

Sport and SDG Indicators

Category 1 Indicators

v4.0 Draft

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Sport and SDG Indicators

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

Category 1 Indicators



The Commonwealth

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Sport and SDG Indicators

Overview

The Sport and SDG Indicators provide a base set of measures to monitor and evaluate the contribution of sport, Physical Education (PE) and (organised) physical activity to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These indicators provide a technical resource to support the development of national and institutional monitoring and evaluation systems and enhance common data on sport, physical education, physical activity and the SDGs.

This indicator framework includes 27 'Category 1 indicators' that focus on systems and population level change, institutional and organisation level change and community level change. A companion report contains a full suite of additional SDG-specific sport, PE and physical activity indicators that can be utilised based on national, sport-specific or institutional priorities and contextual factors (called Category 2 Indicators).

Background and Rationale

The central premise that guided the development of these indicators was that improved and convergent national, institutional and programmatic monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems will contribute to better data being produced on the contributions of sport to the SDGs. This enhanced data will in turn provide governments, sporting bodies and other stakeholders with information for improved evidenced-based decision-making on where, how and why to invest in, and implement, sport-based policies and programmes in order to maximise their contribution to national development objectives and prioritised SDGs.

Articulating with robust data the contribution of sport, PE and (organised) physical activity to sustainable development has been recognised as a necessary precursor for cross-government and multi-stakeholder support, key to justifying investment in these policy areas and important in credibly linking sport-related policy priorities to national development plans, regional priorities and the SDGs.

The development of these indicators delivers on Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan, adopted by the Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI) and endorsed by the UNESCO General Conference, and a key need identified by Commonwealth, Pacific, African and Ibero-American governments. The development of the indicators has also been aligned and coordinated with the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace, which includes a focus on improving sport-related data (UNGA, 2018), and aims to coherently support the World Health Organisation's Global Action Plan on Physical Activity (2017), which sets out a framework of action to achieve a 15% relative reduction in the global prevalence of physical inactivity by 2030.

Indicator levels & Domains

The indicators draw on an underpinning Theory of Change that posits the ability of a sport ecosystem, organisation or programme to effectively contribute to sustainable development depends upon overall capacity, good governance and human rights protections, the integrity of sport and critically, the intentionality, effectiveness and impact of policy and programme design towards sustainable development.

The Sport and SDG indicators measure results across interdependent levels of the system which have been identified as enabling the sustainable and scaled contribution of sport to

social, economic and environmental development. This interrelation is explored further in the Sport and SDG Indicator Toolkit (Commonwealth, 2019). The three levels of the system include:

- **Systems and population level change:** Indicators that measure key systems and population-level change to which the sport, physical activity and physical education sector (and organisations) make key contributions;
- **Institutional and organisation level change:** Indicators that measure changes in the capacity, governance, integrity and rights protections of the overall sector, organisations that make up the sector in a country and/or an international network/federation; and,
- **Community level change:** Indicators that measure changes in specific communities or for targeted groups that programmes, projects or events contribute to.

The indicators have also been categorised into ‘domains’ of impact which describe the result they measure. These are:

- Participation in Sport and Physical Activity;
- Active School and Educational Environments;
- Economic Development and Employment;
- Environmental Sustainability;
- Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality; and,
- Governance.

Alignment and Coherence

Each indicator is directly linked to a prioritized SDG target (and its associated SDG indicator). This alignment helps demonstrate the direct relevance of the sport, PE or physical activity result being measured to achieving the SDGs. Interdependencies between SDG targets mean that each indicator may benefit multiple SDG targets. For clarity, the SDG target demonstrating the closest alignment to the sport and SDG indicator has been highlighted. Each indicator is also aligned to a focus area, or ‘result’, outlined in the Kazan Action Plan or an associated international policy framework, normative instrument or strategy.

The Sport and SDG indicator framework therefore clearly identifies and articulates the coherence and convergence with aligned indicators to measure the implementation of Quality Physical Education and the Global Action Plan on Physical Activity. It also clearly identifies coherence and alignment to the official statistical system and monitoring and evaluation frameworks utilised across the global sports movement. This emphasis is with a view to reduce the monitoring burden of sport, physical education and physical activity stakeholders while also ensuring use of this indicator framework helps deliver on SDG target 17.14 on enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development (UNGA, 2015).

Development approach and methodology

The development of the indicators has been overseen by a global Steering Group comprised of UNESCO, UNDESA, the IOC and IPC, leading member states and sector experts. The development process has been spearheaded and coordinated by the Commonwealth Secretariat. In addition, an Open Ended Working Group and international learning coalition (Community of Practice) have been established and have supported the development process. Thus far, more than 150 stakeholder organisations, including ministries and public authorities responsible for sport, international sport federations, academics and sector stakeholders, have been engaged through these structures and have inputted into the development and refinement of the indicators.

An iterative approach has been utilised to implement Action 2 that involved the phased development, testing and revision of the model indicators and associated tools. The approach draws on a ‘lean start-up’ methodology which favours “developing a product iteratively and incrementally...using iterative design over traditional ‘big design up front’ development...and (emphasizing) stakeholder input and feedback in the development process” (Blank, 2013). The current measurement framework, model indicators and accompanying toolkit (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2019) is the product of four cycles of this iterative development process.

The measurement framework and toolkit draw on, and recommend, a Results Based Management (RBM) approach. This can be defined as “a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher-level goals or impact). The actors in turn use the information and evidence on actual results to inform decision-making on design, resourcing and delivery, accountability and reporting” (UN-HABITAT, 2017).

Utilising an RBM approach involves the development of a conceptual model along which a ‘results chain’ is articulated that describes the inputs and investments, activities, outputs and deliverables, and finally, envisaged outcomes and eventual impacts. Accordingly, each SDG indicator is also described in relation to which results on this ‘chain’ it measures as outlined in the table below.

Table 1: Results Based Management Definitions (UNDG, 2011)

	Definition	Example
Inputs	Things used in the implementation of programmes or policies	Investments or human resources to implement a sport programme
Activity	An action associated with delivering a programme or policy	Activities by coaches that make up a sport programme
Output	Anticipated deliverables from completed operational activities - the direct immediate-term actions or products	The number of participants in a programme or specific policy objectives produced
Outcome	The change resulting from an action or activity in the short and medium term	For example the reduction in the incidence of cardiovascular disease owing to regular exercise (WHO, 2006)
Impact	Positive or negative long-term effects and meaningful results produced directly or indirectly by an intervention	Changes in population level physical activity and sport participation or changes in economic activity relating to sport

The RBM approach is designed to allow all actors within a system to understand their contribution, directly or indirectly, to achieving a set of results. The advantage of a RBM approach is that it is possible to carry out an assessment of performance and progress by using measurable indicators to assess the results and progress achieved over time, in this case, in enhancing the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDGs.

Disaggregated Data

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits to strengthen the capacity of countries to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts (SDG target 17.18). Disaggregation of data “allows users to compare population groups, and to understand the situations of specific groups” (UNOHCHR, 2018 p.7). To this end,

disaggregated data is critical to inform on the extent of possible inequality and discrimination and requires data be collected on relevant characteristics.

The Sport and SDG indicators have been developed in line with this commitment to disaggregate and informed by the International human rights standards and recommendations relevant to the disaggregation of SDG indicators. Where possible all data should be disaggregated by these characteristics with specific notation given to types of data disaggregation within the indicator framework. This data will be critical to the identification of inequalities across sport, physical education and physical activity and can inform evidence-led responses to ensure ‘no one is left behind’.

Indicator Categories

A tiered approach has guided the selection of a set of indicators within the measurement framework, as recommended in the Kazan Action Plan, following the rationale below:

Category 1: Common indicators - a suite of global indicators to be collected consistently across all countries. Category 1 indicators are conceptually clear and have an existing or proposed data source identified - that is, an internationally established measurement methodology and standard that is already or could be put in place.

Category 2: Context-/SDG-specific indicators - a wider set of indicators that detail measures for the range of possible contributions sport, physical education and physical activity could make to the prioritised SDGs. These are intended to further inform monitoring and evaluation efforts of a broad range of stakeholders based on their development priorities. The aim for use of the Category 2 indicators is to encourage the consistent use and establish a common language across the other levels of data collection (regional, national and sub-national) by a broad range of related stakeholders.

It is recognised that capacity and context differ greatly across countries, and that public authorities, sport organisations and related stakeholders may need to limit and prioritise indicators for collection. It is recommended that Category 1 indicators be prioritised, and that parties then select Category 2 indicators that are most relevant to their particular context.

Summary of Category 1 Indicators

This document outlines the category 1 indicators. These 27 indicators are not meant to stand alone but are designed to be used coherently within the context of broader measurement frameworks and relevant Theories of Change as they apply to sport, physical education and physical activity and their contributions to the SDGs.

The 27 indicators which represent a base product to understand the performance of a sport system, policy and strategy. The indicators cover both lead and lag indicators and range in type from inputs to impacts, demonstrating the importance of collecting data from across the length of a results chain. These Category 1 indicators are linked with global policy priorities under each of the impact areas identified in the Kazan Action Plan. It is therefore recommended that stakeholders gather data around all 27 indicators to understand the relative performance in each area.

The following table provides a summary of the Category 1 Sport and SDG Indicators, for the full description of each indicator see pages 11 to 46.

Table 2: Category 1 Indicators

Code	Indicator
System and population level change	
1	% of population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community
2	% of i) adult and ii) adolescent population sufficiently physically active
3	% of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise
4	% of i) primary and ii) secondary schools reporting implementation of the minimum number of physical education minutes
5	% of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise
6	Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population
7	% contribution of i) sports activities and amusement and recreation sector and ii) sport, exercise and active recreation to GDP
8	% of workforce within the sport, fitness and active recreation sector
9	% of population who volunteer in sport
Institutional and organization level change	
10	% of population satisfied with the governance of sport
11	% of schools reporting PE specialist teachers in i) primary and ii) secondary schools
12	% of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education as defined by UNESCO's QPE Policy Guidelines.
13	Annual % change in a) carbon footprint and b) recycling rate from i) major sport facilities; and, ii) major sport events
14	% funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to i) safeguard children and ii) prevent violence against women
15	% of i) presidents, ii) board members and iii) CEO/Secretary-General post-holders in national sport bodies / member organisations who are female
16	% national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport
17	% of i) funded national sport bodies / member organisations ii) major sport facilities and iii) major events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions
18	% funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to i) protect the rights of athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved, ii) strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions, and iii), ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport
19	# of i) athletes i) coaches/officials and iii) management/board members in funded national sport bodies / member organisations who were trained in the last year in a) governance and sport integrity b) safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable groups and c) prevention of violence against women and girls and d) promoting sustainable development
20	% funded national sport bodies / member organisations with a nominated focal point to i) co-ordinate child safeguarding and protection and ii) prevention of violence against women and girls
21	% of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans
22	% of national public expenditure invested in sport
23	% of sport budget directly invested in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to support sustainable development
Community level change	
24	Reach of Impact i. # people reached by a programme, activity or event
25	Depth of Impact i. Connect: # people who report the programme has contributed to a preliminary change ii. Improve: # people who report the programme has contributed to improvement in their lives / community iii. Transform: # people who report the programme has contributed to an enduring change in circumstances, or for whom a significant change can be observed
26	Type of Impact i. Awareness / Knowledge: # people reporting improved awareness, knowledge or understanding as a result of the programme ii. Self-efficacy: # people reporting the programme has contributed to improved self-efficacy as a result of the programme

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Attitudes/ Behaviours: # people reporting the programme has contributed to changed attitudes or behaviours iv. Skills/ Effectiveness: # people demonstrating improved non-sport skills, competencies and personal effectiveness v. Well-being: # people reporting improved subjective well-being vi. Quality of life: # people or communities reporting the programme has contributed to improved quality of life
27	Social return on investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Value of the social impact delivered by the sport sector / sport / event / programme in a country / community

Resources and technical tools

To support governments, sport organisations and sector stakeholders utilise these indicators to inform monitoring and evaluation efforts the following products have been produced:

- Sport and SDG Indicators [Version 4.0, available in English]
- Sport and SDG Indicators Protocol Sheets [Version 4.0, available in English]
- Measuring the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to the Sustainable Development Goals Toolkit [Version 3.1, available in English and Spanish]

Further information

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Category 1 Indicators

Indicators of system and population level change

Code	Category 1 indicator name	Source	Availability	Domain, Level and Type	Unit of analysis	Notes	Linked SDG target and indicator
1 (1.c)	% of population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community <i>Previously 1.c</i>	Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations See protocol sheet for proposed questions.	Potentially available through survey deployed by government / sporting body. Otherwise tool needs to be developed and deployed.	<u>Domain:</u> Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality <u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change <u>Type:</u> Impact	Opinion-based population level (drawing on a statistically significant sample) Refers to the percentage of population [or membership for sport bodies] reporting that sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) have had positive impact on themselves and/or their family and/or community Disaggregated by gender, age, disability and education level	This indicator is a measure for the core policy priority of <i>'enhanced public perceptions of the value of sport and physical activity'</i> . A national survey tool is required or inclusion of a question in an appropriate household survey. This tool may wish to disaggregate by type of impact (e.g. physical health, well-being, social cohesion etc.) It should also provide space for responses related to negative impact and issues within sport and physical activity.	An enabling factor for sport's contribution to multiple SDG targets and indicators

2 (1.a)	<p>% of i) adult and ii) adolescent population sufficiently physically active</p> <p>Previously 1.a</p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO Global Health Observatory data on prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults/ adolescents. WHO GAPPA Active People Indicator 3.5.2 	<p>WHO GPAQ Items P10-15</p> <p>Drawing on:</p> <p>WHO Global Health Observatory: Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults</p> <p>WHO Global Health Observatory: Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among school going adolescents</p>	<p>Currently available but additional analysis needed to disaggregate data</p>	<p>Domain: Participation in Sport and Physical Activity</p> <p>Level: Macro systems and population level change</p> <p>Type: Impact</p>	<p>Population level (per country) split between i) adult and ii) adolescent population</p> <p>Refers to percentage of entire population that meets WHO recommended levels of physical activity</p> <p>Disaggregated by gender, age, disability and education level</p>	<p>This indicator measures all forms of physical activity, including sport, recreation and leisure but also work, home and transport-related activity (as per GPAQ).</p> <p>Enhancing the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to ensuring more people are physically active is an important prerequisite to Policy Area II.1 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.</i></p>	<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p>
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3 (1e)	<p>% of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise</p> <p><i>Previously 1.e</i></p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO GAPPA Active People Indicator 3.5.2 	<p>WHO GPAQ Items P10-15; or Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations</p> <p>For proposed survey questions see protocol sheet.</p> <p>Drawing on: International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016</p> <p>Note Codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83 Sports participation and exercise and related activities 831 Participating in sports 832 Exercising 	<p>Requires modification to isolate participation in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure)</p> <p>See protocol sheet for modification approach.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Participation in sport and physical activity</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Population level (usually per country)</p> <p>This refers to the share of the population that participates once per week in sports and exercise.</p> <p>By sport and exercise we mean: ‘a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms’ (Kazan Action Plan, UNESCO, 2018)</p> <p>Disaggregated by gender, age, disability and education level</p>	<p>This indicator is a measure for the core policy priority of ‘<i>increased participation in sport for all</i>’.</p> <p>This indicator complements indicator 1a, which measures the number of people who undertake the recommended amount physical activity for health as outlined in WHO guidelines for different age segments. It specifically captures the contribution of organised sport, fitness and active recreation to physical activity levels.</p> <p>Regular participation of all in sport, fitness and active recreation activities is an important prerequisite to deliver Policy Area II.1 of the Kazan Action:</p> <p><i>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.</i></p>	<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p>
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4 (1.g)	<p>% of i) primary and ii) secondary schools reporting implementation of the minimum number of physical education minutes (120 minutes per week in primary school; 180 minutes per week in secondary school)</p> <p><i>Previously 1.g</i></p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO QPE Indicator 2 • WHO GAPPA Active People: Indicator 3.1.9 	<p>UNESCO World-wide Survey of Quality Physical Education;</p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p>Drawing on:</p> <p>Global school-based student health survey (GSHS): Core Question in Physical Activity Module</p>	<p>Potentially, through UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education <i>or</i> Potential available through GSHS</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Active School and Education Environments</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Impact</p>	<p>Population level QPE Guideline and Outcome 1.3</p> <p>Refers to the percentage of surveyed primary and secondary school students who report participating in class-time physical education for more than 120 minutes/180 minutes each week</p> <p>Disaggregated by primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>Disaggregated by gender, age and disability.</p>	<p>The indicator draws on the recognition in the Kazan Action Plan of the importance of physical education, physical activity and sport as a ‘fundamental rights for all’ and as such important components of equitable and quality education.</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of students reporting they go to two or more physical education classes each week.</p> <p>The regular participation of students in quality physical education is an important prerequisite to deliver two policy areas of the Kazan Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.</i> • <i>II.2 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.</i> 	<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>SDG Indicator 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>SDG 4.2 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education. Also note SDGs 4.7 and 4.a, 4.c</p>
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5 (1.h)	<p>% of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise</p> <p><i>Previously 1.h</i></p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO GAPPA Active People: Indicator 3.5.2 	<p>WHO GPAQ Items P10-15</p> <p>Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations</p> <p>For proposed survey questions see protocol sheet.</p> <p>Drawing on: International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics 2016</p> <p>Note Codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83 Sports participation and exercise and related activities 831 Participating in sports 832 Exercising 	<p>Requires modification to isolate participation in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure)</p> <p>Modification/isolation approach included in indicator protocol sheet</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Population level (usually per country)</p> <p>Refers to share of women who participate once per week in sport and exercise</p> <p>By sport and exercise we mean: ‘a generic term, comprising sport for all, physical play, recreation, dance, organized, casual, competitive, traditional and indigenous sports and games in their diverse forms’ (Kazan Action Plan, UNESCO, 2018)</p> <p><i>*Disaggregation of 1.e</i></p>	<p>Inclusion of this indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses ‘gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace’.</p> <p>Given the commitment to gender mainstreaming in the Kazan Action Plan, females actively participating in sport, physical education and physical activity is essential to deliver policy goals across the plan, including, notably:</p> <p><i>II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls.</i></p>	<p>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>Indicator 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Related SDGs 5.2 and 5.5, 5.6 and 5.c</p>
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6 (1.i)	<p>Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population</p> <p>Previously 1.i</p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHCHR Bridging the Gap Human Rights indicators for the CRPD: Indicator 30.23 <p>[N.B. Indicator 30.23 is number and proportion of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness, and active recreation, disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location and, where relevant, kind of sport]</p>	<p>WHO GPAQ Items P10-15</p> <p>Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations</p> <p>For proposed survey questions see protocol sheet.</p>	<p>Requires modification to disaggregate to persons with a disability and participation in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure)</p> <p>Modification/isolation approach included in indicator protocol sheet</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Population level (usually per country)</p> <p>Refers to likelihood of people with a disability participating in moderate and/or vigorous intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities once per week when compared to the general population.</p> <p>Disaggregated by age, sex, disability, geographical location and, where relevant, kind of sport</p>	<p>This indicator is a disaggregation of indicator 1e, which is the primary measure for the core policy priority of <i>‘increased participation in sport for all’</i>.</p> <p>It is included as a separate indicator as it provides a proxy measure for the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses ‘inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to proactive action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice’.</p> <p>Given the commitment to inclusion is fundamental to the Kazan Action Plan, persons with a disability actively participating in sport, physical education and physical activity is essential to deliver policy goals across the plan, including, notably:</p> <p><i>11.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies.</i></p>	<p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>
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7 (1.b)	<p>% contribution of i) sports activities and amusement and recreation sector and ii) sport, exercise and active recreation to GDP</p> <p><i>Previously 1.b</i></p>	<p>National accounts</p> <p>Drawing on: The System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (ISIC), Rev. 4</p> <p>Note Codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 323 Manufacture of sports goods; • 4763 Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialized stores; • 8541 Sports & recreation education; • 92 Gambling and betting activities; • 93 Sports activities and amusement & recreation activities / 931 Sports activities 	<p>Potentially available through national accounting system and ISIC Rev. 4 data.</p> <p>Data for ISIC Rev.4 second level (e.g. 93) available as a standard category. Data for ISIC Rev. 4 third and fourth level typically not available, meaning additional analysis required.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Economic Development and Employment</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Impact</p>	<p>GDP in a country is calculated by the national statistical agency, which compiles the information from a large number of sources. The International standard for measuring GDP is contained in the <i>System of National Accounts</i>, 2008, (Section 2.138 to 2.142) compiled by the International Monetary Fund, the European Commission, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations, and the World Bank.</p>	<p>GDP measures the monetary value of final goods and services, produced in a country in a given period of time. It counts all of the output generated within the borders of a country. GDP is composed of goods and services produced for sale in the market and also includes some nonmarket production, such as defence or education services provided by the government.</p> <p>Increasing the contribution of the sport, exercise and active recreation to GDP is important in Delivering on Policy Area II.5 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all.</i></p>	<p>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries</p> <p>Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</p> <p>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>Indicator 8.2.1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p>
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8 (1.p)	<p>% of workforce within the sport, fitness and active recreation sector</p> <p><i>Previously 1.p</i></p>	<p>National workforce data</p> <p>Drawing on: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)</p> <p>Note codes: 1 Managers 14 Hospitality, Retail and Other Service Manager 143 Other Service Managers 1431 Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre Managers</p> <p>3 Technicians and Associate Professional 34 legal, Social, Cultural and Associated Professionals 342 Sports and Fitness Workers 3421 Athletes and Sports Players 3422 Sports Coaches, Instructors and Officials 3423 Fitness and Recreation Instructors and Programme Leaders</p>	<p>Potentially available through ISOC-08 but dataset requires additional analysis.</p> <p>Data for ISCO-08 second level codes (e.g. 34) is typically available as a standard category. Data for ISCO-08 third and fourth level typically not available, meaning additional analysis required.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Economic Development and Employment</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input / Outcome</p>	<p>Sub-population (workforce)</p> <p>Measures of the share of total workforce within the sport, fitness and active recreation sectors</p> <p>Recommended to National governments to attempt statistical breakdown to secondary and tertiary levels of occupations linked to sport and recreation. This may draw on data using International Standard Classification of Occupations but further analysis required.</p> <p>Disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender, age, education level, disability 	<p>An adequately skilled waged and volunteer workforce in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is a crucial input to effectively deliver each policy area of the Kazan Action Plan.</p> <p>The availability of quality, waged and volunteer work in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is also an important prerequisite to deliver Policy Area II.5 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all.</i></p> <p>A measure of the size of the workforce must be complemented by additional measures of: the skill and qualification level of the workforce; pathways into and from employment or employability training in the sector; and systems and processes to safeguard athletes and workers in the sector (Policy Area III.1 of the Kazan Action Plan).</p>	<p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p>
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9	<p>% of population who volunteer in sport</p> <p><i>New Indicator</i></p>	<p>Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p> <p>Drawing on: International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (2016):</p> <p>Code 523 Unpaid volunteer cultural activities, recreation and sports activities</p> <p>Aligning with: UNDESA Satellite Account on Non-profit and Related Institutions and Volunteer Work:</p>	<p>Potentially available through survey deployed by government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise tool needs to be developed and deployed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality</p> <p>Economic Development and Employment</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input Output Outcome</p>	<p>Sub-population (volunteers)</p> <p>Measure of the share of total population active as volunteers in sporting activities</p> <p>Disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender, age, education level, disability 	<p>An adequately skilled waged and volunteer workforce in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is a crucial input to maximise the contribution of sport to sustainable development.</p> <p>The availability of quality, waged and volunteer work in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is an important prerequisite to deliver Policy Area II.5 of the Kazan Action Plan.</p>	<p>8.3 Promote development oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation and encourage the formalization of enterprises.</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p>
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		<p>Annex 4.1 Recommended survey module and coding book for measuring volunteer work</p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p>Special Euro- barometer 472 Sport and Exercise: Question QB12</p>					
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Indicators of institutional and organisation level change

Code	Category 1 indicator name	Source	Availability	Type	Unit of analysis	Notes	Linked SDG target and indicator
10 (1.c)	% of population satisfied with the governance of sport <i>New Indicator</i>	Survey instrument issued by national governments or sport body See protocol sheet for definition and proposed questions.	Potentially available through survey deployed by government / sporting body. Otherwise tool needs to be developed and deployed.	<u>Domain:</u> Governance <u>Level:</u> Macro systems and population level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Population level (sample) Refers to the percentage of population reporting a positive perception of the governance of sport Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses that ‘the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions’. Public perception of the governance of sport provides a measure for this underpinning enabler. This indicator also provides a measure for the following KAP policy areas: <i>II.8, that recognises building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is essential to maximise contributions of sport to the SDGs; and,</i> <i>III.3 that recognises to protect the integrity of sport good governance of sport organisations needed to be fostered.</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services SDG 16.7 to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. Other SDGs of relevance include: SDGs 16.3 concerning the rule of law; 16.6 on the reduction of corruption; 16.10 on fundamental freedoms; and, 16.A on the strengthening of institutions.

11	<p>% of schools reporting PE specialist teachers in i) primary and ii) secondary schools</p> <p>[Teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching physical education at the relevant level in a given country]</p> <p><i>New Indicator</i></p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO QPE Indicator 5 	<p>UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent</p> <p>See protocol sheet for question reference from UNESCO QPE Survey.</p>	<p>Potentially, through UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education or national equivalent</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Active School and Education Environments</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input Outcome</p>	<p>UNESCO School-level Survey</p> <p>Organisation/ school (sample; aggregated to national level)</p> <p>Refers to the number of teachers who are qualified PE teachers and are employed as PE subject specialist teachers.</p>	<p>The indicator draws on the ‘continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity’ outlined in the Kazan Action Plan.</p> <p>It measures the aggregate of schools reporting against the key criteria for QPE outlined in the Kazan Action Plan: frequent, inclusive, variable and challenging/meaningful.</p> <p>The regular participation of students in quality physical education is an important prerequisite to deliver two policy areas of the Kazan Action:</p>	<p>4.7</p> <p>By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including 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</p>
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12 (1.f)	<p>% of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education as defined by UNESCO's QPE Policy Guidelines.</p> <p><i>Previously 1.f</i></p> <p>Coherent with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNESCO QPE Indicator 9 	<p>UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent</p> <p>See Protocol sheet for question reference from UNESCO QPE Survey.</p>	<p>Potentially, through UNESCO QPE survey or national equivalent</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Active School and Education Environments</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input Outcome</p>	<p>Organisation/ school (sample; aggregated to national level)</p> <p>Refers to the % of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education that is frequent, inclusive, variable and challenging/meaningful as defined by UNESCO QPE Standards and in the Kazan Action Plan</p> <p>Scale for measurement is full; partial; limited; not at all</p>	<p>The indicator draws on the 'continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity' outlined in the Kazan Action Plan.</p> <p>It measures the aggregate of schools reporting against the key criteria for QPE outlined in the Kazan Action Plan: frequent, inclusive, variable and challenging/meaningful.</p> <p>The regular participation of students in quality physical education is an important prerequisite to deliver two policy areas of the Kazan Action:</p> <p><i>II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.</i></p> <p><i>II.2 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.</i></p>	<p>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including 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</p> <p>Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which 1) global citizenship education and 2) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in a) national education policies, b) curricula, c) teacher education and d) student assessment</p>
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13 (1.j)	<p>Annual % change in i) carbon footprint and ii) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities; and, b) major sport events</p> <p>Previously 1.j</p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See Protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Environmental Sustainability</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome Impact</p>	<p>Organisation/ facility or national body</p> <p>Measure of the year on year change in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of total waste recycled by major sports facilities and national-level sport events (as defined within a national system) Carbon footprint associated with major sport facilities and national-level sports events (as defined within a national system) 	<p>This indicator draws on components of the Kazan Action Plan that note sport stakeholders need to take action on sustainable consumption and climate issues, including:</p> <p><i>11.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.</i></p> <p>The indicator provides a proxy as to whether proactive action is being taken at major stadia and national events aimed at promoting environmental sustainability and reduced negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>This indicator also draws on the following principle of the UNFCCC Sports for Climate Action (v2.0):</p> <p><i>Principle 2.1: Measure and Understand</i></p> <p>This principle calls for entities to gather information to calculate a baseline climate footprint and to undertake robust, quantitative measure of and organisation's or event's GHG emissions.</p>	<p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</p> <p>Indicator 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</p> <p>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p> <p>Indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports</p>
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14 (1.k)	<p>% funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to i) safeguard children and ii) prevent violence against women</p> <p><i>Previously 1.k</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed question.</p> <p>Questions for part (i) align with, but expand on:</p> <p>ASOIF Governance Task Force (GTF) International Federation (IF) Self-Assessment Questionnaire 2019-20: Question 3.9</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>Organisation (sport bodies and or member organisations)</p> <p>Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies or equivalent organisations that have adopted a formal written policy (or policies) related to safeguard children as well as women and girls.</p> <p>This is specific on safeguarding children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence (SDG 16.2) and women and girls from all forms of violence (SDG 5.2)</p>	<p>This indicator draws on the component III of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses that ‘the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions’.</p> <p>The adoption and implementation of integrity policies by sporting organisations is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver KAP main Policy Area III. 1 and III.2 of the Kazan Action Plan: To safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved as well as to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Part (i) of this indicator also provides a measure for the following components of the International Safeguards for Children in Sport:</p> <p><i>Safeguard 1: Developing your policy 16</i></p> <p><i>Safeguard 2: Procedures for responding to safeguarding concerns</i></p> <p>Part (ii) of this indicator provides a measure for Principle 2 of the UN Women</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p>
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						Sport for Generation Equality Framework: <i>Principle 2: Undertake efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in and through sports</i>	
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15 (1.m)	<p>% of i) presidents, ii) board members and iii) CEO/Secretary-General post-holders in national sport bodies / member organisations who are female</p> <p><i>Previously 1.m</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions which align with:</p> <p>ASOIF Governance Task Force (GTF) International Federation (IF) Self-Assessment Questionnaire 2019-20: Question 3.8</p> <p>ALL IN - Toward gender balance in sport: 'Leadership' questions</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance as well as Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input</p>	<p>Organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. sport federation)</p> <p>Measures the percentage of female leaders in national sport bodies or equivalent organisations.</p> <p>CEO/Secretary-General refers to lead / senior officer in the organisation and may be referred to as Managing Director, Executive Directors, General Manager.</p>	<p>The inclusion of this specific indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace'. To this end this indicator also contributes to SDG 16 ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>The percentage of presidents, board members or executive leadership post-holders in sport organisations who are female is used as a proxy-measure for Policy Area II.6 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls.</i></p> <p>This indicator also provides a measure for the following principle of the UN Women Sport for Generation Equality Framework:</p>	<p>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group</p>
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						<i>Principle 1: Undertake efforts to promote women's leadership and gender equality in governance models</i>	
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16 (1.n)	<p>% national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport</p> <p><i>Previously 1.n</i></p> <p>Part (ii) is Coherent with:</p> <p>OHCHR Bridging the Gap Human Rights indicators for the CRPD: Indicator 30.8 & 30.14</p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p> <p>Questions for part (i) align to:</p> <p>ALL IN - Toward gender balance in sport: 'Gender equality policies' questions</p> <p>National Sport Governance Observer: Evaluation criteria for indicator 41.1</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input Outcome</p>	<p>Organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. sport federation)</p> <p>Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies and member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport.</p> <p>This includes whether a strategy has been adopted, whether guidelines are available and dedicated resources were invested for this purpose in the past financial year.</p>	<p>This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to proactive action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice'.</p> <p>The adoption and implementation by sporting organisations of dedicated strategies for inclusion of people with disabilities in sport is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver components of main Policy Area II. 4 of the Kazan Action.</p> <p>This indicator also draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace'.</p> <p>Part (i) of this indicator also provides a measure for the following principle of the UN</p>	<p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p> <p>10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p> <p>Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>
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						Women Sport for Generation Equality Framework: <i>Principle 3: Undertake to close the gap in investment in women's sport and promote equal economic opportunities for women and girls</i>	
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17 (1.0)	<p>% of i) funded national sport bodies / member organisations ii) major sport facilities and iii) major events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions</p> <p><i>Previously 1.o</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See Protocol sheet for proposed question.</p> <p>Question for part (i) aligns with:</p> <p>National Sport Governance Observer: Evaluation criteria for Indicator 43.1</p> <p>ASOIF Governance Task Force (GTF) International Federation (IF) Self-Assessment Questionnaire 2019-20: Question 5.4</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Environmental Sustainability</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>Organisation (local organising committee and/or facility management authority)</p> <p>Refers to number of organisations, major sport facilities and major events (as defined within a national system) who have an operational strategy to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions events</p>	<p>Sporting organisations, major sport events and sport facilities with an adopted strategy aimed at mitigating environmental degradation through the practice of sport represents an important system-level intervention to deliver main Policy Area II. 7 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.</i></p> <p>This also provides a proxy for the level to which the sport sector is aware of and has prioritised mitigating environmental degradation through sport.</p> <p>This indicator also draws on the following principle of the UNFCCC Sports for Climate Action (v2.0):</p> <p><i>Principle 1: Undertake systematic efforts to promote greater environmental responsibility</i></p> <p>The objective of this principle is for a comprehensive incorporation of climate change and its impacts into by establishing responsibility for sustainability at leadership levels, defining sustainability</p>	<p>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)</p>
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						strategies and implementing robust approaches to reduce climate impact.	
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18 (1k)	<p>% funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to i) protect the rights of athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved, ii) strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions, and iii), ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport</p> <p><i>Split from 1k</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions</p> <p>Questions for part (i) is align with:</p> <p>National Sport Governance Observer: Evaluation criteria for indicator 36.1, 36.4, 36.5 and 36.6</p> <p>Questions for part (ii) is align with:</p> <p>ASOIF Governance Task Force (GTF) International Federation (IF) Self-Assessment Questionnaire 2019-20:</p> <p><i>Question 3.3</i></p> <p>National Sport Governance Observer: Evaluation criteria for</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>Organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. NGO)</p> <p>Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies or equivalent organisations that have a formal written policy (or policies) related to protecting the integrity of sport covering the areas listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the rights of athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved • Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions • Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective 	<p>This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses that ‘the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions’.</p> <p>The adoption and implementation of integrity policies by sporting organisations is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver main Policy Area II. 8 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</i></p> <p>This indicator provides a proxy measure for this intervention. The commitment of national public authorities and/or overarching sport bodies (at national and international level) to monitor the adoption of these policies is equally important.</p>	<p>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>Indicator 8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status</p> <p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit</p>
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		<p><i>indicator 42.1 and 42.3</i></p> <p>Part (iii) is coherent with:</p> <p>ASOIF Governance Task Force (GTF) International Federation (IF) Self-Assessment Questionnaire 2019-20: Question 3.2</p>			compliance measures		<p>financial flows (in current US dollars)</p> <p>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p> <p>Indicator 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>Indicator 16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public service</p>
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19 (2.i)	<p># of i) athletes ii) coaches/officials and iii) management/board members in funded national sport bodies / member organisations who were trained in the last year in a) governance and sport integrity b) safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable groups and c) prevention of violence against women and girls and d) promoting sustainable development</p> <p><i>Previously 2.i</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting.</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed question.</p> <p>Questions for part (i) is align with:</p> <p>National Sport Governance Observer: Evaluation criteria for indicator 35.3, 35.4 and 41.3</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>Organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. NGO)</p> <p>Refers to the number of a) athletes b) coaches/officials and c) management/board members in funded national sport bodies / member organisations who were trained in the last year in i] governance and sport integrity ii] safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable groups and iii] promoting sustainable development</p> <p>Aggregation: Athletes, coaches/officials and management/board members according to national sport bodies / member organisations</p>	<p>This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses that ‘the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions’.</p> <p>The adoption and implementation of integrity policies by sporting organisations is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver main Policy Area II. 8 of the Kazan Action Plan:</p> <p><i>II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</i></p> <p>The adoption and implementation of integrity policies by sporting organisations is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver KAP main Policy Area III. 1 and III.2 of the Kazan Action Plan: To safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved as well as to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>SDG 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>SDGF 16.3: Promote the rule of law at national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. 16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels</p> <p>SDG16.10 Protection of fundamental freedoms.</p>
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20 (2.f)	<p>% funded national sport bodies /member organisations with a nominated focal point to i) co-ordinate child safeguarding and protection and ii) prevention of violence against women and girls</p> <p>Previously 2.f:</p>	<p>National governments annual reporting.</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting.</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>Organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. NGO)</p> <p>Refers to the number and percentage of funded national sport bodies /member organisations with a nominated focal point to co-ordinate the safeguarding and protection of i) children, and ii) women and girls</p>	<p>This indicator draws on component III of the Kazan Action Plan that states as objective to “Protect the Integrity of Sport”. This indicator addresses III.1, namely to Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved, and III.2 (to) Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p>
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21	<p>% of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans</p> <p>New Indicator</p>	<p>National governments annual reporting; municipalities and local government planning and infrastructure audits.</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p>	<p>Potentially available through reporting protocols of local government and municipal authorities.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance and Environmental Sustainability</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Output</p>	<p>National government and local governments, membership organisations.</p> <p>This indicator refers to the standing of physical activity master plans at the local government level. This indicator determines the extent to which planning for sport facilities and infrastructure have been done and are being prioritised by local governments.</p> <p>Recommended disaggregation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government • Membership organisations • With or without Master Plans 	<p>The 2030 Agenda recognises that ‘sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people’ (UNGA, 2015).</p> <p>Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in cities and urban areas helps support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles. This becomes increasingly important with the increasing concentration of populations in urban areas.</p> <p>This indicator relates directly to Policy Area II.2 of the Kazan Action Plan: <i>II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i>.</p> <p>This indicator also relates directly to Policy Area II.8 of the Kazan Action Plan: Building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>It reflects UN-Habitat guidance that a minimum of 15 per cent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green space and public facilities.</p>	<p>SDG 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (including master plans at local government level).</p> <p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>SDG 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Indicator 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>
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22 (1.q)	% of national public expenditure invested in sport Previously 1.q	National budget	Available	<u>Domain:</u> Governance <u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change <u>Type:</u> Input	National government Measures the total public investment in sport in the budget year by the national government If sport is a federated / devolved issue the measure should extend to an aggregate of the percentage public expenditure of the federated / devolved governments Disaggregation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure per category (elite sport; community sport; infrastructure) 	This indicator draws on the emphasis in the Kazan Action Plan that ‘the full potential of physical education, physical activity and sport to contribute significantly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized if a broad range of public authorities, sports and educational organizations and other stakeholders are mobilized’. Adequate investment from each of these stakeholder groups constitutes the critical input to enable deliver of all policy areas of the Kazan Action Plan. Government is key among these stakeholders. This indicator therefore measures public expenditure at national and provincial/state level. Investment at local government is also critical but effectively collecting data on investment at this level of government is constrained by the diversity of budgeting mechanisms.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of US dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
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23 (1.l)	<p>% of sport budget directly invested in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to support sustainable development</p> <p><i>Previously 1.l</i></p>	<p>National governments annual reporting</p> <p>Sport body annual reporting</p> <p>See protocol sheet for proposed questions.</p>	<p>Potentially available through budget of government / sporting body.</p> <p>Otherwise reporting protocol needs to be developed drawing on protocol sheet.</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Governance</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Institutional and organisation level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Input</p>	<p>National government and organisation (national sport body or national organisation e.g. NGO)</p> <p>Refers to whether current budget includes dedicated/ differentiated investment in the use of sport, physical education and physical activity to contribute to the national development plan and/or SDGs. This includes whether goals and targets are specified in the national development plan and dedicated resources are budgeted for the use of sport, physical education and physical activity to achieve non-sport outcomes.</p>	<p>This indicator draws on the emphasis in the Kazan Action Plan that ‘the mobilization of a broad range of stakeholders through new partnerships and platforms is required for the integration of sport policy within the sustainable development framework as defined by the 2030 Agenda’.</p> <p>The indicator is a proxy measure of investment to intentionally use sport, physical education and physical activity to contribute to national development and the SDGs. For governments this would include but extend beyond ministries and public authorities responsible for sport.</p>	<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p> <p>Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of US dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</p>
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Indicators of community level change

The ‘indicators of community level change’ provide a conceptual framework to categorise the different results and changes delivered by specific sport-based programmes, projects or events. This approach recognises that there is a need to provide a framework for sporting bodies delivering social impact programmes, sport for development organisations and networks, civil society and corporate entities delivering and or investing in sport-based social impact programmes to align, maximise and coherently communicate their contribution to targeted SDGs within the broader sport and SDG indicator approach.

The rationale for this process, and value proposition, is two-fold:

- to create coherence between programmatic activity and national and international development priorities, policies and measurement processes, thus enhancing the value assigned to this work; and secondly,
- to build capacity across the sector to plan, manage and therefor maximise impact on target communities utilising a results-based management approach.

It should be noted that this framework provides a common language to describe a diverse range of community-level results or changes experienced by participants or communities (e.g. where events or programmes are delivered) as opposed to institutional or whole of population change.

This work builds on an approach first developed by the London Benchmarking Group (2018), a global consortium of private sector community investors. This approach allows for articulation of a broad range of results under a common framework and involves categorising results or changes based on the depth of outcomes (connect, improve, transform) and type of outcomes (e.g. knowledge and understanding, attitudes and behaviour, skills, personal circumstance) achieved by people and communities to which sport-based programmes, projects and events have contributed.

Depth of impact

The depth of impact measure enables stakeholders to assess and describe the degree to which participants or communities are better off as a result of an activity.

Type of impact

The type of impact measure enables stakeholders to map the area(s) in which an activity has benefited the people it has reached and so to build and communicate a picture of how people are better off as a result of the intervention.

The approach has been adapted to align to the SDGs through categorising type and depth of impact against the eight impact defined in the Kazan Action Plan:

- II.1 Sport for health and well-being for all [SDG 3]
- II.2 Sport for making cities, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable [SDG 11]
- II.3 Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all [SDG 4]

- II.4 Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies [SDG 10, SDG 16]
- II.5 Sport for economic growth and full, productive employment [SDG 8]
- II.6 Sport for gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls [SDG 5]
- II.7 Sport for sustainable consumption and action against climate change [SDG 12, 13]
- II.8 Sport for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions [SDG 16]

It is further recommended that programme or event deliverers define the type and depth of impact against the 36 specific SDG targets defined in the Kazan Action Plan as this represents the level of targeting and granularity recommended to fully maximise and demonstrate contribution to the SDGs.

Code	Name	Source	Availability	Type	Unit of analysis	Notes	Linked SDG target and indicator
24	Reach of Impact						
	i. Reach # people reached by a programme, activity or event Example indicators include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants who completed programme • # of people trained • scale of enhanced community infrastructure 	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Output	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory

25	DEPTH OF IMPACT						
	<p>i) Connect</p> <p># people who report the programme has contributed to a preliminary change</p> <p>Example indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of participants reporting raised awareness • # of participants reporting improved knowledge and understanding 	<p>Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<p>Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Community level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Target group, defined community members</p> <p>Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability</p>	<p>It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.</p>	<p>Dependent on programme theory</p>
	<p>ii) Improve</p> <p># people who report the programme has contributed to improvement in their lives / community</p> <p>Examples indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # participants demonstrating changed attitudes and behaviours • # participants with improved non-sport skills • # users of enhanced community infrastructure 	<p>Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<p>Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems</p>	<p><u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Community level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Target group, defined community members</p> <p>Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability</p>	<p>It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.</p>	<p>Dependent on programme theory</p>

	<p>iii) Transform</p> <p># people who report the programme has contributed to an enduring change in circumstances, or for whom a significant change can be observed</p> <p>Examples indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in individuals' educational attainment level, employment status or health and wellbeing; • social, economic or environmental change in a community 	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<p><u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory</p> <p><u>Level:</u> Community level change</p> <p><u>Type:</u> Outcome</p>	<p>Target group, defined community members</p> <p>Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability</p>	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory
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26	TYPE OF IMPACT						
	i. Awareness / Knowledge # people reporting improved awareness, knowledge or understanding	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory
	ii) Self-efficacy # people reporting the programme has contributed to improved self- efficacy	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory
	iii) Attitudes/ Behaviours # people reporting the programme has contributed to changed attitudes or behaviours	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory

	iv) Skills/ Effectiveness # people demonstrating improved non-sport skills, competencies and personal effectiveness	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned to SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory
	v) Well-being # people reporting improved subjective well being	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned to SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory
	vi) Quality of life # people reporting the programme has contributed to improved quality of life	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Target group, defined community members Recommended disaggregation: Gender, age, education level, disability	It is recommended that the indicator is aligned to SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory

27	Return on Investment						
	i. Social return on investment Value of the social impact delivered by the sport sector / sport / event / programme in a country / community	Programme or event monitoring and evaluation system	Potentially available through programme or event monitoring and evaluation systems	<u>Domain:</u> Dependent on programme theory <u>Level:</u> Community level change <u>Type:</u> Outcome	Defined community (group or geographic region local, sub-national or national)	Social Return on Investment (SROI) measures the value of social goods with no market value through a 'proxy' value of a good with similar attributes. It is recommended that the indicator is aligned to SDG impact areas defined in <i>Main Policy Area 2 of the Kazan Action Plan: Maximising the Contribution of Sport to Sustainable Development and Peace</i> and specific SDG targets within these impact areas.	Dependent on programme theory

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