Sport for Development and Peace and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Commonwealth

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Contents

Definitions

Sport: All forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction, such as play, recreation, organised or competitive sport, and indigenous sports and games (United Nations Inter-Agency Taskforce of Sport for Development and Peace).

Sport for Development and Peace (SDP): The intentional use of sport and physical activity as a tool to contribute to development and peace goals, including the Commonwealth goals of democracy and development (Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport).

Sport-based Approaches: Programmes utilising sport as a key component of policy, programming or interventions aiming to achieve economic, human or social development outcomes.

SDP Stakeholders: Government and non-government actors (national and international sport federations, sport councils, teams and leagues; civil society organisations; development agencies; and business and corporate entities) who make use of sport and/or play an important role in strengthening and co-ordinating the use of sport-based approaches to contribute to development objectives.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CABOS	Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport
CYSDP	Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IOC	International Olympic Committee
LDC	least developed country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE	Major Sporting Event
NCD	Non-communicable Disease
NMSE	Non-mega Sporting Event
SDP	Sport for Development and Peace
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*. This agenda outlines a new plan for global development with the ambition to 'transform our world by 2030'.[1] Central to the 2030 Agenda are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in providing the key reference point for global development efforts.

As this new era takes effect, the Commonwealth is analysing the contribution Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) can make to this global agenda .This report provides the key findings from the Commonwealth's consultation and analysis processes. The Commonwealth anticipates that this guidance will be of benefit to governments, as well as a broad cross-section of SDP stakeholders including sports organisations, civil society actors and development agencies seeking to maximise the contribution sport-based approaches can make to sustainable development.

The Commonwealth's analysis of sport and the 2030 Agenda stems from a mandate to support member countries to advance SDP. Through policy guidance, capacity building and direct technical assistance, the Commonwealth Secretariat supports governments to strengthen policy frameworks, and to co-ordinate mechanisms and strategies to maximise the contribution sport-based approaches can make to national development priorities.[2]

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* recognises sport as an important enabler of sustainable development.

During 2015, the Commonwealth Secretariat undertook a wide-ranging consultation on how sport-based approaches can contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda and achievement of the SDGs. Through initial analysis and consultation activities, six SDGs where identified as areas where sport-based approaches could make effective and cost-efficient contributions:

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17, focussed on the means of implementation and partnerships, was positioned as a key cross-cutting goal relevant for all SDP stakeholders.

This report provides the key findings from the Commonwealth's consultation on the contribution Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) can make to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

SDGS: WHERE SDP CAN MAKE THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND COST-EFFICIENT CONTRIBUTIONS

	WHY USE SDP	HOW TO USE SDP
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	• Maximise the health and wellbeing benefits of sport and physical activity participation • Address the economic impact of physical inactivity • Harness the potential to deliver health education through sport	• Embed in preventative health and education policy and implementation mechanisms • Prioritise inclusive sport and physical activity provision • Undertake population-level planning, monitoring and evaluation
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	• Contribute to improved education outcomes • Create quality learning environments • Engage disenfranchised learners • Deliver holistic education	• Position as a pillar of education policy • Prioritise resourcing of implementation and capacity building mechanisms • Align planning, monitoring and evaluation with education policy objectives
5 GENDER EQUALITY	• Harness the role of sport in society • Promote female leadership • Create safe spaces to address gender issues • Engage men and boys	• Mainstream gender issues • Promote female leadership and access to resources • Address the intersection of gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status • Foster partnerships between sport, gender and media agencies • Account for differentiated attitudes, values and stereotypes across sporting codes • Conduct gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation

CROSS CUTTING

WHY USE SDP

- Respond to the growing scale of the sport industry
- Harness the link between sport and other sectors
- Capitalise on the economic impact of sport events
- Realise the potential of sport-based employment and entrepreneurship

HOW TO USE SDP

- Establish sport and economic development strategies
- Incentivise sport-based investment and social enterprise
- Invest in sport events and activities
- Promote volunteering and skills development through sport

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Create healthier, safer, greener and more cohesive settlements
- Sustain space for sport and active recreation
- Promote inclusive settlements

- Embed in urban planning processes
- Integrate with health, education and community development facilities
- Prioritise inclusive, accessible and safe space for sport and recreation
- Leverage the impact of sporting events

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Respond to the changing nature and scope of global violence
- Establish platforms for dialogue
- Engender respect and understanding
- Limit abuse, violence and exploitation in sport
- Promote effective, accountable sporting institutions

- Build on the platform provided by sporting events and activity
- Link to conflict prevention, community building and youth development interventions
- Intensify efforts to safeguard all sport participants
- Enhance good governance of sport
- Recognise the limitations of sport and prioritise partnership approaches

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Thereafter the SDP team undertook consultation with stakeholders from each Commonwealth region, complemented by ongoing desk research and analysis. To support the consultation process, the Commonwealth developed a framework to analyse the contribution SDP can make to the Sustainable Development Agenda. The components of this framework were:

- first to carry out an analysis of the Sustainable Development Goal;

- then ask why use Sport for Development and Peace as a tool to contribute to the SDG;

- third, assess how to use SDP as a tool to contribute to the SDG; and finally

- look at the limitations of SDP to contribute to the goal.

The above aspects (overview, the 2030 Agenda, the Commonwealth consultation and the Commonwealth analysis framework) are covered in chapters 1 and 2 of this report. Subsequently, chapters 3 to 9 use the framework to provide an actual analysis of each of the identified SDGs where SDP can contribute (Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, 11 and 16). In addition, chapters 3 to 9 highlight specific targets for each goal where SDP can make a measured contribution, as well as identifying additional SDGs that should be considered in analysing the contribution SDP can make to the 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

Finally, chapter 10 details key cross-cutting considerations for stakeholders working to maximise the impact of sport-based approaches, as highlighted by the experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth consultation. These are:

THE COMMONWEALTH AND ADVANCING SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE

Policy guidance

Capacity building

Technical assistance

The Commonwealth

Commonwealth countries adopting sport as an intentional approach to advancing development and peace

- the critical importance of multisectoral partnerships;

- the need to promote measured and evidence-based approaches;

- the potential for sport-based approaches to be a catalyst to promote inclusion of people living with a disability;

- the need to scale SDP programmes and work towards sustainable delivery models;

- the importance of indigenous and traditional games;

- the value of engaging youth leaders in all stages of SDP policy-making and programming; and

- that issues affecting the integrity of sport, impact negatively on the efficacy of employing sport as a development tool.

Two annexes provide details of expert input and review panel members, in addition to agencies involved in the Commonwealth consultation process.

Endnotes

1. UN General Assembly (2015), *Transforming our world*: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, available at: www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/L.1&Lang=E.
2. Commonwealth Heads of Government approved without reservation the recommendations of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that the Commonwealth Secretariat 'play a role in helping member states strengthen the linkage between sport, development and peace, as well as in helping member states develop Sport for Development and Peace initiatives'. See Commonwealth Secretariat (2013), *Commonwealth Secretariat Strategic Plan* 2013/14–2016/17, Commonwealth Secretariat, London, available at: http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/ComSec%20Strategic%20Plan%202013_2017.pdf.

Chapter 1

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Chapter 1

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is described as 'a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity (that entails) bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path'.[1] Central to this plan are 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets that are 'integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental'.[2] The 2030 Agenda and agreed goals draw on learning from two decades of development practice and 'aim to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve'.[3] The 2030 Agenda is based on extensive consultation and negotiation that has been led by member states, facilitated by the United Nations, and has involved broad participation from major development groups, civil society stakeholders, the private sector, academia, the media and individual citizens.[4] This inclusive and highly collaborative process was in contrast to the negotiations of the MDGs, which primarily involved the UN system, governments and major development actors.[5]

The United Nations Secretary-General's synthesis report, The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, *Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet*, released in December 2014, represented a key milestone in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda process. Synthesising the broad input received up to that point, the Secretary-General proposed 'a transformative agenda, underpinned by rights, and with people and the planet at the centre'.[6] Central to the Secretary-General's proposals were a set of six integrated elements considered essential for delivering sustainable development, namely: People, Dignity, Prosperity, Justice, Partnership and Planet. These are reflected in the agenda that was adopted at the UN General Assembly, albeit with

dignity and justice being combined into a holistic notion of 'peace'. These six essential elements for sustainable development highlighted in the Secretary-General's report, along with the 17 SDGs and the three globally recognised elements of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental development), provided the basis for the Commonwealth's consultation on SDP and the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Following agreement of the 17 SDGs and 169 related targets, the attention of the international community has shifted to identifying the most effective means of implementation, financing the 2030 Agenda and defining detailed indicators for the SDGs. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development, agreed in July 2015, was an important milestone in this process.[7] The Addis Agenda contains more than 100 measures, addresses all sources of finance, and covers co-operation on a range of issues including technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building. Of note is recognition of the important role domestic resource mobilisation will play in financing the 2030 Agenda and the importance of aligning private investment with the SDGs.[8] The principles for implementing the 2030 Agenda were also central to the Commonwealth's consultation.

In September 2015 the UN General Assembly adopted 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that outline a new plan for global development, with the ambition to 'transform our world for the better by 2030'.

The 17 SDGs provide a foundation on which to analyse the contribution SDP can make to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Endnotes

1.   UN General Assembly (2015), *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 1.

2.   Ibid. 2.

3.   Ibid. 1.

4.   The *Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform* details the process undertaken to date and contains the outputs produced through the post-2015 process. It is available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015.

5.   Antonopoulos, A (2015), 'From the Millennium Development Goals to the post-2015 development agenda: The post-2015 process and emerging Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)', presentation to the Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Forum, London, 25 June 2015.

6.   United Nations (2014), *The Road to Dignity* by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet: Synthesis Report of the Secretary-General On the Post-2015 Agenda, United Nations, New York, available at: www.un.org/disabilities/documents/reports/SG_Synthesis_Report_Road_to_Dignity_by_2030.pdf.

7.   United Nations (2015), *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development*, outcome document adopted at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, July 2015, available at: http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf.

8.   UN Sustainable Development (2015), *Countries reach historic agreement to generate financing for new sustainable development agenda*, available at: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2015/07/countries-adopt-addis-ababa-action-agenda/.

Chapter 2

Commonwealth Consultation

Chapter 2

Commonwealth Consultation

2.1 Recognition of the contribution SDP can make to sustainable development

Commonwealth Heads of Government and ministers have consistently recognised the potential for sport to be employed as a catalyst for human and social development and to promote respect and understanding.[1] Accordingly, the Commonwealth Secretariat has been mandated to assist member states strengthen the link between sport, development and peace (building) and to develop 'Sport for Development and Peace' initiatives, with a particular focus on youth development.[2]

Recognition of the value of sport as a development tool is supported in other key international declarations: notably, United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/6, which represented the ninth time the General Assembly had passed a resolution recognising sport as a catalyst for human and social development, and encouraged member states to give sport due consideration in the context of the post-2015 agenda.[3] In turn, *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, recognises:

... the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect, and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.[4]

The *Revised International Charter on Physical Activity, Physical Education and Sport* and *Declaration of Berlin* are two further international policy documents that underscore governmental recognition that sport-based approaches can yield a wide range of benefits to individuals, communities and society at large. The *Revised Charter* highlights that sport-based approaches play an important role in the realisation of development, peace and post-conflict and post-disaster objectives'.[5] Equally, the *Declaration of Berlin*, recognises the socio-economic benefits of sport and promotes this as a basis for enhanced investment in physical education and sport programmes.[6]

The Commonwealth Games movement is also a strong advocate for the important contribution sport can make to Commonwealth development. In September 2015, the Commonwealth Games Federation General Assembly endorsed Transformation 2022, the organisation's strategic plan for the period 2015–2202. This plan includes a revised vision for the Commonwealth Games movement, to build 'peaceful, sustainable and prosperous communities globally by inspiring Commonwealth athletes to drive the impact and ambition of all Commonwealth citizen's through sport'.[7] The plan prioritises using the Games platform to 'build public, private and social partnerships that widely benefit Commonwealth athletes, sports and communities' and to 'champion best practice in the fields of social, economic, cultural and environmental impact to nurture sustainable Games legacy ... aligned with the UN's post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals'.[8]

Recognition that the Commonwealth sport movement should contribute to broader development outcomes mirrors similar recognition in other international sport organisations, including the international Olympic movement.[9]

The Commonwealth Secretariat has been mandated to assist member states strengthen the link between sport, development and peace (building) and develop 'Sport for Development and Peace' initiatives, with a particular focus on youth development.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises sport as an important enabler of sustainable development.

The Commonwealth Games Federation's new strategic plan prioritises leveraging the potential of the Games to benefit Commonwealth athletes, sports and communities.

The Commonwealth's preliminary analysis and consultation identified six SDGs where sport-based approaches have the potential to make the most impactful and cost-effective contributions.

2.2 Commonwealth consultation on SDP and the Sustainable Development Agenda

During 2015, the Commonwealth Secretariat undertook a wide-ranging consultation on how sport-based approaches can contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda and achievement of the SDGs. Agreement reached in December 2014 that the agenda laid out by the UN Open Working Group would be the main basis for the Sustainable Development Agenda shifted the focus of the Commonwealth's work on this issue – from advocating for 'sport and physical activity' to be included in the SDG framework and targets, to analysing the contribution sport-based approaches can make to achieving specific SDGs. The rationale of this approach was to assist member governments and other stakeholders strengthen policy, strategy and programming in order to maximise the contribution of SDP to the 2030 Agenda.

Commonwealth expert roundtable

To initiate work on sport and the Sustainable Development Agenda, the Commonwealth Secretariat convened a roundtable meeting of SDP experts to mark the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace in April 2015.[10] Noting efforts by other key stakeholders in this sector, in particular the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) work on the Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 Development Agenda,[11] the purpose of the expert roundtable was to analyse where sport-based approaches could make the most impactful and cost-effective contribution to the Sustainable Development Agenda.[12]

Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport

The contribution sport can make to the Sustainable Development Agenda has also been an important focus of the Commonwealth Advisory Body of Sport (CABOS) during 2015. CABOS's role is to advise the Commonwealth Secretariat and member governments on

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SDGS WHERE SPORT-BASED APPROACHES CAN MAKE THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND COST-EFFICIENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Source: Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport
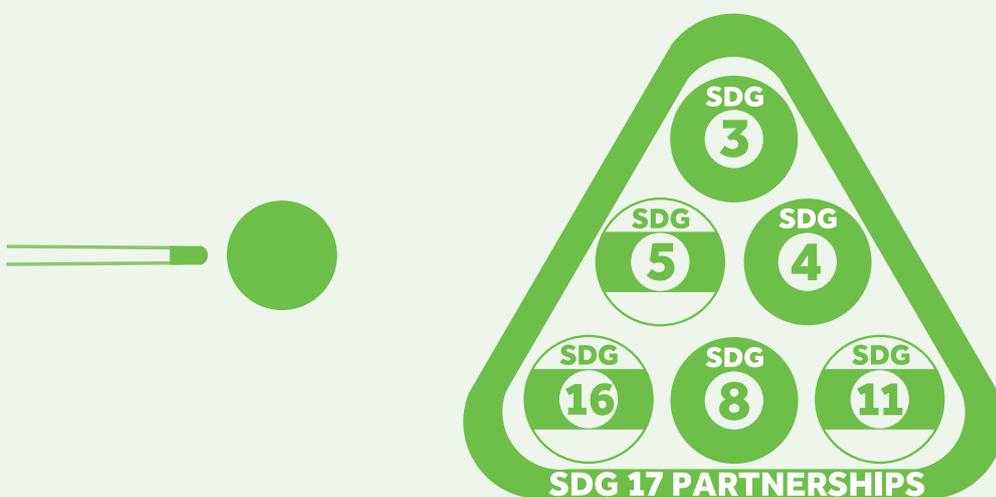
policy issues pertaining to sport and SDP. The 2015 Annual CABOS Meeting,[13] hosted by the Caribbean Sport and Development Agency with support from the Trinidad and Tobago Ministries of Sport and Tourism, focussed on the contribution sport can make to the Sustainable Development Agenda.[14]

Initial analysis and findings

Through these initial analysis and consultation activities, six SDGs were identified as areas where sport-based approaches could make effective and cost-efficient contributions:

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Forum

To build on the initial analysis and consultation the Commonwealth convened an international *Sport and Post-2015 Forum* in June 2015.[15] This event brought together senior policy-makers, expert practitioners and academics from across the Commonwealth.[16] The forum provided valuable insights, which have informed this report and will add considerable value to guidance to Commonwealth member governments.

Forum attendees were unequivocal that sport-based approaches can contribute to the Sustainable Development Agenda, but underscored that appropriate policy, strategy and programming models must be in place. Forum attendees highlighted the need to clearly articulate the theories of change and evidence base that underpin the contribution sport-based approaches can make to sustainable development. The importance of multisectoral approaches was also emphasised. Accordingly, Goal 17, focussed on the means of implementation and partnerships, was positioned as a key cross-cutting goal relevant for all SDP stakeholders.[17]

Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The Commonwealth Forum also analysed the implications of the Sustainable Development Agenda for sport policy development and strategies to grow and develop sport. The forum highlighted the importance of efforts to protect the integrity of sport, as a critical prerequisite to maximise the positive contribution sport can make to sustainable development. Forum attendees highlighted that limiting violence and harmful practices affecting vulnerable communities and children, reducing inequality, building inclusive communities, and strengthening governance and transparency are all central to the post-2015 agenda and are issues faced within sport which require ongoing attention.

Regional consultation

The Commonwealth tested feedback and inputs from pan-Commonwealth events and meetings with additional stakeholders at the following regional- or national-level platforms:

- The CABOS meeting held in Trinidad and Tobago in June 2015 was used as a platform to bring together a number of experts from the Caribbean region. These

Goal 17, focussed on the means of implementation and partnerships, was positioned as a key cross-cutting goal relevant for all SDP stakeholders.

The Commonwealth SDP team has undertaken consultation with stakeholders from each Commonwealth region, complemented by ongoing desk research and analysis.

experts specifically considered sport and the Sustainable Development Agenda from a regional perspective.

- The Pacific Region *Commonwealth Youth Ministers Meeting* and a related workshop for senior officials provided an opportunity to gather insights into the contribution sport can make to development in the Pacific, specifically through a youth development lens. The outcomes from these meetings were integrated into the findings of the Commonwealth consultation on sport and the Sustainable Development Agenda.

- The Commonwealth utilised the occasion of the Zambia National Sports Development Conference to organise a consultation event on SDP and the Sustainable Development Agenda, with national experts from across government, sporting bodies, SDP organisations and academia.[18]

Commonwealth analysis

To complement these events and activities, the Commonwealth SDP team undertook extensive desk research and analysis during the lead up in 2015.

2.3 Commonwealth analysis framework

To support the consultation process outlined above, the Commonwealth developed a framework to analyse the contribution SDP can make to the Sustainable Development Agenda. This framework guided the Commonwealth's consultation process and will provide the basis for guidance produced for Commonwealth governments and other stakeholders. The components of this framework are:

Analysis of the SDG

i. Analysis of the SDG, including analysis of the development issue(s) related to the goal, progress made through the MDGs, along with identification of what is new or builds on the MDGs

ii. A detailed review and analysis of the SDG targets and indicators

Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to the SDG?

i. A review of relevant international resolutions and policy agendas

ii. Analysis of the current evidence base, relevant evaluation studies and academic research, highlighting the efficacy of employing sport-based approaches to contribute to the goal

iii. Consideration of cost-benefit, return on investment and scalability of sport-based approaches

iv. Risks, issues and challenges in positioning sport-based approaches to contribute to the goal

How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to the SDG

i. Features of enabling policy environments and effective programme methodologies

ii. Identification of key partners and resourcing opportunities

iii. Approaches to monitor and evaluate the contribution of sport-based approaches to the goal

iv. Regional or geographic variances, including specific implications for small island developing states (SIDS) or vulnerable states[19]

Limitations of SDP

- Analysis of the limitations of employing SDP as a tool to contribute to this goal.

Endnotes

1. Commonwealth Secretariat (2011), *Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting Communiqué*, Perth, Australia, available at: http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/commonwealth-leaders-release-chogm-2011-communiqu%C3%A9#sthash.07kJPEq2.dpuf.

2. Commonwealth Secretariat (2013), *Commonwealth Secretariat Strategic Plan 2013/14–2016/17*, Commonwealth Secretariat, London, available at: http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/ComSec%20Strategic%20Plan%202013_2017.pdf.

3. *United Nations General Assembly Resolution 69/6*: Sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, Sixty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, November 2014, available at: www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/l.5.

4. UN General Assembly (2015), Transforming our world: *The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, paragraph 37, 10.

5. *International Charter of Physical Education, Physical Activity and Sport*, Adopted by the38th Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Paris, France, November 2015, available at: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002354/235409e.pdf.

6. The *Declaration of Berlin* recognises the potential for sport to 'foster social inclusion…engage children and youth, reinforce positive human values and behaviour, and to contribute to a reduction of sedentary lifestyles, crime, violence, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS infection and early pregnancies among other things'. *Declaration of Berlin*. Declaration adopted by 121 member states of UNESCO on the occasion of the 5th International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V), Berlin, Germany, 30 May 2013, 3 and 11-16, available at: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002211/221114e.pdf.

7. Commonwealth Games Federation (2015), *Transformation 2022*: The Commonwealth Games Federation Strategic Plan, updated draft endorsed by the Commonwealth Games General Assembly, September 2015, 17.

8. Ibid. 25–32.

9. The stated goal of the Olympic Movement is: 'to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practiced without discrimination of any kind'. See: www.olympic.org/olympism-in-action.

10. Your Commonwealth, *International Day of Sport for Development and Peace Celebrations*, available at: www.yourcommonwealth.org/youth-networks/international-day-of-sport-for-development-and-peace-celebrations/.

11. In February 2015, the IOC produced position paper focussed on the role of sport as a cost-effective tool for development. See: International Olympic Committee (2015), *Contribution of Sport to the Sustainable Development Goals and the post-2015 Development Agenda: The Position of the International Olympic Committee, on behalf of the Olympic and Sport Movement*, February 2015, available at: www.olympic.org/documents/olympism_in_action/sport_contribution_to_post_2015_agenda-eng-feb.pdf.

12. See Appendix 2 for details of agencies that contributed to the Commonwealth's Sport and Post-2015 Expert Roundtable.

13. The Commonwealth (2015), *Governments urged to recognise the value of sport in sustainable development*, available at: http://thecommonwealth.org/media/press-release/governments-urged-recognise-value-sport-sustainable-development.

14. See Appendix 2 for details of agencies involved in the CABOS regional meeting on Sport and Post-2015.

15. Sportanddev.org, *Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Agenda*, available at: www.sportanddev.org/?12709/1/Commonwealth-Sport--Post-2015-Forum.

16. See Appendix 2 for details of agencies that participated in the *Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Forum*.

17. UN General Assembly (2015), *Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 26.

18. See Appendix 2 for details of agencies that participated in these regional and national consultations.

19. Recognition of the needs of small island and vulnerable states and a commitment to collaborate to assist these nations, tackling their particular economic, energy, climate change and security needs, is explicitly recognised in the Commonwealth Charter. See: The Commonwealth, *Commonwealth Charter*, available at: www.thecommonwealth.org/our-charter.

Analysis of Identified SDGs to which SDP Can Contribute

Through these initial analysis and consultation activities, six SDGs were identified as areas where sport-based approaches could make effective and cost-efficient contributions:

Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages

Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Chapter 3

SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All, at all Ages

Chapter 3

SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All, at all Ages

A key message from experts, policy-makers and practitioners engaged in the Commonwealth's consultation is that sport and physical activity can make an important contribution to preventative health policy. Framing this enhanced contribution is a paradigm shift in health that has occurred from the MDG to the SDG era. Health-related MDGs were focussed on specific issues of child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The proposed targets for SDG 3 point to a broader, all-encompassing concept of health and well-being.[1] The importance of physical and mental health and well-being across people's life cycle is prioritised in the Sustainable Development Agenda. This includes targets on reducing premature mortality and promoting mental health and well-being (Target 3.4), treating abuse and addiction (Target 3.5) and universal access to health care (Target 3.8).2 Equally, the link between health and social and economic well-being has been explicitly recognised in dialogue on SDG 3.

The focus on holistic health and universal access in SDG 3 is pertinent in the context of continued inequalities in global health outcomes, and the growing burden of non-communicable disease and mental health issues. World Health Organization data highlights a major gap in health between rich and poor countries,[3] with a the difference in average life expectancy between high- and low-income countries being 16 years for males and a 19 years for females.[4] At the same time, many low- and middle-income countries are undergoing a transition that will lead to a greater proportion of premature deaths being from non-communicable disease (NCD), as opposed to infectious disease and related conditions.[5] This shift will mean that developing economies will assume a larger share of the global burden of non-communicable disease. Forward projections estimate the cumulative output loss from non-communicable disease and mental health will

be US$47 trillion over the next two decades, representing a staggering 75 per cent of global GDP in 2010 (US$63 trillion).[6] SDG target 3.3 directly responds to this threat, aiming for a reduction by one-third of premature mortality from non-communicable disease and further promotion of mental health and well-being.

Responding to these global health trends, the Commonwealth's current health priorities are focussed on the strengthening of health systems for universal health coverage (UHC) and to address NCDs in order to improve quality of service and access for a healthier future for all Commonwealth citizens.[7] This focus includes recognition that the effective implementation of UHC and addressing NCD prevalence requires a multisectoral approach, to foster preventative action, behavioural change and therefore improved quality of life.

The implications of these shifts in the global health landscape are that to achieve SDG 3, preventative health measures and holistic health concerns will be as important as clinical-based approaches, both in addressing disease but also in supporting overall well-being and holistic health outcomes. Increased participation in sport and physical activity are a major and necessary contributor to these changes, and should form an important part of national public health strategies.

3.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 3?

There was agreement from experts, policy-makers and practitioners who contributed to the Commonwealth's consultation process that sport and physical activity offer an impactful, cost-effective and scalable tool within preventative health policy and strategies.

The importance of physical and mental health and well-being across people's life cycle is prioritised across the proposed targets for SDG 3.

There is a major transition occurring in many low- and medium-income countries, in which a greater proportion of premature deaths will be from non-communicable disease as opposed to infectious disease and related conditions.

There is a robust evidence base underscoring that sport and physical activity can make a substantial contribution to preventative health policy.

Health benefits of sport and physical activity

There is a robust evidence base underscoring the health benefits of sport and physical activity. Inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality, causing approximately 3.2 million deaths per year.8 Regular physical activity is fundamental to weight control and prevention of obesity, and reduces the risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and breast and colon cancer.[9] Yet in 2010, 20 per cent of adult men and 27 per cent of adult women did not meet WHO recommendations on physical activity for health. Among young people aged 11 to 17, 78 per cent of boys and 84 per cent of girls did not meet WHO recommendations.[10] Due to the link between physical inactivity and other health issues, there are estimates that up to 5.5 million deaths per year could be prevented if people were sufficiently active.[11]

Levels of inactivity vary significantly by country. While the global average is 31 per cent, levels of inactivity in some Commonwealth countries are significantly higher, with many recording inactivity more than 40 per cent. There is a selection of Commonwealth countries where between 50 and 70 per cent of the population are not sufficiently active.[12] Current trends suggest that without targeted interventions, physical inactivity is likely to rise in many Commonwealth countries.[13] Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation highlighted that this to be a priority development issue.

Economic impact of physical inactivity

The direct and indirect costs of physical inactivity are significant and are expected to grow. For example, if appropriate measures are not taken, physical inactivity will cost India US$7.5 billion and the United Kingdom US$26 billion by 2030.[14] In this context, sport-based approaches offer a valuable tool to get people active, as the environment created around sporting activity can be particularly motivating in encouraging people to be more active.[15]

Contributors to the Commonwealth's work underscored that the potential health impact of sport and physical activity goes beyond the physical health benefits of an active lifestyle. There can be significant mental

IMPACT OF PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

Source: World Health Organisation /UNESCO/ Centre for Economics and Business Research

5.5 million

Deaths per year that could be prevented if people were sufficiently active (5.5 million)

10%

Global target: 10 percent relative reduction in insufficient physical activity by 2020

health outcomes from participating in sport and physical activity. There is evidence that participation in sport can lead to improved self-esteem, enhanced social interaction and community connectedness, and fewer depressive symptoms. Participation in sport is associated with improved psychological and social health above and beyond other forms of leisure-time, in particular for children and adolescents.[16] Participation in sport can also contribute to the healthy development of children and adolescents, not only in terms of physical development but also cognitive psychosocial development.[17]

On this basis, it is likely that there is a substantial under-estimation of the costs of physical inactivity. Almost all 'studies of the economics of physical activity and inactivity base equations on a narrow range of health measures related to chronic disease only',[18] or utilise research based on a subset of the population, namely healthcare users.[19] As such, many of the wider benefits of participation in sport and physical activity are not fully considered in assessing the costs of physical inactivity.

Health education through sport

Sport can also provide a valuable platform for community health messaging and education, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached by conventional health education.[20] The effective use of sport in this manner can take multiple forms: using sport events as forums to deliver community health messages, employing sport as a 'hook' to attract and signpost people to structured education programmes, and the roll out of training curricula based on adapted sport and movement-based games. In many communities, sport-based programmes have been shown to be useful mechanisms to engage young people and their communities on a range of health issues, including sexual and reproductive health, And water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues;[21] this is especially true when integrated with multilayered approaches

led by the health sector and directed at all levels of communities.[22] Measured analysis of this strategy recognises that health education outcomes achieved (or not achieved) through sport-based approaches primarily come from 'participants' subjective interaction with coaches, leaders, teammates, parents, friends and organisations'.[23] The most effective programmes therefore prioritise positioning the sport programme as a platform for 'social support through mentorship programmes and peer support'.[24]

There is substantial evidence underscoring the valuable contribution sport and physical activity can make as an impactful, low-cost tool for improving health and promoting well-being for all, at all ages. Even so, public health authorities and development agencies working to deliver health outcomes have not invested substantially in sport and physical activity. Multiple stakeholders highlighted an urgent need to increase investment in sport and physical activity, as a central preventative health policy response.

3.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 3

Preventative health policy frameworks

The key starting point to maximise the contribution of sport and physical activity to SDG 3 is for public health stakeholders to embed prevention as a key pillar of public health policy, and in doing so, prioritise increasing physical activity as an important public health goal. The World Health Organization's *Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases 2013–2020*, which aims to strengthen responses to prevent and control non-communicable disease, commits member countries to a 10 per cent relative reduction in prevalence of insufficient physical activity by 2020.[25] Co-ordinated multisectoral action underpinned by effective government leadership

Physical inactivity causes approximately 3.2 million deaths per year. The costs of this physical inactivity are already significant and are expected to grow.

There can also be positive mental health and well-being outcomes from participating in sport and physical activity.

Sport can provide a valuable platform for community health messaging and education, engaging a diverse range of people who might otherwise not be reached by traditional health education approaches.

Public health authorities and development agencies working to deliver health outcomes are recommended to invest more substantially in sport and physical activity, as a central pillar of preventative health policy.

The key starting point is for public health stakeholders is to embed prevention as a pillar of public health policy, and in doing so prioritise increasing physical activity as an important public health goal.

To maximise the contribution to preventative health policy, it is critical to promote inclusive approaches to sport and physical activity.

and investment is required to achieve this target, as part of efforts to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable disease.

Education policy

The education system is equally important. Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation were resolute that positioning health and well-being as a primary objective of education policy was critical. This policy stance should include recognising physical literacy as a core outcome of education and an important strategy to improve the overall health of a country by achieving physical activity targets.

Inclusive sport and physical activity provision

To translate preventative health policy into practice, it is critical to promote inclusive approaches to sport and physical activity. If people of all abilities, including those living with a disability and from all backgrounds, cannot access opportunities to get active and, if they desire, be involved in sport and physical activity then impact will be limited. There were two key recommendations to improve accessibility. First, population-level data needs to be analysed to ensure investment in sport and active lifestyles – whether on infrastructure or programme delivery – is targeted to ensure equitable access. Secondly, programme design and the training of programme facilitators and coaches, must prioritise inclusion and promote access for participants of all abilities and from all backgrounds.

Population-level planning, monitoring and evaluation

In considering programme design, the broad spectrum of potential health outcomes from sport must be considered. The World Health Organization's Physical Activity Recommendations provide an important benchmark in terms of required activity to have physical health outcomes.[26] However, potential positive impacts on mental health, child and adolescent development, and lifestyle and behavioural change

derived from increased participation in sport and physical activity should also be considered in the design and evaluation of interventions.

Finally, planning, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the impact of sport and physical activity should not only consider improved physical activity levels, but also the impact on mental well-being and contributions to behaviour change in relation to other lifestyle issues. To fully understand the impact of investment in sport and physical activity, this data needs to be aggregated to population-level statistics, included in the range of data collected through national statistics agencies and considered alongside other health-related data to inform evidence-based health policy-making and guide investment in preventative health strategies.

3.3 The limitations of SDP

Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation encouraged practitioners and policy-makers positioning sport and physical activity to contribute to SDG 3 to draw on research and learning in the broader public health sphere, including identification of broader lifestyle and cultural factors that impact on health and well-being. Tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol and an unhealthy diet (high sugar and salt intake), have a detrimental impact on health and contribute to the early onset of non-communicable diseases. For example, in Mauritius, Namibia and Seychelles, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) stemming from lifestyle and cultural factors, cause more than 50 per cent of all reported adult deaths.[27] Moreover, the WHO reports that 1.7 million deaths could be prevented each year if people's salt consumption were reduced to the recommended level of less than five grams per day, as this prevents hypertension and reduces the risk of heart disease and strokes.[28] Advocates for sport and physical activity should consider these health issues alongside physical inactivity and propose co-ordinated responses,

including maximising the potential of sport and physical activity programmes as platforms for public health education.[29]

3.4 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP can make a substantial contribution to:

- **Target 3.4** By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

SDP can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

- **Target 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

- **Target 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Advocates for sport and physical activity must consider the broad range of health issues impacting on health and well-being, and propose co-ordinated responses.

HEALTH OUTCOMES FROM SPORT

- Reduced risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and breast and colon cancer
- Weight control and prevention of obesity
- Improved mental health and wellbeing
- Positive impact on child and adolescent development
- Health messaging

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Chapter 4

SDG 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Chapter 4

SDG 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* emphasises the link between the different dimensions of sustainable development, stressing the importance of an integrated, cross-sectorial and collaborative approach to achieve the SDGs. The role of inclusive and equitable education as a catalyst across the SDGs is well recognised in this agenda.

Analysis of advances in education outcomes across the MDG period shows that access to primary education has greatly increased for both boys and girls over the past 15 years. Enrolment in primary education in developing regions reached 91 per cent in 2015, increasing from 83 per cent in 2000.[1]

The ambition of the 2030 Agenda extends the focus and ambition of the international community to encompass 'inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels – early childhood, primary, secondary, tertiary, technical and vocational training'.[2] Central to this agenda is recognition that 'all people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities'.[3] Accordingly, the scope of SDG 4 is holistic and broad, aiming to deliver 'a world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels'.[4] Through the Incheon Declaration of the 2015 World Education Forum, global education stakeholders committed to the transformative agenda integral to SDG 4. Inclusion and equality are at the centre of their commitment, underpinned by an emphasis on quality education and life-long learning.[5]

The holistic nature of SDG 4 and interrelationship between education, health, physical activity and social development as an important component of sustainable development, framed the Commonwealth's consultation in this area. Of particular relevance in considering sport and inclusive quality education are the SDG 4 targets related to free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (Target 4.1), improving technical and vocational skills (Target 4.4), eliminating gender disparity in education provision and ensuring access for vulnerable people (Target 4.5), and holistic education for sustainable development (Target 4.7). Sport, physical activity and physical education are also relevant considerations in targets on improving educational infrastructure, both in relation to inclusive and effective learning environments (Target 4a) and teacher training systems (Target 4b).

Reflecting on these targets, and more broadly the focus on holistic, inclusive and quality life-long education in the 2030 Agenda, stakeholders involved in the Commonwealth's consultation process highlighted three broad areas for consideration:

- the positive health and educational outcomes of scaling quality physical education;

- the value of sport in formal education contexts; and

- the role that sport-based programmes can play in non-formal education.

4.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 4?

The right to participate in quality sport, physical activity and physical education

The starting point for many of the experts, policy-makers and practitioners who contributed to the Commonwealth's consultation was sport and physical education

The role of inclusive and equitable education as a catalyst across the SDGs is well recognised in the 2030 Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda prioritises inclusive and quality education at all levels, recognising that all people should have access to life-long learning opportunities.

The pressures on education systems in many Commonwealth countries means sport and physical education are often neglected in formal and non-formal education settings.

The absence or low priority placed on sport and physical education in many education settings contradicted research that posits well-delivered physical education and sport in education contexts has a positive effect on learners.

as a fundamental right enshrined in *The International Charter of Physical Education and Sport*[6] and, as a form of recreational activity and play, in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.[7] International acceptance of a right to participate in sport and physical activity has been further strengthened by recognition from the UN Human Rights Council Advisory Committee.[8] These contributors also recognised the pressures on education systems in many Commonwealth countries, and that as a result of these pressures, sport and physical education are often neglected in formal and non-formal education settings.[9] For example, while physical education has been declared compulsory in 97 per cent of countries, it still has a lower status than other subjects in more than half of these countries.[10]

Given this dynamic, careful consideration was given to the positioning of sport-based approaches and quality physical education as a tool to contribute to SDG 4. Questions on where sport-based approaches and quality physical education fit alongside other education pillars were a feature of debate and discussion. There was recognition that claims about the role of sport and quality physical education in achieving SDG 4 must be measured, but equally its place as a fundamental right and potential as a broader education tool should be recognised.

Improved education outcomes

There were concerns raised across the Commonwealth's consultation process that the absence or low priority placed on sport and physical education in many education settings contradicted research positing that well-delivered physical education and sport in education contexts has a positive effect on learners,[11] including the potential to improve academic performance.[12]

There were a multitude of reasons presented for the positive effects of sport and physical education, including:

- Increased engagement in learning, improved attendance and overall retention through connecting positive learning experiences in sport to the broader education environment.

- Relationships between learners and teachers/facilitators can be enhanced based on the different teaching and instruction that takes place in sport and quality physical education programmes. These relationships build trust and the ability of teachers and facilitators to engage and mentor learners in a different way than in traditional classroom settings. This can be particularly useful to engage or support excluded learners.

- Sport- and physical activity-based approaches offer an alternative to didactic pedagogical approaches in both formal and non-formal settings. The environment created, and feedback styles used, by high-quality physical education teachers and sport coaches can demonstrate effective, learner-centred approaches that can be adapted to other subject areas.[13]

- Evidence also points to sport and play activities enhancing cognitive functioning through neurological development, and by providing alternative learning experiences that provide variety in the learning experience.[14]

Engaging disenfranchised learners

Multiple submissions made through the Commonwealth's consultation process underscored that sport-based learning experiences provide an alternative approach to engage individuals disenfranchised from mainstream education approaches. The popularity of sport and its appeal to a wide range of young people provides a 'hook' for students unable or unwilling to engage with formal education systems and approaches.

The value of sport-based approaches as a basis for non-formal learning was also underscored. For individuals outside of the formal education system, sport-based approaches can be used as a bridge to other education opportunities. These approaches can be particularly effective in delivering holistic education that extends rigid definitions of the curriculum, in particular in developing participant's broader 'life skills': for example, inter-personal communication, working as part of a group or team and effective goal setting. Participating in sport-based programmes can also enhance social networks and social capital, a particularly important outcome for individuals outside of, or excluded from, formal learning environments.[15]

Many of the experts, policy-makers and practitioners who inputted into the Commonwealth's consultation argued that sport-based approaches offer a particularly effective platform to promote equitable and inclusive education. By introducing a different platform for engagement, effectively designed sport-based education programmes, which include participants of all abilities, can work to counter exclusion from mainstream education environments and create safe spaces for vulnerable groups to engage with formal and non-formal education.

Prioritising holistic education

The breadth of targets in SDG 4 extends traditional notions of what constitutes 'education', which often are limited to school-aged students and strict definitions of curriculum pillars. To achieve these targets, improved health and well-being must sit alongside vocational and academic outcomes as core components of education. This includes recognition that empowering people to be physically active is central to improved health and well-being, and should be integral to any definition of high-quality, inclusive and holistic education.

Sport-based learning experiences provide an alternative approach to engage individuals disenfranchised from mainstream education approaches in both formal and non-formal settings.

Embedding the provision of sport-based programmes and quality physical education in relevant education policy frameworks was highlighted consistently throughout the Commonwealth's consultation.

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF QUALITY SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Better engaged learners

- Positive relationships between teachers and learners

- Varied learning experiences

- Modelling of positive teaching styles

- Young people re-connected to formal learning environments

- More inclusive learning environments

SDG 4
Quality Education

Policy instruments must be supported by adequate resourcing, both to design context-specific curriculum or programme methodology, but also to train teachers and facilitators adequately.

Investment in teacher training, capacity building and sustainable programme delivery was consistently highlighted as being as important as investing in facilities and capital infrastructure.

4.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 4

There were three key recommendations identified to maximise the contribution sport-based approaches and quality physical education can make to SDG 4:

i. effective policy frameworks, including recognition within qualification frameworks and adequate resource provision;

ii. well-developed programme methodologies, curricula and associated training and capacity building; and

iii. robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks, with attainment and impact metrics recognised by the formal education sector.

Effective policy frameworks

Embedding the provision of sport-based programmes and quality physical education in relevant education policy frameworks was highlighted consistently throughout the

Commonwealth's consultation. The importance of ensuring there is a legal basis and resourcing for sport and physical education to operate within education institutions was identified as a key starting point. It was recommended that this be consistent across primary, secondary and tertiary settings. Equally important is the recognition of sport and physical education outcomes in relevant qualification frameworks in order to improve the status of teachers, practitioners and graduates (at each qualification level) and quality assure curriculum instruments, programme methodologies and teachers/facilitators.

The importance of quality assurance and monitoring the implementation of sport-based education programmes and physical education was also underscored. Contributors emphasised that sustained delivery of quality, context-specific approaches that deliver against clearly defined educational outcomes or theories of change is critical. However, in many contexts the quality of curriculum instruments or programme methodology, sustainability of

HOW TO MAXIMISE THE IMPACT OF QUALITY SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

- Central pillar in education policy

- Monitoring and evaluation of quality delivery

- Quality curricula and programme methodologies

- Systematic capacity building and teacher training

- Balance investment in facilities and equipment with capacity building and programming costs

- Link to broader education outcomes and stakeholders

SDG
4
Quality Education

programming and capability to deliver is varied. For example, it is estimated that just over two-thirds of countries adhere to physical education implementation regulations.[16]

Resource provision and capacity building

For policy instruments to be effective, they must be supported by adequate resourcing in order to design context-specific curricula and train teachers or facilitators effectively. It is encouraging that over the past 15 years, there has been a range of resources developed to support the provision of improved quality physical education across Commonwealth countries.[17] Over the same period, the number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) offering training, resource materials and programmes that are sport-based and focussed on achieving education outcomes has also multiplied exponentially. Given the diversity across the Commonwealth, public authorities investing in scaling these approaches are encouraged to establish mechanisms to develop localised approaches or vet and modify any external curriculum framework or programme methodology to ensure contextual relevance. Ensuring that indigenous games are considered and prioritised in curriculum and programme design is a particularly valuable strategy to ensure contextual relevance.

Developing and resourcing a systematic plan to train pre-service teachers or programme facilitators is a critical consideration for policy-makers. Ideally, capacity-building approaches and training should be context specific and developed with local issues and challenges in mind. Data presented through the Commonwealth's consultation process indicating that only 53 per cent of primary schools globally have suitably trained physical education teachers underscores the importance of robust and systematic capacity building.[18] Policy-makers aiming to scale the contribution of sport-based approaches and quality physical education must be aware that, as with any education offering, poorly

delivered sport and physical education can have a detrimental impact in an education environment. This is particularly relevant because there is often an attitude that 'anyone' can organise a sport programme or deliver physical education classes.

Issues related to facility access and equipment provision were also raised as an important consideration in scaling the contribution quality physical education and sport-based programmes can make to SDG 4. The importance of capital investment in facilities and equipment to enhance the provision and quality of physical education and sport-based programming was noted. However, there was also recognition that lack of facilities is not always a barrier. Programmes can be adapted to take advantage of different-sized playing spaces and available equipment. While this may limit the breadth of physical activities and sports that can be integrated into a programme, investment in capacity building and sustaining programme delivery was consistently highlighted as being as important as investing in facility infrastructure. Issues related to the unsustainable operating costs of many facilities were highlighted as an area for policy-makers to consider. Ensuring that existing public spaces, in particular schools and community centres, are made available for programme delivery is as an alternative approach that can be more cost effective than building new sport-specific facilities.

Align monitoring and evaluation with education frameworks

Finally, as with any SDP strategy, the importance of monitoring and evaluation was emphasised. Multiple contributors recommended that monitoring and evaluation align with frameworks utilised by the broader education sector, and be designed to produce robust data on both participant learning outcomes and broader societal impact. Such an evidence base is required to justify the public and private investment necessary to maximise the contribution sport and physical education can make to SDG 4.

4.3 The limitations of SDP

Stakeholders involved in the Commonwealth's consultation underscored that the positive contribution of sport-based programming or physical education to educational outcomes relies on deliberate planning, inclusive approaches and, in particular, the 'environment created around the sport or play activity'.19 Based on this premise, multiple submissions argued that effective sport-based approaches and quality physical education must include robust, evidence-based programme theories or curriculum frameworks, effectively trained teachers or programme facilitators, appropriate safeguards, and clear links to broader health and education outcomes and stakeholders working in those domains.

4.4 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP, encompassing sport and quality physical education, can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 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.

- **Target 4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

- **Target 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

- **Target 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

- **Target 4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

- **Target 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states.

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SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

Chapter 5

SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential components of sustainable development and universally recognised as fundamental human rights. The international community has put these issues at the centre of the Sustainable Development Agenda, recognising that 'the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all goals and targets'.[1] The Commonwealth Charter, which brings together the values and aspirations that unite the Commonwealth, reinforces this principle, affirming that gender equality, the advancement of women's rights and the education of girls are critical preconditions for effective and sustainable development.[2]

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls form the basis of SDG 5. Of specific relevance for SDP stakeholders are SDG 5 targets on ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Target 5.1), eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls (Target 5.2) and women achieving full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making (Target 5.5). Targets on implementing policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls are also highly relevant (Target 5c).[3]

Reflecting on these targets, experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth's consultation highlighted that over the past two decades, issues pertaining to gender equality and women's empowerment have received increasing attention, both in sport and through considerations of the role sport can play as a development tool. The value of using sport-based approaches to contribute to empowering women and girls is an important focus across a number of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) initiatives in the Commonwealth. At the same time, there is increasing recognition and important critique of existing inequality and gender-based discrimination in many sporting contexts.

Reflecting on this dichotomy, contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process highlighted the importance of intensifying efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment in all sporting contexts, including SDP programmes and projects. It was argued that to make these advances it is not enough to consider isolated gender issues only – such as increasing participation numbers, female leadership or getting more media coverage for women's sport. Rather, stakeholders across sport and SDP must take a mainstreaming approach and make gender equality inherent in all policy and programming, and intensify efforts to reduce gender-based discrimination. Many contributors argued that only with these advances would there be potential to substantially scale the use of sport as a tool and catalyst for women's empowerment.

With broad agreement that gender mainstreaming should be the basis for action, the following key considerations were presented:

- the broader societal impact of advancing gender equality in sport;

- the value of scaling SDP initiatives that have been effective in using the platform that can be created through sport to contribute to the empowerment of women and girls; and

- the importance of instituting measures to safeguard participants in sport and SDP programmes from harm and gender-based discrimination, in particular women and girls.[4]

Gender equality, the advancement of women's rights and the education of girls are fundamental human rights and critical preconditions for effective and sustainable development.

Over the past decade, issues pertaining to gender (in)equality have received increasing attention in sport and through the use of sport as a development tool.

Stakeholders across sport and SDP must take a mainstreaming approach and make gender equality fundamental to all policy and programming.

Engaging with sport is not only important for advocates positioning sport as a tool to promote gender equality, but also those currently disengaged, given the potential for sport to be a site for gender-based discrimination and inequality.

Across each area it was acknowledged that working with men and boys was of vital importance and sport-based approaches were particularly well suited in this regard. A number of stakeholders consulted with also highlighted the intersection of gender with other markers of disadvantage, including disability, ethnicity and socioeconomic status, and the need for policy-makers and practitioners to factor this dynamic into strategies to advance gender equality.

5.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 5?

The role of sport in society

Experts, policy-makers and practitioners who contributed to the Commonwealth's consultation on sport and SDG 5 highlighted the important sociocultural role sport plays in many Commonwealth countries. The attitudes, values and ethics promoted through sport are framed by, and in turn influence, broader cultural norms.[5] Sport is a 'social and cultural process

in which social constructions of masculinity and femininity play a key role'.[6] Issues related to gender identity, gender stereotypes and gender equality are foremost among the areas where sport intersects with and influences broader social norms.

Engaging with sport is not only important for advocates positioning sport as a tool to promote gender equality, but also those currently disengaged, given the potential for sport to be a site for gender-based discrimination and inequality.

In relation to gender issues, sport is a malleable social phenomenon that has different impacts in different circumstances. In some circumstances, sport has a positive impact on gender equality and promoting the empowerment of women and girls. However, in many contexts sport has a less positive impact. It can contribute to negative stereotypes of women's physical abilities and social roles and can reinforce inequitable power relations between men and women. This spectrum of

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SPORT AND GENDER EQUALITY

+ve Sport can...
- Promote female leaders and roles models
- Raise awareness on gender issues
- Provide safe spaces for women and girls
- Challenge gender stereotypes
- Engage men and boys with gender issues

-ve Sport can also...
- Promote inequitable leadership
- Reinforce negative stereotypes
- Limit access to resources and equal pay for women and girls
- Be a site for discrimination and abuse

Sport can...

Sport can also...

outcomes means that in the context of SDG 5, engaging with sport is not only important for advocates positioning sport as tool that can promote the empowerment of women, but also for those disengaged or disparaging of sport due to its potential to be a site for gender-based discrimination and inequality.

Contributors to the Commonwealth's work highlighted that over the past two decades, there have been many positive developments in sport. The importance of equitable leadership has been recognised and committed to by a number of sporting stakeholders. The profile of female athletes has grown and a number of sporting organisations have taken steps to address inequalities in the reward and recreation for elite performers. Additionally, targeted programmes to increase participation by women and girls have been instituted in many Commonwealth countries.

While acknowledging these advances, there was general consensus that in many instances sport continues to fall short as regards gender equality. Current data underscores that women are significantly underrepresented in the leadership of sport. Across the organisations making up the top level of governance in sport, the proportion of women on governing bodies is less than 20 per cent.[7] In many sports and contexts, from an elite to community level, competition and participation opportunities are inequitably skewed toward men. Women's sport receives substantially less media coverage than men's sport, and in many cases female athletes are overtly sexualised. At the same time, 30 per cent of international sport governing bodies who provide prize money for their competitions pay men more prize money than women.[8]

Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process conceded that while some progress had been made in addressing these issues, further and urgent attention is required from government, sport organisations and corporate partners alike. Given the important role sport plays in many Commonwealth

Over the past two decades, there have been some positive developments in sport in relation to advancing gender equality.

Further and urgent attention to address gender inequality in sport is required from government, sporting organisations and corporate partners.

INEQUALITY IN SPORT

The number of women on the governing boards of international sport organisations
Source: Women on Boards

20%
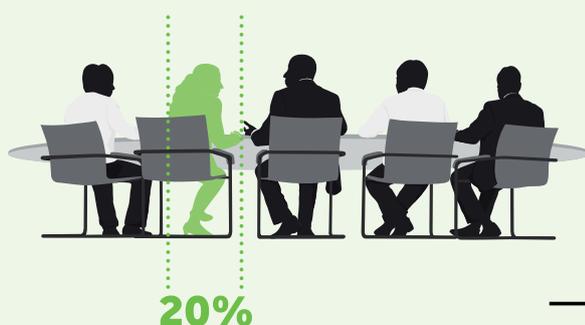
Number of sport governing bodies that pay men more prize money than women
Source: BBC

30%

6%
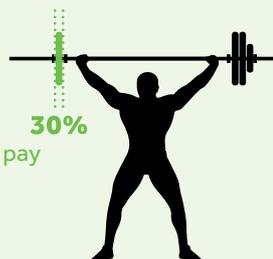
Print Media coverage of women's sport (UK, Canada, Australia and USA)
Source: Journal of Public Health

Sport-based approaches have been utilised to positive effect to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in many Commonwealth countries.

The attractiveness of sport to many boys and men makes it particularly effective to engage them on gender issues.

communities, addressing these issues in sport would have a broader societal impact and make a positive contribution to achieving SDG 5.

Sport as a safe space to address gender issues

In many communities across the Commonwealth, SDP programmes and projects have been used to positive effect to promote gender equality and contribute to the empowerment of women and girls. In these instances, deliberately planned and well-delivered sport-based programmes have created an enabling environment to address gender-based issues. The programme theories underpinning these initiatives posit that these activities can provide a safe space to discuss, raise awareness and improve participants' knowledge and understanding to address a range of gender-related issues, including sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and female leadership. Sport programmes and initiatives can also be sites to 'expand and strengthen the leadership potential and skills of women and girls and [provide a platform] to influence positive change in communities'.[9]

Importantly, sport-based approaches working to promote gender equality and empowerment have not been limited to women and girls programmes only. The attractiveness of sport to many boys and men makes it particularly effective to engage them on gender issues where more direct approaches would be unsuitable.

Promoting female leadership

Sport activities and events can also provide effective platforms to promote female role models and leaders with international, national and local reach. The value of high-profile sporting role models championing gender equality is well recognised.[10] In addition, community-based sport programmes provide a useful platform to train, develop and empower localised, contextually relevant female role models. This is particularly

valuable in communities where individuals have few reference points of female leaders. Indeed, there is growing evidence that local, community-based role models, with an ongoing presence in communities, have a more substantial impact than higher-profile individuals.[11] To this end, SDP programmes provide a valuable space for the promotion of female peer leaders and role models.

Scalable, cost effective approaches

Finally, sport-based approaches are particularly cost effective. Many programmes involve large numbers and can be delivered at a low cost. This quality is particularly relevant to SDG 5, given that raising awareness of structural inequality and harmful practices, influencing attitudinal change, and promoting gender equality to large numbers, including men and boys, will be central to achieving this goal.

5.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 5

Mainstream gender issues

Experts who contributed to the Commonwealth's consultation process emphasised that in order to maximise the contribution sport can make, a gender-mainstreaming approach must be central to all policy and programming in the field. Gender mainstreaming ensures that 'gender perspectives and attention to the goal of gender equality are central to all activities - policy development, research, advocacy/dialogue, legislation, resource allocation, and planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes and projects'.[12] In a sporting context, this means recognising that gender impacts on how people experience sport and physical activity and that these different realities must be considered and acted upon in order to have a positive impact.[13] Equally, structural inequality across sporting environments needs to be identified and addressed. To do this, sport and SDP stakeholders will need to do more than

just working to improve female participation numbers and women's representation in governance structures. Gender issues must be considered when writing legislation, setting policy goals and objectives, in resource allocation, and through the design and delivery of interventions.[14]

Promote female leadership and access to resources

The full participation of women and girls in leadership and decision-making was identified as an important precondition to maximise the contribution of sport to SDG 5. To achieve equitable leadership, organisational structures must ensure that women and girls fully participate in strategic planning, programme design, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation. While initiatives aimed at mentoring and supporting women's leadership were applauded, there was a consensus that in many sport and SDP programmes, inequitable leadership was a structural issue and not due to a lack of female leaders, who can add value to the sector.

Ensuring women and girls participate in decision-making, strategic planning, programme design and evaluation is key. This includes ensuring more women from diverse and minority groups are able to access and make decisions about resource investment in sport and SDP. Promoting female coaches, officials and programme leaders, and offering gender-sensitive sport programmes designed by women for women were strategies, specific to sport, that were consistently highlighted throughout the Commonwealth's consultation process.

Address the intersection of gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status

Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation highlighted the intersection of gender issues with other markers of disadvantage and discrimination. There was recognition that women from culturally and linguistically diverse groups, living with a disability, from minority religious groups and lower socioeconomic backgrounds often face additional barriers in sport, and are under-represented in many sporting environments. Working to advance the full participation of marginalised groups, including in leadership and decision-making roles, must be a continued focus.

Foster partnerships between sport, gender machinery and media

Partnerships are critical for actors seeking to maximise the potential of sport as a tool to contribute to achieving SDG 5. The first type of partnership consistently highlighted through the Commonwealth's consultation was between sport and SDP organisations. In practice this would involve international, national and local sport organisations, as well as areas of government responsible for developing sport, drawing more substantially on the expertise and experience of SDP organisations who have developed considerable expertise in employing sport to contribute to gender equality outcomes.

The second type of partnership highlighted was between national gender mechanisms, gender development agencies and sport stakeholders, across government and the sports movement. Partnerships between sport-focussed and gender-focussed stakeholders have traditionally been limited. However, as outlined earlier in this section, sport can offers a valuable platform to promote gender equality. State parties responsible for women's affairs and gender development agencies offer substantial expertise in advancing gender equality and promoting the empowerment of women. This includes expertise in gender-inclusive policy-making and programming, collecting gender-disaggregated data and promoting the benefits of gender equality. Given increasing evidence of the economic

Gender impacts on how people experience sport and physical activity, and these different realities must be considered and acted upon in order to have a positive impact.

The full participation of women and girls in leadership and decision-making is a critical precondition to maximise the contribution of sport to SDG 5.

Ensuring more women are able to access and make decisions about resource investment in sport and SDP was seen as especially important.

Strengthening partnerships between public sport authorities, SDP organisations, sports media and organisations with expertise in strengthening gender equality were highlighted as important strategies.

Community attitudes and perceptions on gender roles and stereotypes in relation to different sports differ across contexts. This variance should be factored into policy formulation and programme design.

Strengthening gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation is essential in order to understand gender (in)equality in sport and to be able to demonstrate the impact of using sport as a tool to contribute to empowering women and girls.

and business benefit of gender equality, this expertise offers substantial value to sport and SDP stakeholders alike.[15]

Partnerships with media were also positioned as being highly important. Statistics on the coverage of women's sport were described as disappointing at best. Research on the coverage of women's sports in national publications across the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and the USA reported that, outside of Olympic Games periods, coverage of women's sport was between 1 per cent and 6 per cent.[16] Understanding the drivers for increased media coverage of women's sport, and women's issues more broadly, including analysis of the need for enhanced regulatory frameworks, was highlighted as an important part of the process to maximise the contribution sport could make to SDG 5.

Account for differentiated attitudes, values and stereotypes across sporting codes

When analysing the contribution sport can make to gender-equality outcomes, community attitudes and perceptions about individual sporting codes are important factors. The interplay of gender identity and sport, stereotypes attached to different sports, and the attitudes and values promoted through various sporting codes differ markedly across communities and contexts. What might be seen as predominately 'male' or 'female' sports, or as sports promoting positive gender attitudes in one community or country, may not be viewed in a similar manner in another context. These dynamics should be considered when formulating sport policy, investing in sport participation or selecting a sport as the basis for SDP programming.

Gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation

Finally, there is a need to better evidence the contribution sport can make to empowering women and girls, in what circumstances this can occur and why. There is a richness of

anecdotes and a growing body of project and programme-based research on sport, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. However, there is a need to bolster this evidence base, in particular to demonstrate the legitimacy of sport as a development tool to areas of government working to advance gender equality and to gender-based development agencies.[17] Strengthening gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation is an essential step in this progress. Considering gender when analysing investment, participation, leadership and the impact of sport-based approaches is vital in order to understand gender (in)equality in sport and to be able to demonstrate the value of sport as a tool to contribute to empowering women and girls.

5.3 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

- **Target 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.

- **Target 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

- **Target 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.

- **Target 5.c** 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.

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Chapter 6

SDG 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
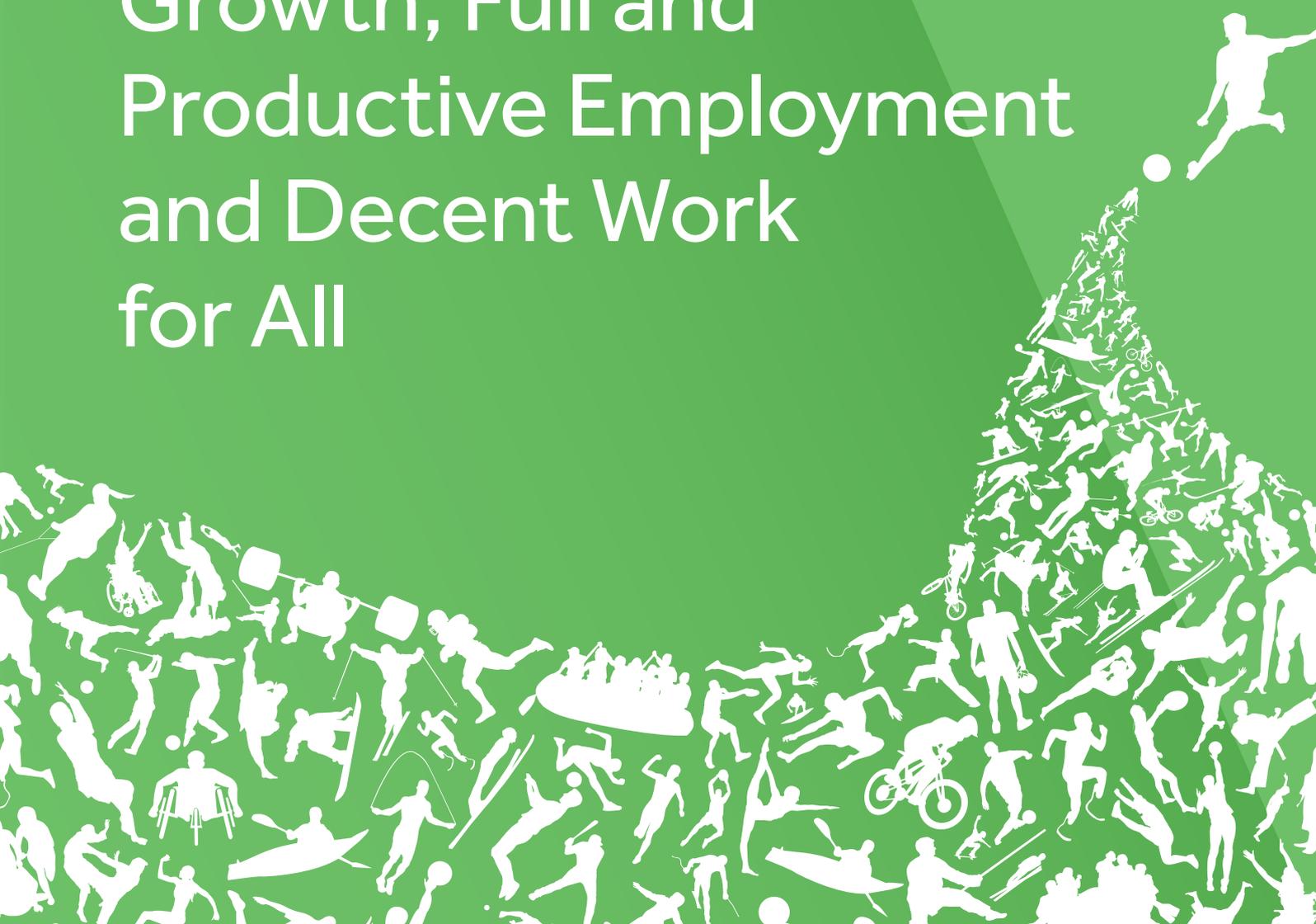
Chapter 6

SDG8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

Experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth's consultation on sport and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development demonstrated a significant interest in maximising the contribution of sport to economic development and creating employment opportunities.

In the area of economic development, the MDGs focussed on eradicating extreme poverty and achieving 'full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people', with an emphasis on decreasing 'vulnerable employment'.[1] There has been significant progress towards the eradication of extreme poverty. In 1990, almost half of the population in developing regions lived on less than US$1.25 a day. This rate dropped to 14 per cent by 2015, reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty from 1.9 billion in 1990 to 836 million in 2015.[2] Over the same period, the number of people in the working middle class (that is, living on more than US$4 a day) tripled and now makes up half the workforce in developing regions.[3] In spite of this growth, current employment opportunities are being outpaced by growth in the labour force and half of the world's employed people are still working in vulnerable conditions.[4]

The 2030 Agenda recognises the need for continued efforts to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce global inequality. SDG 1 is focussed on reducing the number of people living in poverty, promoting equal access to economic resources and building resilience to economic shocks. In a subtle but important shift from the focus on poverty eradication in the MDGs, Agenda 2030 also recognises the importance of 'creating conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into

account different levels of national development and capacities'.[5] These issues are central to SDG 8, focussed on economic growth and full and productive employment.

The specific targets under SDG 8 with relevance for SDP stakeholders include: per capita economic growth (Target 8.1); improving economic productivity through diversification (Target 8.2); full and productive employment for all, with a specific focus on young people (Target 8.5 and Target 8b); and policies to support job creation, entrepreneurship and enterprise (Target 8.3).[6] It is this wider economic agenda that appears to have generated the interest of SDP stakeholders, believing that while sport's potential impact on extreme poverty reduction may be limited, it can contribute to more general economic growth and employment.

6.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 8?

Scale of the sport industry

The global sports industry has grown to become an important contributor in many economies across the Commonwealth. Taking a broad definition, which includes events, sporting goods, apparel, equipment, and health and fitness spending, the value of the sports industry has been estimated to be US$700bn per annum, or accounting for 1 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP).7 At this value, the sector becomes of interest to those working at a macroeconomic level. The World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on the Role of Sport in Society has identified the sport industry to be a key driver of economic growth and as having untapped potential, describing it as 'one of the top ten

The 2030 Agenda prioritises creating conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

The value of the sports industry has been estimated to be US$700bn per annum, or accounting for 1 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP).

The relationship between sport and hospitality, tourism, construction and health means stimulation of the sport industry can have a broader, positive economic impact.

While not all Commonwealth countries can host major sports events, in many cases non-mega sports events have a higher potential for positive economic impact.

industries globally (that) has truly achieved a global presence (and) is uniquely placed to provide long-lasting effects that support economic growth'.[8]

On this basis, multiple contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process argued that sport should be factored into efforts to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth. The scale of the sports industry, the economic impact of hosting sporting events, ongoing economic activity generated through sport and employment opportunities created through sport make it relevant to economic growth strategies.

The link between sport and other sectors

Wider contributions that sport can make to SDG 8 were also identified. There is increasing understanding of the link between economic activity within the sport industry and a positive impact on sectors such as hospitality, tourism, construction, healthcare and education. These linkages can have positive impacts in human capital, resourcing and value chain creation.[9] Innovation within the sport industry, in particular through the performance orientation of elite sport and commercial focus in entertainment-driven sport, is also transferable and can be harnessed to support efficencies and innovation in other sectors.[10] This relationship between sport and other areas of the economy suggests stimulation of the sport industry can have a broader, positive economic impact.

Economic impact of sport events

The economic impact of hosting sport events is particularly noteworthy. There is a large body of work analysing the economic impact of hosting major sporting events (MSEs). It has been estimated that by 2020, the London Olympic and Paralympic Games will have contributed between £28 and £41 billion of gross value added (GVA) to the British economy.[11] The 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games is reported to have added £740 million GVA to the Scottish economy between 2007 and 2014, with additional value-added expected in ensuing years.[12] GVA

is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. Estimates of the economic impact of other MSEs in Commonwealth countries include £215 million for the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 in Australia and New Zealand;[13] £982 million for the Rugby World Cup 2015 in the United Kingdom;[14] £936 million for the 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games;[15] and £502 million for the 2022 Durban Commonwealth Games.[16]

It is important to recognise that only a small number of Commonwealth countries have the size and economic capability to host MSEs. However, smaller events known as non-mega sporting events (NMSEs) also create durable benefits, including economic stimulus, for host communities and are more accessible to smaller-sized economies.[17] In many circumstances, these smaller events have a higher potential for positive economic impact (relative to the investment level), making hosting multiple smaller-sized events a better strategy than hosting a single major event.[18]

Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation emphasised that across all sport events, protecting the rights of the event's labour force and host communities must be of paramount concern for organisers. Government actors and sporting organisations involved in hosting events should also be cognisant of working to reduce the environmental impact of sporting events.

Employment and entrepreneurship

The contribution sport can make to employment outcomes is another potential positive economic benefit. The positive impact of sport can occur at both a macro level, through jobs created in and through the growth of the sport industry, and at an micro level through deliberately planned SDP programmes that support vocational training and employability outcomes.

Sport is a labour-intensive industry. The rate of employment from sport is often higher than the overall value of the sector. European

Union figures show the contribution of sport-related employment to total employment is 2.12 per cent, while sport-related share in GVA is 1.76 per cent.19 While further analysis in Commonwealth countries is required, the potential for the sport industry to contribute to employment at a rate above the economic value-added of the industry is worth noting, in particular as SDG Target 8.2 identifies the importance of investment in labour-intensive sectors to achieve higher levels of economic productivity. Due to this dynamic, there is the potential for exploitation of the industry's labour force, including through supply chains. This issue must be considered in efforts to enhance employment through sport, and all workers' rights must be protected in adherence with international human rights instruments, including elimination of child labour practices.[20]

In many communities, sport has a well developed culture of volunteerism. There is evidence that volunteering helps improve employability and is a route to employment.[21] Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process highlighted that the skills and experience gained from volunteering in sport can assist individuals in achieving gainful employment. One key way sport supports individual employability outcomes is through the transfer of social capital.[22] Social capital can be defined as the 'social relationships and conditions, including trustworthy and diverse networks, social proactivity and participation in community, conducive to co-operation for mutual success in society'.[23] The social capital 'built up' by individuals involved in sporting clubs, sport organisations and deliberately planned SDP initiatives can also have a positive impact on employability.

In many Commonwealth communities, sport-based programmes have been positioned to support employment outcomes for young people and vulnerable groups. In these initiatives, sport is used as a means to engage young people who are not in education, employment or training and provide a platform to develop transferable employment and entrepreneurship skills. The theories of change

As sport is a labour-intensive industry, there is potential for the investment in the sector to make an efficient contribution to employment growth.
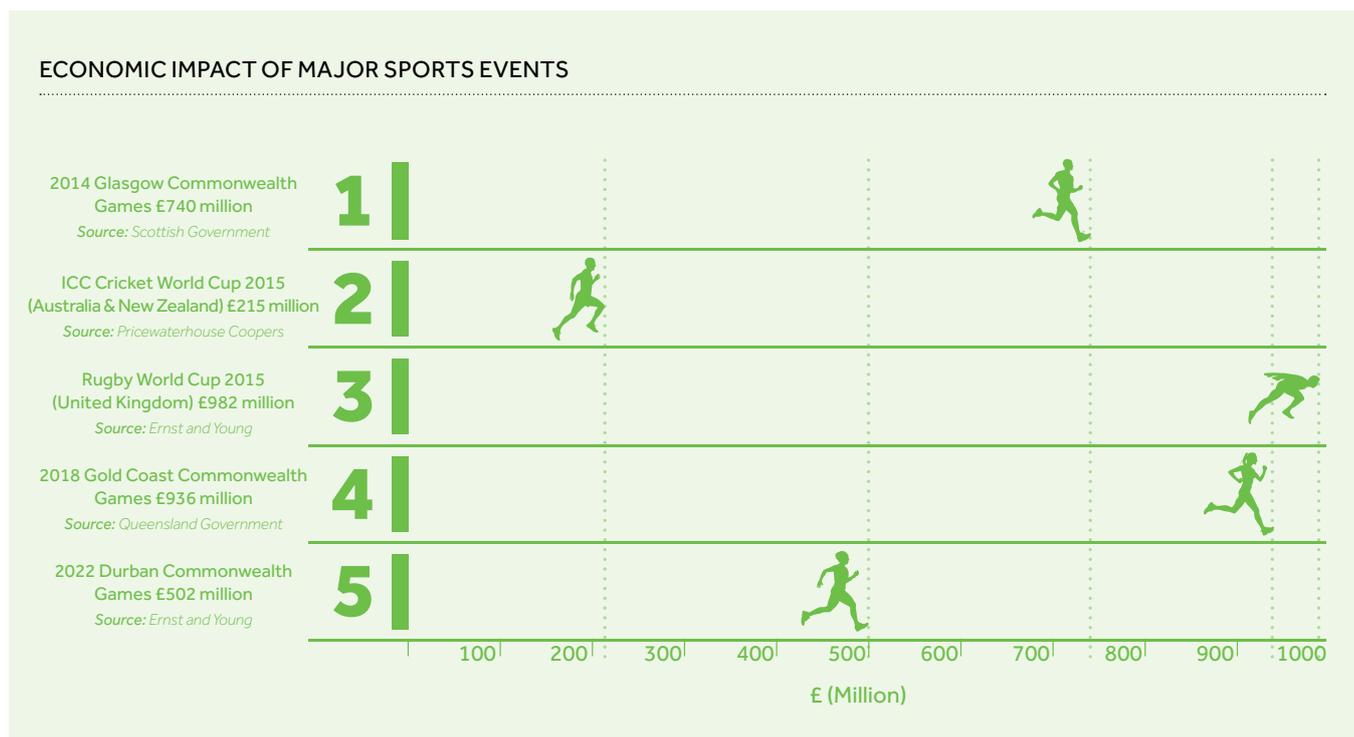
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MAJOR SPORTS EVENTS

1 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games £740 million
Source: Scottish Government

2 ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 (Australia & New Zealand) £215 million
Source: Pricewaterhouse Coopers

3 Rugby World Cup 2015 (United Kingdom) £982 million
Source: Ernst and Young

4 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games £936 million
Source: Queensland Government

5 2022 Durban Commonwealth Games £502 million
Source: Ernst and Young

100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

£ (Million)

In many communities, sport-based programmes have been positioned to support employment outcomes for young people and vulnerable groups, including promoting sport-based entrepreneurship and social enterprise.

underpinning these programmes are based on the appeal of sport to young people, the potential to use sport as a 'hook', and the ability to create a supportive environment around the sporting activity to assist in the development of relevant life, employment and entrepreneurship skills.[24] The most effective programmes also work to link participants to potential employers or further vocational training opportunities. In considering the potential of sport-based programmes, stakeholders must recognise that 'worklessness is a complex phenomenon affected by a combination of individual, household, community, institutional and labour market factors'.[25] These factors substantially affect the outcomes and impact of sport-based employability programmes.

A notable sub-set of these programmes are those that support the development of sports-based (social) enterprise, particularly by young people. Sports-based entrepreneurship has been identified as an emerging category of entrepreneurship, worthy of consideration in its own right, that can be characterised as 'sports-related activity that involves an enterprise and the process of innovation'.[26] In the context of SDP and the 2030 Agenda, it is worth noting that sports-based social enterprise can deliver social as well as financial value.[27]

Supporting sport-based entrepreneurship aligns with a focus across Commonwealth countries on promoting and harnessing youth entrepreneurs.[28] A collaboration between the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Commonwealth Secretariat found that 'the growth of social entrepreneurship … reflects the growing importance of social enterprises in addressing pressing issues within communities and in fostering inclusive growth and social inclusion, while remaining profitable and sustainable'.[29] In particular circumstances, it is possible to combine the merits of sports-based entrepreneurship, youth entrepreneurship and social enterprise principles to support young people to develop sustainable sports-based social enterprise.[30]

6.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 8

Sport and economic development strategies

The potential to enhance the economic impact of sport in many Commonwealth countries has relevance for a range of government and private sector actors. These include stakeholders in the areas of finance, commerce and industry, labour and employment, sport, education and skill development, and tourism. A starting point for state and private sector actors is to 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. This may require commissioning specific analysis in the short term; in the longer term, it would be preferable for sport and physical activity to be identified as distinct sector in metrics used to analyse economic activity in the country.[31] This data will enable key stakeholders to assess the size, scope and reach of the industry, identify areas for growth, and formulate evidence-based policy and strategy to guide investment in, and opportunities to stimulate, economic growth through sport.

During the consultation, stakeholders highlighted that in setting economic development strategy, it is possible to focus on specific elements of the sports industry. For example, a number of governments have taken a conscious decision to prioritise bidding for and hosting sports events, while others have focussed on the potential of developing sports tourism. On this point, it is relevant to note that Target 8.9 of the Post-2015 Development Agenda relates specifically to developing sustainable tourism.[32]

Incentivise sport-based investment and social enterprise

Many of the strategies put forward for growing the industry are already successfully deployed in other sectors of the economy: public investment into sporting infrastructure; public-private partnership financing arrangements; providing tax breaks for sporting events and activities, which will be recouped through increased tax revenue from economic activity related to the event; and structured, formal skills training suitable for those that want to work in the industry. This also applies to the development of sports-based social enterprises, where tailoring more general mechanisms for supporting the growth of the social enterprise sector can be applied to sport-related efforts. For example, 'incentives to invest in social or environmental credit schemes, policies providing guarantees or risk insurance for specific projects and partnering arrangements, such as public-private sector partnerships, that mitigate the risk and adjust the rates of return of social investment funds'.[33]

Maximising volunteering and skills development through sport

Maximising the benefits of volunteerism and/or sport-based employability skills programmes requires planned, structured and intentional interventions that fit with the wider skills needs assessment, employment strategy and market conditions of the country. Interventions should ensure that they are providing the skills that match market need and that there are links to further training, potential employers or enterprise support structures.

Over the past two decades, a number of SDP stakeholders have refined and developed programme theories and methodologies to enhance employability outcomes through sport. These models have underscored the importance of well-developed support structures and industry links in working to deliver employment outcomes through SDP programming.[34] Equally, they open up the space and support for the

innovation and creativity required for sports entrepreneurship. Without these linkages, there is a risk that participants will leave sport-based employability skills programmes with skills that are unsuitable for the local market.

6.3 The limitations of SDP

A number of caveats were raised about the contribution sport can make to economic growth and employment. The first, as with many other claims about sport and development, is a concern that there is not enough data available on the sports economy and employment at the regional or national levels to make informed strategic decisions. Collecting and analysing meaningful data should be a key focus for public authorities aiming to maximise the economic benefits of sport.

The ability to develop the sports economy into a meaningful sector in a number of Commonwealth countries was also questioned. For instance, few least developed countries (LDCs) would be able to develop a strategy around hosting a major sporting event. Equally, without broader investment in tourism infrastructure the ability to enhance sport tourism will be limited. Efforts to generate economic activity through sport in such contexts may have to develop different and innovative approaches, with a focus on micro-industries.

Agenda 2030 also underscores a commitment by the international community to protect human rights in the pursuit of economic development and employment for all. SDG Targets 8.7 and 8.8 focus on the need to end child and forced labour, to protect labour rights, and to promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers.[35] Sport is not immune to these rights abuses. All stakeholders must 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.

Robust analysis of the sport industry will enable government stakeholders to identify areas for growth and formulate evidence-based policy and strategy to guide investment in, and opportunities to stimulate, economic growth through sport.

Strategies for growing the industry include public investment into sporting infrastructure; public-private partnership financing arrangements; tax breaks for events; and structured, formal skills training suitable for those that want to work in the industry.

Well-developed support structures and links to other industries are critical in working to deliver employability outcomes through SDP programming.

All stakeholders must ensure the protection of human rights is a fundamental part of any efforts to grow the economic impact of the sports industry.

Finally, in many contexts the highest-profile examples of employment through sport are the careers of international professional athletes. There is a risk that this is viewed as a plausible and popular career choice that is accessible to many, rather than an option that will only ever provide employment for a very limited few. Too strong a focus on professional sport can be counterproductive, diverting young people away from education and employment opportunities.

6.4 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

- **Target 8.3** 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.

- **Target 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.

- **Target 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

- **Target 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

- **Target 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.

- **Target 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

- **Target 8.b** By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

POLICY OPTIONS TO MAXIMISE THE CONTRIBUTION SPORT CAN MAKE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Guarantees or risk insurance for investment in sport projects
- Formal industry-specific skills training
- Tax concessions for sporting events and activities
- Public-private financing arrangements for sport
- Investment into sporting infrastructure

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SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

Chapter 7

SDG 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

The adoption of SDG 11, referred to by some as the 'urban SDG',[1] represents one of the clearest examples of an evolving global development agenda – from one focussed on specific development issues to the more systemic approach, which aims to address underlying factors that contribute to many human development challenges. The solitary reference to an urban-specific issue in the MDGs was Target 7d, which focussed on improving the lives of at least 100 million 'slum dwellers'.[2] With 50 per cent of the global population currently living in cities, now accounting for 75 per cent of the world's GDP, and with these figures expected to grow significantly over the timeframe of the SDGs,[3] the importance of the global urbanisation trend has been recognised the Sustainable Development Agenda.

SDG 11 covers an array of urban infrastructure targets. For many of these, sport will be of limited relevance. However, stakeholders engaged in the Commonwealth consultation process identified the nature of sport and SDP as being rooted in and designed by communities, which means that it can make an important contribution to efforts to develop inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. From this perspective, it is important to consider the interplay between SDG 11 and the other SDGs, recognising that population density can mean that development challenges are intensified in urban areas.

Inputs to the Commonwealth's consultation specifically highlighted the role that sport and physical can play in Target 11.7, which aims 'by 2030, [to] provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities'. This link has been highlighted in earlier reports on sport and SDP, including by the IOC.[4]

7.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 11?

Creating healthier, wealthier, safer, greener and more cohesive settlements

The importance of ensuring adequate provision of space for sport and recreation is recognised in urban planning and design recommendations. The technical description of the indicators for Target 11.7 on access to green and public spaces cites UN Habitat guidance that a minimum of 15 per cent of an urban area should be given over to 'green space', including athletic and recreational space.[5] Expert guidance posits that the provision of 'pedestrian friendly streetscapes and public structures where residents can gather – such as athletic, recreational, or cultural centres – will promote social connectivity and diversity, thus making neighbourhoods more cohesive, lively, and ultimately more attractive to residents and investors alike'.[6] This guidance draws on research that shows active cities and settlements are 'healthier, wealthier, safer, greener and more cohesive'.[7]

Ensuring that the needs of sport, recreation and leisure are taken into account in planning and designing public and green spaces in urban settlements, will assist governments in ensuring that they fulfil their existing commitments under Article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This international legal framework recognises children's right to 'leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts'.[8]

The importance of the global urbanisation trend has been recognised through SDG 11 and has implications for policy-makers and practitioners in the SDP field.

UN Habitat has recommended that 15 per cent of an urban area should be 'green space', including athletic and recreation space, as this provision will promote social connectivity and diversity, thus making neighbourhoods more cohesive, lively and ultimately more attractive to residents and investors alike.

The promotion and provision of opportunities for recreational and leisure activities relies on the availability of spaces where these activities can take place. SDP stakeholders can assist in ensuring that spaces are maintained and are in continuous use.

Sustaining accessible space for sport and recreation

The promotion and provision of opportunities for recreational and leisure activities relies on the availability of spaces where these activities can take place. Ensuring that a significant portion of public and green space is intentionally designed for sport and physical activity has other benefits. Assigning responsibility for public spaces to SDP stakeholders can assist in ensuring that spaces are maintained and are in continuous use. Equally, increasing recognition of the importance of inclusive and accessible sport and physical activity provision may also promote use of the space by women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

Promoting inclusive and sustainable settlements

In recognising the role of sport and physical activity in delivering inclusive and sustainable settlements, consideration should also be given to the role of SDP in positively contributing to the human component of creating inclusive and sustainable settlements. Sport programmes

can contribute to 'enhancing inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management'.[9] The Commonwealth Guide to Advancing Development through Sport points to the contribution sport can make to community dialogue: 'in many contexts sport is perceived as neutral and can therefore offer an alternative space for dialogue and interaction where tension and mistrust exist'.[10] These potential benefits of sport should be considered in the formulation of urban planning policy.

If planning and managing a sustainable settlement positions the urban area as the site for development, then the community-orientated and cohesive nature of well-delivered, inclusive sport-based programming makes such programming suited to this context. Commonwealth guidance underscores this potential by highlighting that well-designed and effectively delivered sport-based development approaches should incorporate decentralised co-ordination and participatory programme design.[11]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GREEN SPACE IN URBAN AREAS

Source: UN Habitat/Designed to Move

UN Habitat recommends that **15%** of an urban area should be green space that includes athletic and recreational space for sport fields.

'Active cities and settlements are healthier, wealthier, safer, greener and more cohesive.'

7.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 11

Embedding space for sport in urban planning

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 for the design of cities and settlements that encourage and enable increased levels of physical movement.[12]

Integrate with health, education and community development facilities

In working to maximise the contribution spaces for sport and physical activity make to inclusive, safe and sustainable settlement, consideration needs to give to multiple factors. These include location, accessibility and inclusivity, sustainable funding, management and maintenance, and connectedness to the community. Sport and recreation facilities should be planned and designed as integral to broader community development and engagement facilities. Of particular value is the integration of spaces for sport into hubs for community health, education and well-being – for example, schools, clinics and community meeting spaces. Equally, the type of sports facilities considered should go beyond those such as playing fields and courts, to include those required for 'action sports' (e.g. skateboarding, parkour, BMX riding). Facilities of this nature may at times be more easily designed and integrated into high-density urban settlements, and have been shown to have potential for SDP approaches.[13]

Inclusivity, accessibility and safety

To maximise the development potential of effectively designed space for sport and recreation, issues of accessibility and the safeguarding of participants must be central.

This encompasses accessibility for users with different abilities and access requirements, as well as considering safety issues such as lighting, safe transport options and protection from the elements. Finally, a cultural and gender lens must be applied to planning sport and recreation spaces.

National urban and settlements policy

During the Commonwealth's consultation, contributors highlighted factors in planning, designing, managing and delivering SDP approaches, which contribute to developing inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. Foremost is the need to take a multistakeholder approach, engaging a range of sport, government, private sector and community partners. This is good practice for all SDP policies and programmes, but is especially vital in urban environments where there are often a large number of relevant partners active, potentially with overlapping roles and responsibilities. To this end, efforts should also be made to ensure that the role and requirements of sport and sport-based approaches to contribute to broader development outcomes are recognised and reflected in the 'national urban and settlements policy framework', which countries are being encouraged to create and is likely to be used as an indicator of progress towards Target 11.3 of this SDG.[14]

An emerging and valuable trend to utilise 'city'-based approaches to maximise the use of sport in development was highlighted. This strategy is typified by using the city as the unit of geography for planning; working with and through a range of relevant partners and communities across the city; and considering in a holistic manner the development issues facing the city to which sport-based approaches can contribute. Where government responsibility for sport is devolved to local government, there is an opportunity for local government to lead the co-ordination of this type of 'place-based approach'. This would entail embedding the

In formulating urban planning policy, consideration should also be given to the role of sports activities in positively contributing to the creation of inclusive and sustainable settlements.

Sport and recreation facilities should be planned and designed as integral to broader community development and engagement facilities that promote community health, education and well-being.

Efforts should be made to ensure that the role and requirements of sport and SDP are recognised and reflected in the national urban and settlements policy frameworks.

The contribution and catalyst that major sporting events can make to development was seen as a high-profile example of the place-based approach to harnessing the potential of sport in development.

use of sport-based development approaches in local policy and, potentially, the development of local SDP strategies and action plans.

Major sporting events

The contribution and catalyst that major sporting events can make to development represent a high-profile example of a place-based approach to harnessing the potential of sport in development. The Glasgow 2014 Games was highlighted as an example of this approach at work. Hosting these Games has delivered legacy outcomes in Glasgow, which have contributed to broader citywide efforts to promote economic development, improved physical activity levels, cultural activities, urban regeneration and enhanced civic pride.[15] Equally, the concept of a Commonwealth Games Cities Network, that will involve linking cities with effective MSE legacies, was flagged as an approach with future potential.[16]

7.3 The limitations of SDP

In considering the role that sport can play in the delivery of SDG11, it seems likely that the focus will be confined to a very small subset of its targets and indicators. The role of sport is likely to be tangential across the majority of targets outlined under this goal. As a result, positioning sport in relation to SDG 11 is likely to be more complex and challenging than for the other five goals highlighted in this paper. With spaces for sport not being explicitly referenced in Target 11.7, even the justification for prioritising sport alongside other uses for public and green space will require robust evidence-based arguments that draw on the contribution sport, recreation and physical activity can make to social and economic development in the face of increasing urbanisation and changes in human settlement patterns. Likewise, in considering the role of sports-based approaches to development in 'national urban and settlements policy frameworks', the local nature of sport means that even the city may be too large a geographic unit for place-based planning. In these cases,

place-based approaches will have to reflect this and further decentralise organisational and planning units.

7.4 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

- **Target 11.7** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

- **Target 11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

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Chapter 8

SDG16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels

Chapter 8

SDG 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all Levels

Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions have been identified as among the most urgent yet challenging issues across the 2030 Agenda. Experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth's consultation process advocated for sport and development actors to work collaboratively to maximise the contribution sport-based approaches could make to this goal. At the same time they acknowledged the complexity of these issues, recognised the limitations of sport and the critical importance of multistakeholder collaboration.

The possible contribution sport-based approaches can make to SDG 16 were considered across three main areas. First, to targets related to 'reducing all forms of violence' (Target 16.1); second, a specific focus on reducing gender-based violence and the abuse or exploitation of children taking part in sport (Target 16.2); and third, targets prioritising the importance of effective, accountable and transparent institutions, in this case sporting institutions (Targets 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7).[1] Analysis in the first area concentrated on the potential to employ sport as a tool to contribute to reducing violence in communities across the Commonwealth. Analysis of the second and third areas focussed on the potential to contribute to these broader targets by making advances in sport and around major sporting events.

Changing nature and scope of global violence

The changing nature and scope of conflict and violence was a central consideration in analysis of the potential contribution SDG can make to SDG 16. While long-term and protracted intra-state and international conflicts continue to affect peace and stability, the number of high-intensity state-based conflicts has declined by 50 per cent since 1989.[2] Direct deaths from conflict fell from more than 200,000 in 1988 to around 70,000 for 2007-12, representing less than 15 per cent of violent deaths during that period.[3] In contrast, there has been a substantial increase in violence perpetrated by organised crime and terrorist organisations,[4] and increasing interconnectivity between conflict, criminal and terrorist violence.

While the overall number of high-intensity conflicts is decreasing, the nature of ongoing conflict and impact on non-combatants is fuelling a global crisis of forced displacement of people. There has been a 40 per cent increase in the number of forcibly displaced people over the last three years alone, growing from 42.5 million in 2011 to 59.5 million at the end of 2014.[5] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has categorised this situation as a 'staggering escalation of displacement (and) staggering escalation of suffering'.[6] Through The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the international community has recognised that 'humanitarian disasters and the forced displacement of people threaten(s) to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades'.[7]

Stakeholders involved in the Commonwealth's consultation acknowledged the complexity of issues related to SDG 16, recognised the limitations of sport and the critical importance of multistakeholder collaboration to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

Stakeholders emphasised that the contribution sport can make to efforts focussed on reducing localised and community-level violence is more substantial than is the case of state-level and intra-state violence.

Local, community-based approaches were highlighted as offering the greatest potential for sport to contribute to SDG 16.

There is substantial disparity in the regions and countries hosting forcibly displaced people. In 2014, developing regions hosted 86 per cent of the world's refugees— that is, 12.4 million persons, with the least developed countries (LDCs) providing asylum to 25 per cent of the global total of asylum seekers.[8] Commonwealth countries are among the major refugee-hosting countries globally, including Pakistan (second), Kenya (seventh) and Uganda (ninth).[9]

Reflecting on this crisis and trends in global conflicts, different notions of peace, stability and inclusivity were considered during the Commonwealth's consultation process, with recognition that concepts of peace, development and the role of sport were dependent on geographical location and cultural context.[10] A wide-ranging notion of peace, stability and inclusivity encompassing political, civil and rights-based dimensions was advocated for in analysing the contribution SDP can make to SDG 16. Participants in the Commonwealth's consultation process conceded that the contribution sport-based approaches can make at the political level is limited. Instead they focussed on the civil and rights-based dimensions of peaceful and inclusive societies, highlighting the role sport can play in efforts to reduce localised and community-level violence as being more substantial than in the case of state-level and intra-state violence.

8.1 Why use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 16?

Sport as a tool to promote peaceful and inclusive societies

The potential to use high-profile athletes, sporting teams and leagues to promote messages of peace, inclusion and tolerance is a starting point for considering the contribution sport and sporting role models can make to SDG 16. The vision of Nelson Mandela and South Africa's post-apartheid leadership to use the Springbok's victory in the 1995 Rugby World Cup to contribute to nation building was highlighted as a standout example during the Commonwealth's consultation.[11] The role football superstar Didier Drogba played to position a 2007 Africa Cup of Nations qualifier in his home country of Côte d'Ivoire, as a catalyst for dialogue between government and rebel forces and to promote national unity was highlighted as one example of many athletes, past and present, who have used their profile and status to champion peace and stability.[12]

Major sporting events also have the potential to be used as a platform to promote peace and inclusion. The Olympic Truce, which aims at using the profile of 'sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games', was presented as an example of using the profile of sporting events to promote peaceful and harmonious societies.[13] This potential is also recognised in the vision for the Commonwealth Games Federation, which is to build 'peaceful, sustainable and prosperous communities globally by inspiring Commonwealth Athletes to drive the impact and ambition of all Commonwealth citizen's through sport'.[14]

Engendering respect and understanding

In referencing the potential for sports events, teams and sporting role models to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, there was clear recognition that these approaches must be part of more substantive peace building efforts before, during and after conflict and crisis situations. Accordingly, the contribution high-profile sports events, teams and role models can make should be considered in a measured fashion. While there is the possibility that these platforms can promote messages of peace and inclusion, it is often local, community-based and sustained approaches that are more impactful. Contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process highlighted multiple instances where localised sport-based initiatives have provided a platform to create linkages and

SPORT AND PEACEFUL JUST SOCIETIES

Source: Commonwealth Secretariat/Civil Paths to Peace
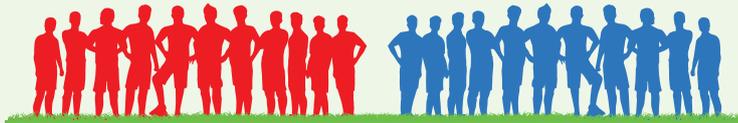
1. In a number of communities across the Commonwealth divisions based on religion, race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status can be used to foment violence.
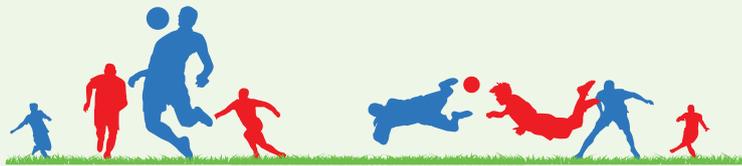
2. In many of these communities sport offers a space for cross group linkages.

3. However, sport can also be a site for disrespect, misunderstanding and violence.

4. Intentionally designed policy and programming is required to maximise the positive impact of sport and promote respect and understanding.
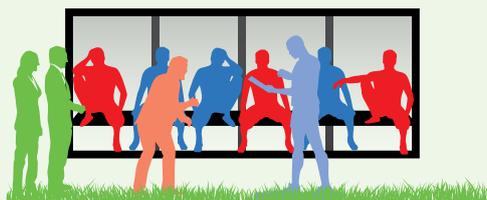
5. The most effective approaches are fully inclusive, linked with other community development initiatives, facilitated by trained community leaders and systematically monitored and evaluated.

Links created through sport-based programming and projects can promote respect and understanding across groups involved in conflict, but also connect people with support structures aimed at addressing both the root causes and effects of conflict.

Relationships and networks can be built through sport-based programmes and dialogue initiated that would not be possible in other settings.

engender respect and understanding across disparate groups, often in circumstances where other approaches have been unsuccessful. The Commonwealth's ground breaking Civil Paths to Peace report reinforces this premise, stating that 'sport can promote empowerment and mutual understanding' through 'enabling cross-group linkages'.[15]

Establishing platforms for dialogue

If delivered effectively, with inclusion as a central tenant, sport-based programmes are 'open to all irrespective of ethnicity, religion, gender or economic circumstances'.[16] This is a valuable attribute. As such, sport-based programmes can provide an environment for disparate groups to find common ground, share experiences and engage in constructive dialogue which, when co-ordinated with other interventions, can potentially lead to mutual respect and understanding being developed and a more peaceful and inclusive community as a result. In practice, this can range from sport-based programmes promoting dialogue between young people from different religious and ethnic backgrounds to engaging gang members involved in urban conflict and connecting them with positive mentors, role models and support structures.[17]

Involvement in sport can provide participants with an opportunity to connect with other groups based on a shared identity not grounded in conflict or exclusion. Sport-based approaches are not unique in this regard, nor do they transcend societal conflict or division. But as sport is based on a prescribed set of norms and rules governing interaction,[18] an environment can be created in which the shared experience of participation in a team, competition or programme can form a point of identity not embedded in difference. Through this common experience, relationships and networks can be built and dialogue initiated that would not be possible in other settings.[19]

Other specific contributions of sport-based approaches to SDG were also highlighted through the Commonwealth's consultation process: for example, instances where local sporting events have been successful as a platform to highlight the importance of birth registration, a specific target under SDG 16 (Target 16.9).[20]

Addressing abuse, violence and exploitation in sport and promoting effective, accountable sporting institutions

Promoting rights-based approaches, limiting abuse and reducing exploitation in sporting activities and around major sport events, and strengthening transparency and governance across sporting organisations were identified as additional areas where sport stakeholders can make a contribution to SDG 16. While sport does have many positive qualities, issues can occur within sport that could negatively impact on the targets set out under SDG 16. Contributors to the Commonwealth consultation process identified these negative outcomes as areas sport stakeholders should prioritise for action in order to contribute to the targets set out under SDG 16.

There is increasing recognition that while sport is often a site for positive societal impact, it can also be a site for abuse and exploitation, can fuel societal division and stereotyping, and can be a space for corruption and unprincipled activities.[21] Intensifying efforts to strengthen the governance and transparency of sporting organisations; prioritising safeguarding and child protection in sport; reducing gender-based violence in sport; and protecting the rights of communities and the labour force affected by major events were specifically identified as areas for action. The premise here was that working to improve these issues in sport would, in itself, make a positive contribution to SDG 16.

8.2 How to use SDP as a tool to contribute to SDG 16

Experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth's consultation were adamant that any use of sport to promote peaceful and inclusive societies must be approached in a holistic manner and fully cognisant of the sociocultural, political and economic context within which instability and violence take place. To this end, there was consistent endorsement that if sport is to be employed in efforts to reduce societal violence, it must be part of a series of interlinked strategies and interventions.

Link to conflict prevention, community building and youth development interventions

Taking these caveats into account, advocates positioning sport as a valuable tool in efforts to build peaceful and inclusive societies typically highlighted three key objectives for its use. First, to promote positive interaction, respect and understanding between groups involved in or affected by conflict; second, to link individuals to support structures that address root causes of conflict or support those affected by violence or displacement; and third, as a platform for peace education. For sport-based approaches to achieve these objectives, the importance of linking activities to established interventions from the domains of conflict resolution, community building and youth development was underscored. For example, facilitating opportunities for young people at risk of gang affiliation to connect with positive support structures through sport must be complemented by mentoring and individual development opportunities. Likewise, if groups engaged in conflict due to ethnic, religious or social division are brought together through sport, additional platforms for facilitated dialogue need to be established. Lastly, providing opportunities for people affected by violence or displacement to participate in sport as part of a psychosocial

support programme must be complemented by structured counselling and support services. Including these broader interventions in policy, strategy and programming was consistently highlighted as essential if sport is to be employed in efforts to promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Building on the platform provided by sport

The key implication for policy-makers and agencies promoting the use of sport in efforts to build peaceful and inclusive communities is to ensure there are interventions and activities that build on the platform provided by the sporting activity, in order to positively contribute to the stated objective of the sport-based interventions.

Intensifying efforts to safeguard all sport participants and enhance good governance

A number of experts, policy-makers and practitioners involved in the Commonwealth's consultation argued that there is an opportunity for sporting stakeholders to position themselves as global leaders by intensifying efforts to address abuse, discrimination and exploitation in sport and improve the governance of sport. Given the increasing number of agencies that are working to analyse the scope and impact of sport integrity issues, and to develop tools and resources to support sporting stakeholders to address these issues, a platform exists from which sport and SDP stakeholders can act. These include internationally agreed safeguards to protect sport participants;[22] resources to support action against gender based violence in sport;[23] and, multiple publications on good governance in sport.[24]

If sport is used in efforts to reduce societal violence, it must be part of a series of interlinked strategies that are cognisant of the sociocultural, political and economic context in which violence takes place.

Sport-based activities should be linked to interventions and methodologies from the domains of conflict resolution, community building and youth development.

The implication for policy-makers and agencies supporting the use of sport in efforts to build peaceful and inclusive communities is to ensure there are adequate interventions and activities that build on the sporting activity, in order to contribute to the stated objective of the sport-based interventions.

There needs to be clear policy responses across sport and government to intensify responses to sport integrity issues, complimented by awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes that draw on expertise from the domains of child protection, gender-based violence prevention and the rule of law.

In their work on this subject, the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS) has identified the following areas as among the key issues threatening the integrity of sport across the Commonwealth:

- Good governance of sport

- Safeguarding in sport (against the abuse of children and gender-based violence)

- Equality in sport[25]

There is a correlation between these sport integrity issues and the SDG 16 targets focussed on reducing violence and developing accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. In particular: Targets 16.1 and 16.2, which relate to reducing violence and violence against children specifically; and Targets 16.5 and 16.6, which aim to reduce corruption and develop accountable and transparent institutions.[26]

To address these issues in sport and around major events, contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation argued that there needs to be clear policy responses across both sport and government. These policy responses need to clearly define the scope and nature of the issue in the organisation or context, outline the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders in addressing the issue, and commit appropriate human and financial resources to respond. Awareness-raising, education and capacity-building programmes are also essential. Critically, these programmes should draw on expertise from both sport and the domains of human rights, child protection, gender-based violence prevention and the rule of law. Commitment by both government and sport stakeholders to intensify responses in these areas within sport will make a contribution to SDG 16 and, as highlighted above, potentially position sport as a leader in this space.

8.3 The limitations of SDP

In considering how to use sport-based approaches to contribute to SDG 16, contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process were unequivocal that the complexity of development challenges implicit to this goal must not be underestimated. Commonwealth guidance on this issue highlights that 'sport is by no means a singular solution to the challenges [of societal violence] … and it contributions must not be overstated'.[27] Given the magnitude of the challenge to create peaceful, inclusive and just societies, SDP stakeholders working in this area should remain cognisant of this guidance.

8.4 Targets to which SDP can contribute

SDP can make a measured contribution to:

- **Target 16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

- **Target 16.2** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

- **Target 16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

- **Target 16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

- **Target 16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

- **Target 16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Endnotes

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Chapter 9

SDP and Additional SDGs

Chapter 9

SDP and Additional SDGs

Stakeholders involved in the Commonwealth's consultation highlighted that a number of SDGs not addressed in detail in this report should be considered in analysing the contribution SDP can make to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1, focussed on ending poverty in all its forms, was positioned as a cross-cutting goal that all development stakeholders should be cognisant of. While the impact SDP can have on global poverty alleviation may be tangential, the importance of reducing extreme poverty was highlighted as an important consideration for all development actors, including those working in the SDP domain.

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

The Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport identified the emerging contribution sport-related industries are making in the intersection between economic growth (Goal 8) and fostering innovation (Goal 9). [1] In particular, they advocated for policy-makers and the private sector to explore opportunities to utilise technology developed in the performance sport arena for broader societal impact.

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Contributors to the Commonwealth's work also highlighted that the issue of inequality should be considered across all development work. This argument makes SDG 10, focussed on reducing inequality with and among countries, relevant to SDP policy development and programme planning. The ability to engage

those disenfranchised from formal structures and development programmes is often promoted as a unique value proposition of SDP projects and programmes. This quality suggests that well-designed SDP initiatives may be able to make a contribution to promoting equitable access to community intuitions and bolstering social support systems. As such, SDP may be able to contribute to Target 10.2, which relates to 'empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status'.

Equally, SDP stakeholders across private and public domains must be aware of the structural issues that drive growing inequality within and across contexts. The impact of regional, national or organisational policy positions, financial architecture, supply chains and market engagement on equitable development should influence policy development and partnerships. Given the close link between sport and globalisation, these considerations are particularly pertinent for SDP stakeholders. To this end, Target 10.4 on 'adopting policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality' should be a key consideration in working to maximise the positive contribution of SDP. [2]

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

There was recognition that the profile of major sport events, elite teams and famous athletes has been successfully leveraged on multiple occasions to raise awareness, advocate for change and inspire community action on a number of important development issues. Moving forward, this potential should be utilised to support efforts to achieve any number of the SDGs.

Well-designed SDP initiatives may be able to make a contribution to promoting equitable access to community intuitions and bolstering social support systems.

The opportunity to use sport as platform to educate communities on the impact of climate change and the role athletes can play as advocates for action was highlighted on multiple occasions.

With this potential in mind, a number of contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process identified the potential for sport platforms to be utilised in support of SDG 13, which focuses on the need for urgent action to combat climate change. The role athletes can play as advocates for action, and the opportunity to use sport as platform to educate communities on the impacts of climate change and inspire action, was highlighted on multiple occasions.[3]

Endnotes

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Chapter 10

Cross-Cutting Considerations

Chapter 10

Cross-Cutting Considerations

The Commonwealth's consultation on SDP and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development focussed on analysing the contribution sport-based approaches can make to identified SDGs. Through this process, experts, policy-makers and practitioners highlighted a number of important cross-cutting considerations for government and civil society stakeholders working to maximise the impact of sport-based approaches. This section of the report outlines these key considerations in more detail.

10.1 Multisectorial partnerships

The critical importance of multisectorial partnerships in the SDP field was emphasised throughout the Commonwealth's consultation process. Recognition that sport-based approaches alone cannot address the complex development challenges central to the SDGs underpinned these recommendations. Moreover, partnership working was identified as a critical component of most successful SDP policy and programmes across the Commonwealth – in particular, those that position sport-based approaches within a broader range of development interventions and that work to deliver on broader policy objectives (i.e. health, education, community development). To advance this process, stakeholders recommended the use of formalised multistakeholder planning frameworks, such as 'Collective Impact', which aim to align agendas and support co-ordinated action planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation in order to maximise impact and limit duplication.[1]

The emphasis on partnerships resulted in SDG 17, addressing global partnerships for sustainable development, being identified as a key guiding principle for SDP stakeholders working at the local, national and international levels. [2]

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development

Effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships were suggested as particularly important for the SDP field, with three areas for action consistently identified. First, working to better leverage the substantial corporate and media interest in sport to contribute to development outcomes. Second, improving partnerships between agencies that identify as either wholly SDP organisations or as sport federations, leagues and organisations, recognising that both sets of stakeholders bring specific expertise and assets to partnerships. Third, strengthening partnerships between SDP/sport stakeholders and health, education and community development stakeholders across both government and non-government spheres.

10.2 Measured, evidence-based approaches

Multiple contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation argued that for the credibility of SDP, it is important to promote measured and evidence-based approaches. The ability to clearly articulate in which circumstances, and why, sport-based approaches are effective was seen as essential for SDP to be recognised as a valid development tool. There was consensus that SDP policy and programming must be underpinned by well-developed theories of

This section of the report outlines key cross-cutting considerations for stakeholders working to maximise the impact of sport-based approaches.

Multisectorial partnerships were identified as a critical component of most successful SDP policy and programmes across the Commonwealth.

The importance of SDP stakeholders being guided by SDG 17, which focuses on global partnerships for sustainable development, was consistently highlighted.

The ability to clearly articulate in which circumstances and why sport-based approaches are effective was seen as essential for SDP to be recognised as a credible development tool.

change and robust monitoring and evaluation systems. Focussing on the contribution sport-based approaches can make to development outcomes was recommended over attempting to attribute complex development outcomes to sport-based policy and programming.

The call for measured, evidence-based approaches to SDP is consistent with the Commonwealth's policy position. The Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Advisory Body of Sport have been steadfast that for sport to make a positive contribution to national development agendas, interventions must be well planned, effectively implemented and robustly monitored and evaluated.[3] This position is emphasised in Commonwealth Secretariat's guidance to member governments on Advancing

Development through Sport, which highlights the need to base the use of sport as a tool for development on a set of clear principles that connect sport-based approaches to the development areas and policy domains they aim to contribute to.[4] Approaching SDP's contribution to the 2030 Agenda in a measured fashion should not necessary be seen as scepticism or negating the valuable contribution sport-based approaches can make, but rather acknowledgement of the complexity and scale of the development challenges that are central to the SDGs.

SDP AND AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

Source: XXXX

- Scaled sustainable delivery
- Evidence based approaches
- Use of indigenous and traditional games
- SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE AND AGENDA 2030 FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- Domestic policy response and financing
- Multisectoral partnerships
- The inclusion of people living with a disability
- Youth leadership

10.3 Inclusion

The potential for sport-based approaches to be a catalyst to promote the inclusion of people living with a disability was another key theme highlighted across the Commonwealth's consultation process. Inclusive and accessible sport and physical activity programmes can be designed to open up participation for all, and can in turn contribute to advancing health and other human rights for people with disabilities.[5]

Inclusive sport programmes also contribute to broader inclusion outcomes. Community members who are resistant to the full inclusion of people with a disability, due to individual or societal attitudes, can be less resistant in sporting programmes due to their recreational nature. Inclusive sport-based programmes and projects model the importance of creating inclusive communities and can provide a mechanism to challenge and address barriers to inclusion and link participants to broader community services.[6] A number of contributors to the Commonwealth consultation process argued that this potential can be leveraged further, and as such should be a central focus of all SDP policy and programming.

A number of organisations, across multiple contexts, have developed effective programme theories, delivery models and resources that promote inclusive practice in sport.[7] This body of work draws on the premise that the rules, playing space and activity set up of most sporting activities, particularly at a community and non-competitive level, can be modified so individuals of all abilities can be involved. This approach does require specific capacity building of coaches and facilitators, but renders sport a particularly useful tool to promote inclusion.

The valuable contribution high-level para-sport can play in role modelling inclusive attitudes and values was also underscored during the Commonwealth's consultation process. The increasing recognition of para-sport athletes as, first and foremost, elite athletes, was presented as an example of this role modelling at work. The commitment of the Commonwealth Games movement to fully include para-sport athletes in the Games was also cited as an example that can be promoted to other sectors.[8]

10.4 Scale and sustainability – SDP as a viable domestic policy tool

The need to scale SDP programmes and work towards sustainable delivery models were key themes highlighted throughout the Commonwealth's work. Many of the best examples of SDP are small-scale projects that operate within individual communities or with limited geographic scope. Typically, these initiatives evidence impact primarily through programme-level data. A strength of SDP is that many programmes operate at the grassroots level, there is increasing recognition of the need for local ownership and that interventions must fully respond to identified community need. The potential for sport-based development programmes and projects to be planned and delivered in this way is a unique value proposition of SDP programme theories and methodologies. Even so, within the SDP field there are still many top-down, homogenous approaches that are not locally owned and do not prioritise contextual relativity, rendering them at odds with the culture and context in which they operate. This can be a particular challenge, because many SDP initiatives are embedded within international co-operation partnerships.

Whether locally owned or externally driven, the small scale of many SDP initiatives makes it difficult to advocate for SDP in national-level policy discussion, with major development agencies or in overseas development assistance strategy. Working to scale impact and collect population-level evaluation data that references established economic and social development indicators were highlighted as urgent needs.

Working to ensure SDP contributes to broader inclusion outcomes should be a central focus of all SDP policy and programming.

The rules, playing space and activity set up of most sporting activities, particularly at a community and non-competitive level, can be modified so individuals of all abilities can be involved.

Working to scale impact and collect population-level impact data were positioned as important considerations for SDP stakeholders.

The sustainability of SDP programmes is a challenge for many stakeholders due to current resourcing, capacity building and partnership models.

Embedding SDP in domestic policy frameworks is a priority to scale interventions, promote sustainability and maximise impact.

Indigenous and traditional games can play an important role in the contribution sport and game-based interventions can make to Agenda 2030.

There are recent standout SDP evaluation projects that provide a model of this approach at work. A UK-based evaluation drew on data from more than 160,000 participants to design a detailed case study of ten projects. This evaluation projected that the risk of participants in SDP programmes experiencing social problems was reduced by between 4.5 per cent and 19.2 per cent, generating a total societal cost saving of £4,174.12 for each programme participant.9 Another evaluation project analysing the service usage savings from culture and sport participation estimates a 14 per cent increase in the likelihood of people participating in sport reporting good health, with estimated population level cost savings of £903.7 million due to reductions in the use of health services.10 The methodology used in these evaluations offers a useful model that can be tailored to a specific context and used to assess the scaled impact of SDP and, in turn, credibly advocate for sport-based approaches to be considered in national and regional policy formulation.

The sustainability of programmes is a linked challenge for many SDP stakeholders. SDP initiatives are often resourced through time-bound funding from international or domestic partners. Capacity building typically focuses on programme delivery rather than broader management and fundraising capability. In many contexts, there is a disconnect between SDP organisations and established actors in the sport, community development, health and education domains.11 These factors negatively impact the sustainability of many SDP programmes and projects, and standout as areas for development.

A key strategy identified to scale interventions and promote sustainability was working to position SDP in domestic policy. Multiple experts involved in the Commonwealth's consultation process highlighted the need shift SDP from being considered primarily as a tool within international development co-operation to being viewed as a tool to deliver domestic

policy priorities. This means embedding SDP within national and regional policy frameworks, thus providing a basis for sustained public funding and impetus for actors responsible for large-scale systems and structures to mainstream sport-based approaches to development in their work.

10.5 Indigenous and traditional games

The importance of indigenous and traditional games was underscored through the Commonwealth's consultation process. Stakeholders highlighted that for many generations these games and activities have been valuable educational tools and conduits for the intergenerational transfer of knowledge.[12] Most importantly, these approaches are embedded in local cultures and values systems and involve traditional leaders and the community members in planning and delivery.

The notion of sport as a socially productive and transformative cultural form has strong historical antecedents in European and western cultures;[13] this dynamic can impact the efficacy of sport as a development tool and how sport-based approaches are perceived in many communities, in particular in developing contexts. In contrast, indigenous and traditional games offer a tool embedded in local contexts and cultures. Accordingly, a number of contributors to the Commonwealth's consultation process advocated for the importance of indigenous and traditional games in efforts to position sport-based approaches to contribute to Agenda 2030. This would require clear recognition in policy, funding mechanisms and strategy.

10.6 Youth leadership

The value of engaging youth leaders in all stages of SDP and broader sport policy-making and programming was consistently endorsed. Many SDP initiatives are youth-led and there is a strong link between young people and sport. These features make SDP a valuable environment in which to empower youth leaders in governance and leadership roles, ensure young people are central to the planning and design of initiatives, and promote the importance of 'peer' leaders and facilitators. While contextual and cultural differences in engaging young people in decision-making processes were recognised, a recommendation emerging from the Commonwealth's consultation was to define the roles and responsibilities of youth leaders and young people in policy development and programme design, including dedicated positions on decision-making bodies. This engagement should recognise the importance of young people 'defining their own development goals and objectives' and being afforded the 'intellectual, physical and socio-political space to participate in development and social transformation'.[14] This is particularly important in the SDP field, as youth leaders can be among the most ardent advocates for the value sport-based approaches play in development.[15]

The Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace (CYSDP) network was highlighted as an example of this concept at work. A network of youth leaders working in sport and development programmes, the CYSDP has developed into a leading voice for SDP in the Commonwealth. The group has received the endorsement of Commonwealth sport ministers and has a permanent seat on the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS), an expert sport policy advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Secretary-General.[16]

10.7 Human rights and sport integrity issues

In making an argument for the role sport can play in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, experts who contributed to the Commonwealth's work were unequivocal that issues affecting the integrity of sport, impact negatively on the efficacy of employing sport as a development tool. As highlighted earlier in this report, while sport is often a site for positive societal impact, there are occasions in which sport participation, events and activities can have a negative impact on individuals and communities.[17] Importantly, there is increasing public attention on sport governance issues, the manipulation of competition results, violence and abuse in sport, and issues pertaining to equality and inclusion in sport that drive these potential negative impacts. These issues affect the credibility of claims that sport can be employed to contribute to global development goals.

The spectrum of sport integrity issues is broad and complex; yet many correlate with broader societal challenges and specifically areas of focus in The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Promoting human rights; addressing growing inequality within and across communities; reducing violence and harmful practices affecting women, vulnerable communities and children; improving access and inclusion for people with a disability; and strengthening governance to build effective and accountable institutions, are central to the 2030 Agenda. As highlighted in the 2015 report of the United Nations Human Rights Advisory Council on Sport and Human Rights, these issues also represent challenges facing sport in many contexts.[18] The global call to action through the SDGs should also act as a rallying call to intensify efforts to address sport integrity issues.

As such, many stakeholders involved in the Commonwealth's consultation argued that agencies seeking to maximise development through sport must also work to address sport

SDP initiatives often provide valuable environments to empower youth leaders in governance and leadership roles; ensure young people are central to the planning and design of development initiatives; and promote the importance of 'peer' leaders and facilitators.

Issues affecting the integrity of sport impact negatively on the efficacy of employing sport as a development tool.

Many of the most urgent sport integrity challenges correlate with issues that are central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The global call to action through the SDGs should also act as a rallying call to intensify efforts to combat sport integrity issues.

Strengthening the links that sport and SDP stakeholders have with areas of government and civil society whose mandate and expertise focuses on the integrity and human rights issues should be pursued.

integrity issues. There were two dimensions to this argument. The first is that, recognition that issues, incidents and violations which are at odds with the best values of sport promoted by the global sporting movement impact negatively on the ability of SDP stakeholders to credibly advocate for sport as a valuable development tool. Second, and more broadly, was recognition that as sport plays an important role in many communities across the Commonwealth, addressing integrity and human rights issues in sport and around major sport events will, in itself, make a contribution to the broader Sustainable Development Agenda.

The *Declaration of Berlin* was highlighted as a key reference point to formulate appropriate policy responses for sport integrity issues.[19] Adopted by 121 countries, this declaration includes specific guidance on preserving the integrity of sport. The Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport has also undertaken specific analysis of sport integrity issues in Commonwealth contexts, and is developing a framework of key principles, guidance and signposting to relevant resources that will be presented to member governments at the 8th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting (8CSMM).[20]

Intensified partnership working was highlighted as an important strategy to combat sport integrity issues, both within and across countries. Strengthening the links that sport and SDP stakeholders have with areas of government and civil society whose mandate and expertise focuses on the integrity and human rights issues outlined above should be pursued.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 – Expert Input

Contributing experts

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Jutta Engelhardt	sportanddev.org
Dinesh Gajendran	Audacious Dreams Foundation
David Grevemberg	Commonwealth Games Federation
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Edward Kalisa	Ministry of Sports and Culture, Government of Rwanda
Pratik Kumar	Magic Bus India
Prof. Marion Keim Lees	University of the Western Cape
Devika Malik	Wheeling Happiness Foundation
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Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport

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Hilary Beckles	University of West Indies
Max Fuzani	Ministry of Sport and Recreation, Government of South Africa
Jacqueline Gertze	Namibia Football Association
Andrew Godkin	Office of Sport, Department of Health, Government of Australia
Dian Gomes	Nominee of Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Government of Sri Lanka
David Grevemberg	Commonwealth Games Federation
Assmaah Helal	Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace Working Group
Selina Khoo	University of Malay
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Mark Mungal	Caribbean Sport and Development Agency
Al-Hassan Yakmut	National Sports Council of Nigeria

Appendix 2 – Agencies Involved in the Commonwealth's Consultation Process

Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Expert Roundtable – April 2015

Agitos Foundation, International Paralympic Committee
Commonwealth Games Federation
Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace working group
Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Government of the United Kingdom
Durham University
Fight for Peace
International Inspiration
Laureus Sport for Good Foundation
Loughborough University
Nike, Inc.
UK Sport
UNICEF UK
Wheeling Happiness Foundation

CABOS regional consultation on sport and the post-2015 development agenda – June 2015

Caribbean Sport and Development Agency
Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace working group
International Centre for Sport Security
Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of Ghana
Ministry of Youth and Sport, Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis
Namibia Football Association
National Sports Council of Nigeria
Office of Sport, Department of Health, Government of Australia
Organisation of East Caribbean States
Special Olympics
sportscotland
University of Malay
UNICEF Namibia
University of West Indies

Commonwealth Sport and Post-2015 Forum – June 2015

Audacious Dreams Foundation
The Change Foundation
Comic Relief
Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport
Commonwealth Games Federation
Commonwealth Youth Sport for Development and Peace working group
Department for Culture Media and Sport, Government of the United Kingdom
Durham University
Fight for Peace
German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ)
High Commission for Saint Lucia in London
Interdisciplinary Centre for Sports Science and Development, University of Western Cape
International Centre for Sport Security – Enterprise

International Centre for Sport Security – Europe
International Inspiration
International Netball Federation
Laureus Sport for Good Foundation
Loughborough University
Magic Bus
Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture, Government of Samoa
Ministry of Sports and Culture, Government of Rwanda
Ministry of Tourism and Sports, Government of Sri Lanka
Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of Ghana
Peace and Sport
Right to Play
Sportanddev.org
Sport in Action
UNESCO
UNICEF
UNICEF UK
UK Sport
Women Win
Youth Sport Trust

Expert Roundtable on 'the Contribution of Sport to the Post-2015 Development Agenda' – Zambia, July 2015

International Inspiration
Ministry of Youth and Sport, Government of Zambia
National Olympic Committee of Zambia
National Paralympic Committee for Zambia
National Sports Council of Zambia
Olympic Youth Development Centre
Sport in Action
University of Zambia

Commonwealth Senior Officials Meeting on Sport for Development and Peace – Samoa, September 2015

Department of Home Affairs, Government of Nauru
Department of Sports, Government of Nauru
Government of Tokelau
Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Government of Tuvalu
Ministry of Internal Affairs, Government of Tonga
Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development (MWCSD), Government of Samoa
Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, Government of Solomon Islands
Ministry for Youth and Sports Development, Government of Vanuatu
Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of Fiji
National Youth Council of Fiji
Secretariat of Pacific Community
UNICEF Pacific

The Commonwealth

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