are centred on governance issues and budgetary expenditure and ensuring public satisfaction with services. It is the most highlighted SDG 16 sub-goal across the 100 documents examined (35%) and has the highest number of references (100). It is present in 22 out of 40 countries (see Table 16.4 below)

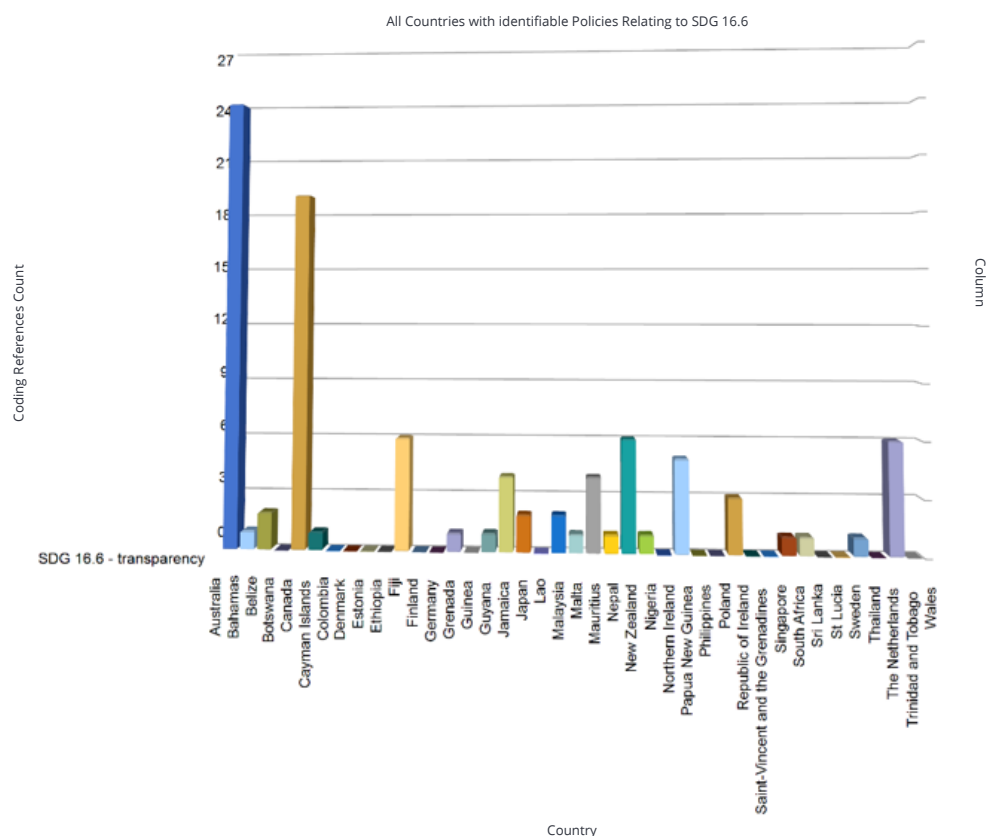
Table 12.4: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.6

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
ASC Corporate Plan 2017 web	Australia	Planned	Set	None	2
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17: independent evaluation	Australia	Planned	None	None	7
ASC Code of Conduct Policy October 2013	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
ASC Environmental Sustainability Policy 2016	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
ASC Fraud Control Policy 2012	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
ASC ICT Conditions of Use Policy - v.4 -2016	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
ASC Privacy Policy - 2014-2016	Australia	Actioned	None	None	1
Anti-Doping Declarations Policy	Australia	Indirect Actioned	None	None	2
Governance Reform in Sport June 2016	Australia	Planned Indirect	None	None	2
Mandatory Sports Governance Principles FINAL	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
NSO MPP Template Version 9.1 April 2016	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	None	None	2
Sport 2030 - Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned	None	None	1
Sports Act 2011	Bahamas	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy 2016 - 2025	Belize	Planned	Set	None	2
Canadian Policy Against Doping in Sport - 2011	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
Canadian Sport Policy 2012	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
Federal Policy for hosting international sport events - Canada	Canada	Planned	None	None	1
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Actioned	None	None	3
New hosting policy January 2008	Canada	Actioned	None	None	1
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned Actioned	Set	None	9
F-PT Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	None	None	3
National Sport Policy and Strategic Plan 2013-2018	Cayman Islands	Planned	None	None	1
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned	None	None	1
Decree No. 5	Fiji	Actioned Planned	None	None	4
National Sports and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	3
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017	Grenada	Planned	Set	Children	1
Co-operative Republic of Guyana National Sport Policy (NSP) 2019	Guyana	Planned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy March 25 2013 FINAL 6	Jamaica	Planned	None	None	2
Sports Green Paper October 2011	Jamaica	Actioned Indirect	None	None	2
Sport Promotion Act	Japan	Planned	None	None	2
Sport Development Act 1997 - Act 576	Malaysia	Indirect Planned	None	None	4
National Sports Policy 2017-202 (2)	Malta	Planned	None	None	2
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	4
Sports Development Act, 2048 (1992)	Nepal	Actioned	None	None	1
National Sports Policy of Nigeria	Nigeria	Planned	None	None	1
Board Charter and Governance Policies	New Zealand	Actioned Planned	None	None	5
Reporting Concerns Policy	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned Actioned Indirect	None	Women Children PWD	5
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	None	1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Sport Ireland Policy on Participation in Sport by People with Disabilities	Ireland	Planned	None	PWD	3
National Sports Policy 2012	Sri Lanka	Planned	None	None	1
MTST The Sixth National Sports Development Plan (2017-2021)	Thailand	Planned	None	None	1
Trinidad and Tobago National Policy on Sport 2017 - 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Anti-Doping Rules	Trinidad & Tobago	Actioned	None	None	3
Grant Fund Policy	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1

Much of the activity around this sub-goal is planned. The aim is to ensure that sport institutions possess organisational integrity, accountability and capacity. Good governance in relation to sport is directly mentioned, so there is firm alignment with this SDG in policy documentation. Australia, Belize, Fiji, and Canada are among those that extensively detail codes, measures and planned action in their documents, referencing ethical codes, financial measures and integration with national laws. Intentionality can therefore be mapped across this SDG sub-goal, and the attention to this in the documentation also stretches across other SDGs with implications for SDGs 9, 5, 10 and 12 in particular.

Figure 10.3: All Countries with Identifiable Policies Relating to SDG 16.6



Sustainable Development Sub-Goal 16. 7 — Responsible Decision Making

SDG sub-goal 16.7 is concerned with responsible decision making. Its target is to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. SDG 16.7 appears in 32 documents out of a total of 100 (32%). Its key indicators include proportionate representation in public institutions based on national distribution and confidence in decision making (see Table below).

Table 12.5: Overview of Coding Frequency for SDG 16.7

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
Australian Sport for Development Investments 2014-17 management response	Australia	Planned	None	Women Children	2
Development-through-sport – A joint strategy of (ASC) and AusAID) 2013-2017	Australia	Planned	None	Women	3
Australia Governance Reform in Sport June 2016	Australia	Actioned	None	None	2
Sport 2030 – Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry	Australia	Planned Actioned	None	Women Multicultural Older adults	3
National Sports Policy 2016 – 2025	Belize	Planned Actioned	Set	None	2
National Sport and Recreation Policy for Botswana	Botswana	Planned	None	Children	2
Formative Evaluation and Thematic Review of Physical Literacy and LTAD	Canada	Planned Actioned	None	Children	2
Physical Activity and Sport Act	Canada	Planned Actioned	None	Multicultural Women	3
Sport Canada's Policy on Aboriginal Peoples' Participation in Sport	Canada	Planned	None	Indigenous	2
Underrepresented Groups Final Report	Canada	Planned	None	Multicultural Women Indigenous Children	8
Women Policy Action Plan English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	2
Women Sport Policy English	Canada	Planned	None	Women Children	1
Priorities for Collaborative Action 2017-2022	Canada	Planned	Set	None	1
Public Policy on National Sport	Colombia	Planned Actioned	None	None	5
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	2
National Sports Policy	Fiji	Planned	None	None	1
National Sport Policy	Finland	Actioned	None	None	1
Strategy DOSB 2028	Germany	Actioned Planned	None	None	3
The Caricom Youth Development Action Plan (CYDAP) 2012 – 2017 – Draft	Grenada	Planned	None	Children	5
Letter of National Policy for the Development of Youth and Sport in Guinea	Guinea	Planned	None	Children	2
National Sport and Physical Activity Policy	Mauritius	Planned	None	None	1
2015-20 Sport NZ Young People Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	Children	2
Active Older People Discussion Document 2016	New Zealand	Planned	None	Older adults	1
Commonwealth Sport Strategic Plan	New Zealand	Planned	None	None	1
Sport Policy	PNG	Planned	None	None	1

Document title	Country	Intentionality	Target	Specified population	Number of references
2012 Youth Sports Plan	Saint Lucia	Planned	None	None	2
Strategic Plan 2015-2020	South Africa	Planned	None	Children Multicultural Indigenous	1
Sport Ireland Policy on Participation in Sport by People with Disabilities	Ireland	Planned	None	PWD	1
National Policy on Sport 2017 – 2027	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
GoRTT Policy on Sport and Youth – Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	1
Our Strategic Plan – Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs GoRTT	Trinidad & Tobago	Planned	None	None	2
Community Sport Strategy	Wales	Planned	None	Children Women	4

Under this sub-goal, concerted efforts to extend partnerships between sports and other organisations are discussed as part of planned strategies. Here, sport can facilitate this sub-goal and also intersect with other SDGs such as gender equality, through greater participation of women in such decision-making processes, and stronger accountability (see Australia's planned approaches). Notably, Australia and Belize have reached out to community groups and stakeholders to align sport with SDG 16.7. Canada represents a more mixed picture, with different interpretations of decision-making issues which are more to do with aspects of governance capacity and staffing. Focusing on women, indigenous populations and minorities is significant for countries like Canada, South Africa and Australia, as well as ensuring that sporting sectors remain open to all members of the community.

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APPENDIX

Overview of coding framework used in NVIVO with notes on interpretation and application.

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
Country	-
Country status: Commonwealth / non commonwealth country	This coding was added at a later stage of the project as the original dataset focused exclusively on Commonwealth countries whose participation was negotiated through the Commonwealth Secretariat.
Economic classification	The UN country classification document was used as a reference point for this classification http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wesp/wesp_current/2014wesp_country_classification.pdf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed • Developing • Economies in transition
Year of Publication	
Document Type	<p>This coding was used in an effort to distinguish between the types of documents that were being analysed. This particular code was instrumental in identifying a limitation in the initial research assumption that most countries would have a national sports policy that could be analysed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -action plan (Detailed operational or implementation plan) -framework (an overarching vision for sport for the nation) -policy (specific policy document- includes both operational policy or overarching policy (eg. Sport policy vs sports integrity policy) -strategy (an outcome focused document to implement the policy and create measureable targets and outcomes) <p>One sub-code that could be added to this section in future iterations is 'Acts' or other pieces of government legislation designed to codify a legal framework for the responsibility and management of sports and its associated resources.</p>
Sport Policy Type	<p>This code was used to distinguish the approach governments used when developing their policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports policy – just talks about sport • Sports policy that identifies development objectives – talks primarily about sport but also mentions how it contributes to development. • Specific sport for development – when there is a separate document that is speaking directly about SFD <p>In future iterations as the project expands it would be useful to include an additional code that deals with non-sports policies that intersect with sports and development, for example health or education policies that have direct relevance.</p>

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
Measurement Indicator	<p>Are there identifiable key performance indicators?</p> <p>Secondary coding: Planned measurements – ie. Do they have anything in place to measure the target? Completed measurement – is there evidence the target has been met</p>
Measurement Process	<p>This coding was only used in situations where the above indicators had been identified. The purpose of this coding was to identify where specific measurement strategies had been planned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -M&E frameworks -research strategy -data collection -data source -data analysis -indicators
Population	<p>This coding was applied if policies identified particular sections of the population. This provided useful insights into how governments were formulating policies with particular groups in mind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not specified • Target population identified (if specified then the secondary coding was used; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Indigenous • LGBTQI • Multicultural • Older adults • PWD • Women <p>In the final report the identification of certain populations was only discussed in relation to SDG alignment –where these codes overlapped. However this doesn't reflect the overall coding that was used for 'populations'. For example an entire document might be about 'youth', and therefore coded as such.</p>

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 3: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goal
3.3 communicable disease prevention / 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 substance abuse Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	While numerous documents mention anti-doping this was only coded at 3.5 if the document addressed the health implications. Otherwise anti-doping initiatives largely fell under the purview of SDG 16
3.7 sexual and reproductive health/ 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	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 4: ensuring inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
4.1 school education / By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Any articulation of the need to include physical education as part of a broader and inclusive curriculum was coded under this SDG. Any school based efforts to increase physical activity was also coded UN 4.1
4.4 employment skills. 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	4.4 was primarily used in relation to adult education, both formal and informal. While SDG 8 focused on job creation, 4.4 focused on upskilling and efforts to increase employability.
4.5 equity in education / 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	This coding was applied when policy detail moved beyond generalised accounts of providing physical education in schools to address issues of equity and access. Largely this coding was used when policies took account of the divergent needs of the population they were focused on or were designed to address barriers to access.
4.7 sustainable development education. 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	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 5: achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
5.1 end gender discrimination	Is there a policy in place to address gender discrimination yes/no
5.2 eliminate gender based violence / 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	-
5.5 female civic participation / Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	-
5c gender equity policy (is there a strategy for implementation/ tracking and monitoring) Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 8: promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
8.2 economic productivity / 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 economic development policy / 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	-
8.5 full employment / 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	-
8.6 reduce youth unemployment / By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	-
8.7 end slavery / 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, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 9: build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
9.1 develop quality reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	-
9.2 promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and by 2030 significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances and double its share in least developed countries.	A narrow interpretation of this code was used given the clear targets outlined in the indicator.
9.3 increase access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries to financial services, including affordable credit and their integration into value chains and markets	-
9.B support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for inter- alia, industrial diversification and value addition to communities.	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 10: reduce inequality within and among countries	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
10.2 inclusion for all /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	A very broad interpretation was applied for 10.2 largely resulting from the way the goal itself is articulated in extremely broad terms – any initiative that focused on social inclusion was coded as 10.2. this broad interpretation means that 10.2 was often dual coded alongside other SDGs
10.7 migration / Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 11: make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
11.3 sustainable urbanisation and settlement / By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	-
11.7 green and public spaces / 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	Across the data there was a significant amount of policy directed towards new infrastructure projects which could be understood as contributing towards SDG 11. Any facilities that were planned or provided for public use were coded as such. Facilities that were designed for high performance sport such as elite training centres or stadiums designed for hosting large tournaments or as international tourist destinations were excluded from SDG 11. These large infrastructure projects were predominantly coded under SDG 9.1 unless their dual use and accessibility to the broader public was plainly specified in the policy.

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 12: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
12.1 10 year framework / Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	-
12.2 natural resources / By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	-
12.5 reduce waste / By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	-
12.6 sustainable business / Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	It should be noted that this sub-goal has been thoroughly recoded since the pilot research to more accurately reflect the intention guiding SDG12.6. Business sustainability is a term that is reoccurring across numerous policies; however, it is almost exclusively used in reference to the economic sustainability of the business model being implemented. There was a total absence of sustainability awareness in the policy documents that pertained to practices more closely related to consumption and production patterns from an environmental standpoint.
12. 8 sustainable awareness / By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	-
12.b sustainable tourism measurement / Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
13.1 natural disaster response / (probably won't be visible in the policies even though it regularly occurs)Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	-

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
SDG 16: promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies	No coding was done at the overarching level – only at the level of the sub-goals
16.1 reduce violence / Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	-
16.2 child protection / End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	-
16.4 organised crime / By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	A straight forward interpretation was used here but it should be noted that 16.4 was often dual coded with 16.5 in relation to anti-doping issues and organised cheating in competitive sports
16.5 corruption / Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	A straight forward interpretation was used here but it should be noted that 16.5 was often dual coded with 16.4 in relation to anti-doping issues and organised cheating in competitive sports
16.6 transparency / Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	-
16.7 responsible decision making / Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	The guiding principle here was whether decisions were representative of the broader community

Coding nodes	Notes on interpretation and application
Intentionality	<p>This sub-code relates directly to the SDGs and therefore was only used when an SDG has been identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Actioned (when there has been some form of implementation or a separate document) -Indirect (when there has been a benefit but it might be coincidental or a by-product of a different action/ there is an outcome even if that wasn't the stated purpose) -None (if it is just a broad 'motherhood' statement ie. Sport is good' -Planned. This was used in situations where the policies included some indication of an intent to act. It is important to note here that a significant amount of the intentionality was coded at 'planned'. Largely this is the result of the nature of policy itself. Policy documents tend to be forward looking rather than focused on past achievements and evaluations, they therefore tend to exclude past achieves that could be considered 'actioned'. Furthermore by the very fact that something appears in a policy document could be interpreted as having some basic intent behind it. As a result of this interpretation a fast majority of SDG alignment was coded as 'planned'.
Target	<p>This code was used as a secondary node to identify where a quantifiable target was set to specifically achieve an objective that links to an SDG.</p> <p>The initial codes for target were 'set' and 'not set'. However given the difficulties of coding something that does not exist in the document the 'not set' code was not used in the current mapping exercise, instead only the 'set' code was applied in clear cases where targets had been outlined.</p> <p>This proved to be a very useful layer of coding since the intentionality was so broadly interpreted that identifying set targets helped to differentiate between different levels of planning and action.</p>