

# Sport and SDG Indicators

## *Category 2 Indicators*

v4.0 Draft



The Commonwealth

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# Sport and SDG Indicators

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

*Category 2 Indicators*



The Commonwealth

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# Sport and SDG Indicators

## Overview

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

This report contains a full suite of SDG-specific sport, PE and physical activity indicators that can be utilised based on national, sport-specific or institutional priorities and contextual factors. These “Category 2 indicators” are thematically grouped under the prioritised 10 SDGs and associated impact areas from the Kazan Action Plan.

A companion report contains the 27 ‘Category 1 indicators’ that focus on systems and population level change, institutional and organisation level change and community level change. These Category 1 indicators are intended for consistent collection while it is recommended that stakeholders select Category 2 indicators based on the relevance of the indicators to the local context and development priorities

## Background and Rationale

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

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

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

## Indicator levels & Domains

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

of sport and critically, the intentionality, effectiveness and impact of policy and programme design towards sustainable development.

The Sport and SDG indicators measure results across interdependent levels of the system which have been identified as enabling the sustainable and scaled contribution of sport to social, economic and environmental development. This interrelation is explored further in the Sport and SDG Indicator Toolkit (Commonwealth, 2019). The three levels of the system include:

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

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

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

## Disaggregated Data

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

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

## Indicator categories

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

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

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

## Summary of Category 2 Indicators

While the Category 1 indicators provide a broad set of global indicators for the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to the SDGs, the Category 2 indicators provide a valuable resource for identifying more detailed measures for impact, unique to the specific context and development priorities.

These indicators are thematically grouped under the prioritised 10 SDGs and associated impact areas from the Kazan Action Plan on the tables to follow, with links drawn to specific SDG targets. These are detailed in the following tables for each SDG.

The measurement framework also outlines the unit of analysis and data source. This may differ across contexts; however, attempts have been made to identify the most common source or most robust international dataset where available. It should be noted that data collection will not depend exclusively on the sport, physical education and physical activity sector but will often require significant input from other sector and central agencies (e.g. SDG co-ordination, statistics and planning) as the impact will extend to other sectors and the range of the SDGs.

It is recognised that context and capacity differ greatly across countries and relevant sport stakeholders and that authorities may not be able to collect data on all indicators included in this Toolkit. It is recommended that stakeholders select Category 2 indicators based on the relevance of the indicators to the local context and development priorities.

It is not necessary or advisable to use all indicators in the list. Shortlisting indicators to use should be done based on local priorities. It is beneficial to use a diverse and relatively small set of indicators so that the burden of collection is not too large on respondents and data collection agencies. Having a consistent set of indicators across time will allow for quality M&E as well as best practice in evidence-informed policy and programme design and decision-making.

## Category 2 - SDG-/sector-specific indicators

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

#### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.1: Improve health and well-being at all ages

Inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality. The importance of healthy lifestyles is prioritised in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Participating in physical education and sport can motivate people to be more active, contributing to the reduction of ‘premature mortality from non-communicable diseases’ and associated health care costs (SDG 3.4). Evidence shows that participating in sport, physical education and physical activity, including traditional sport and games, is associated with improved psychological and social health, as well as the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (SDG 3.5). Regular participation supports the healthy development of children and adolescents, including their cognitive and psychosocial development. Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can also provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people whom otherwise conventional health delivery might not reach. This supports efforts to address communicable disease and improve access to health care services (SDG 3.3, 3.7).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhance Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 52-62).

#### DOMAIN: PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

#### Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring healthy lives and promoting of well-being for all at all ages:

Indicator 1: % of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community

Indicator 2: % of i) adult and ii) adolescent population sufficiently physically active

Indicator 3: % of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise

Indicator 5: % of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise

#### Category 2 indicators relating to ensuring healthy lives and promoting of well-being for all at all ages:

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S3.1	% of adult population engaging in moderate and / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness and recreation (leisure).	3.4.1	Disaggregation of indicator 2  WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Outcome	Population level (per country or region)  Disaggregation according to adult population. Further disaggregation by gender, age, disability status, income, and education level where possible



Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S3.2	% of adolescent population engaging in moderate / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness and recreation (leisure).	3.4.1	Disaggregation of indicator 2  WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Outcome	Population level (per country or region)  Disaggregation according to adolescent population. Further disaggregation by gender, age, disability status, income, and education level where possible
S3.3	% of countries that have implemented national community-wide public education and awareness campaigns for physical activity which includes a focus on engaging least active populations (per country)	3.4.1 17.16.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey  Coherent with GAPP Active Societies: Global Indicator 3.5.3;	Output	National government
S3.4	A recent (previous two years) population-based survey of participation in sport, fitness and/or recreation exists	3.4.1 17.16.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output	National government
S3.5  See Protocol Sheet	% of national sport bodies/ member organisations using sport to communicate health messaging	3.3.1-3.3.5	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Activity (Outcome)	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure)  Health messaging examples: healthy lifestyles; benefits of physical activity; HIV prevention; substance abuse; (ideally disaggregated by health issue)
S3.6  See Protocol Sheet	# of national sport bodies /member organisations investing in mental health and well-being initiatives	3.4.2	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Input	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure) Disaggregation: elite athletes vs. general population
S3.7	% of countries with a national action plan on physical activity that includes promotion of public open spaces such as parks, rivers, beaches and other areas open for free use by the general public.	3.4.1 11.7	WHO Country Capacity Survey  GAPP Active People: Global Indicators  Disaggregation of indicator 21	Input	National Government

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S3.8	<b>Proportion of older people classed as active</b>  *WHO definition of adults aged 65 years and above	3.4.1	WHO: SAGE Global: National survey for adults.  GAPPA Active People: Global Indicator P3.4.4	Outcome Impact	Country level  Disaggregation by age, gender, age, disability status, income, and education level where possible
S3.9  See Protocol Sheet	<b>% of population who have participated in at least one mass participation sporting event in the last year</b>	3.4.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Output	Country level

## SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.3: Foster quality physical education and active schools

Active schools, in which physical activity is placed at the heart of the school, support the establishment of healthy lifestyles, behaviour and learning. In addition, QPE is a necessary component of primary and secondary education. It supports the building of physical skills and fitness, life skills, cognitive, social and emotional skills, and values and attitudes that frame socially responsible citizens. This is most attainable when it is fully resourced, respected and valued for its holistic merits. Fostering QPE and active schools needs provision that is varied, frequent, challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective when they are positive, challenging and developmentally appropriate, to help children and young people acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to lead a physically active life, now and in the future.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhance Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 65-74).

#### DOMAIN: ACTIVE SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS

##### Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning:

Indicator 4: % of i) primary and ii) secondary schools reporting implementation of the minimum number of physical education minutes per week (120/180 minutes per week depending on grade)

Indicator 11: % schools reporting PE specialist teachers in i) primary and ii) secondary schools

Indicator 12: % of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education as defined by UNESCO's QPE Policy Guidelines.

##### Category 2 indicators relating to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning:

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Need to be reviewed against QPE	Type	Unit of analysis
S4.1	% of schools where physical education is offered as a stand-alone subject	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school
S4.2	% of schools where sport is offered after school time	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school
S4.3	% of schools that report offering adolescents opportunities for non-competitive physical activity and recreation clubs	3.4.1 4.7	Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS), Q152  UNESCO World-wide Survey of Physical Education	Activity (Outcome)	Schools - national level (sample)  Disaggregate where possible to type of non-competitive physical activity across sport offerings, active leisure and community access to facilities and infrastructure

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Need to be reviewed against QPE	Type	Unit of analysis
S4.4	% of national education budget invested in physical education	4.7	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education National accounts/education budget  QPE Indicator 10	Input	National government expenditure
S4.5	% of schools reporting adequate facilities and equipment to support quality and inclusive PE	3.4.1 16.7.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent  QPE Indicator 6	Input	School facilities
S4.6 See Protocol Sheet	# of higher education institutions offering training courses related to sport, physical education and physical activity	4.3.1 8.6.1	Annual reporting by higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisation: higher education
S4.7 See Protocol Sheet	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training relating to sport, physical education, physical activity or active leisure in the last 12 months, by sex	4.3.1 8.6.1	Annual reporting by higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Sub-population: individuals engaged in formal and non-formal education
S4.8	% of countries / schools reporting compulsory participation of girls in PE	3.4.1 5.1 5.5	UNESCO World Wide Survey of School PE  QPE Indicator 3	Outcome Impact	National Government Schools
S4.9	% of countries / schools reporting participation of persons with and without disabilities in the same PE classes	3.4.1 10.3 10.3.1	UNESCO Ministerial and School-level Surveys.  QPE Indicator 4	Outcome Impact	National Government Schools
S4.10	% countries /schools that have dedicated strategies on inclusion of persons with disabilities in PE.	3.4.1 10.3 10.3.1	UNESCO Ministerial and School-level Surveys.	Input Output	National Government Schools

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Need to be reviewed against QPE	Type	Unit of analysis
S4.11 See Protocol Sheet	Proportion of schools with adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities to participate in quality PE	4.A.1	Indicator custodian UNESCO-UIS- Education Standards and methodology	Input Outcome	National Government Schools
S4.12	# of higher education institutions offering training courses related to sport, physical education and physical activity	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisation: higher education
S4.13	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training relating to sport, physical education, physical activity or active leisure in the last 12 months, by sex	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Sub-population: individuals engaged in formal and non-formal education

## **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

### **Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.5: Enforce gender equality/empower girls and women**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education stipulate in various articles equal rights for all members of society to participate in all activities, including education, and to become engaged in policy development including taking over leadership positions. Sport, physical education and physical activity offer compelling levers for promoting gender equality and empowerment, and for challenging structural injustices that limit the life chances not only of girls and women but also of other gender groups. The various levels at which girls and women can engage in these activities include participation, coaching, teaching, management and leadership.

### **Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.6: Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls**

Sport, physical education and physical activity reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across sport. Proactive investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5, 5.c). Evidence suggests that the strong and active participation of women in decision-making processes has a potent impact on societal development. In many communities, targeted sport-based programmes, especially at grassroots levels, as well as sport values education, have made important contributions to the empowerment of women, girls and other vulnerable gender groups. Well-designed and effectively delivered initiatives can provide safe spaces to engage and support women and girls, promote female leadership and encourage respectful attitudes toward women and girls (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls in sport will also contribute to wider sustainable development goals (SDG 5.2, 5.3).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhance Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 79-89).

### **DOMAIN: SOCIAL IMPACT, INCLUSION AND EQUALITY**

#### **Category 1 indicators relating to achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls:**

Indicator 1: % of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community

Indicator 5: % of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise

Indicator 6: Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population

Indicator 9: % of population who volunteer in sport

Indicator 15: % of i] presidents, ii] board members and iii] CEO/Secretary-General post-holders in national sport bodies / member organisations who are female

Indicator 16: % national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport

**Category 2 indicators relating to achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls:**

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S5.1	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are sufficiently active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of indicator 2  WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population  Sufficient physical activity: 150 minutes of activity per week including sport, recreation, leisure, transport and work
S5.2	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who participate once a week in sport and exercise	3.4.1	Disaggregation of indicator 2  WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population  Inactivity: less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week
S5.3	% of females employed* in the sport and physical activity sector  *excluding volunteers	8.5.2 5.5.2	National workforce data	Outcome	Sub-population at national level  (Possible comparison with % of males employed in sport and physical activity sector)
S5.4  See Protocol Sheet	% of funded sport bodies / member organisations with a gender equality strategy or action plan with allocated budget	5.1.1 5.C.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport reporting processes	Output	National government
S5.5  See Protocol Sheet	% of total sport articles with gendered content for i) males and ii) females reported on in printed media.	5.1.15.5  10.3	Ministries and national government departments responsible for communication. Sport organisations and bodies.	Input Output	Media articles by printed media National governments Communication departments. Academic research - trends and extrapolation from sample media analyses
S5.6	% of sport media coverage (traditional and social media) dedicated to women and girls	5.1.1 5.5 5.c.1	Ministries and national government departments responsible for communication. Sport organisations and bodies. Academic research	Input Output	Media articles by printed media National governments Communication departments.  Academic research – trends and extrapolation from sample media analyses

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S5.7 See Protocol Sheet	# of indicators in i) national M&E frameworks ii) funded sport bodies / member organisations M&E frameworks related to sport, physical education and physical activity disaggregated by gender	17.18.1 5.C.1	i) Evaluation of national results framework/plan  ii) Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Outcome (Output)	National government policy
S5.8 See Protocol Sheet	# of sport bodies / member organisations receiving targeted funding, and total amount allocated, to deliver gender empowerment through sport programmes	Various based on gender empowerment programming 5.1.- 5.6	National government and sport organisation budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level
S5.9	% of national sport budget / sport body budget directly invested in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls in and through sport	3.4.1 5.A 5.1.1 10.3.1	i) National government , sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Input	Organisational level
S5.10	# of sport bodies/ membership organisations receiving targeted funding, and total amount allocated, to prevent and respond to violence against i) children; and ii) women and girls in sport	5.2.2	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level
S5.11	% of the national sport budget allocated to Women and Girls Sport	3.4.1 5.1.1 10.3.1	National government , sport ministry or sport council annual budget reporting	Input	National government budget



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

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.5: Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all

The contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to economic growth, increased productivity and employment can be observed in different contexts. The sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to 1 per cent of global GDP, and stimulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Maximising the potential of sport-related, event-based and active leisure tourism, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.2). The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including entrepreneurial training (SDG 8.5, 8.6). In addition, volunteers make a substantial contribution. Further economic benefit can be derived from deliberate policies aimed at scaling the voluntary contributions of officers, coaches, parents and other groups who deliver health and social benefit through supporting cost-effective physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 92-102).

#### DOMAIN: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Category 1 indicators relating to promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent work for all:

Indicator 7: % contribution of i) sports activities and amusement and recreation sector and ii) sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP

Indicator 8: % of workforce within the sport, fitness and active recreation sector

Category 2 indicators relating to promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent work for all:

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S8.1	Annual growth rate of sport sector per person employed in the sector	8.2.1	National economic data <a href="#">International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (ISIC), Rev. 4</a> Note Codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 323 Manufacture of sports goods;</li><li>• 4763 Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialized stores;</li><li>• 8541 Sports &amp; recreation education;</li><li>• 92 Gambling and betting activities;</li></ul>	Impact	Sub-population (sport sector) level

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>93 Sports activities and amusement &amp; recreation activities / 931 Sports activities</li> </ul>		
S8.2	% of youth (aged 15-29 years) in education, employment or training in sport	8.6.1 8.b.1	National data International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)	Outcome	Sub-population level
S8.3  See Protocol Sheet	# of 1) major sport events and 2) national sporting bodies compliant with labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation	8.8.1 8.8.2	Sport Event reporting Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport reporting processes  <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-08-02.pdf</a>	Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S8.4	Financial worth of i) broadcasting and ii) digital rights on sport per annum per sport and per country	8.1 8.10	Nielsen Sport Commercial Report	Outcome	Broadcasting agencies
S8.5	% of broadcasting hours allocated to sport.	8.1 8.10	National Governments, Departments of Communications and GCIS	Outcome	Broadcasting agencies
S8.6	Financial worth of marketing and advertising through sport events and competitions	8.1 8.10	Nielsen Sport Commercial Report	Outcome	Media and Broadcasting agencies
S8.7	Sport and active leisure tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total tourism GDP	8.9.1	National accounts and The System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) - IMF, EU, OECD, UN, World Bank International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (ISIC), Rev. 4	Outcome	Sub-population
S8.8	# of jobs in sport and active leisure tourism as a proportion of tourism jobs	8.9.2	National accounts and The System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) - IMF, EU, OECD, UN, World Bank	Outcome	Sub-population

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
			International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (ISIC), Rev. 4		
S8.9  See Protocol Sheet	<b>Total number of visitor nights caused by sporting events (disaggregated by international, regional and domestic visitation)</b>	8.9.1	National economic/tourism data and event evaluation reporting International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (ISIC), Rev. 4	Output	Population level
S8.10	<b># of organisations receiving targeted funding, and total amount allocated, to deliver youth employability outcomes through sport programmes.</b>	8.B.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Input	National government budget
S8.11  See Protocol Sheet	<b># of number of i) sports and ii) athletes with union representation</b>	8.6.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Input	Population level
S8.12	<b># of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies that have policies that support decent job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship in sport and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</b>	8.3	National governments and sport federations and sport organisations Data Reporting Sets	Input	Organisation level (nationally)
S8.13  See Protocol Sheet	<b>GDP impact on host city/region/country from hosting major sporting events</b>	8.1.1	Major Event impact reporting	Impact	Country level Regional, and city levels
S8.14	<b>Number and value of trade deals attributed to hosting of a major sporting event (or % change and \$ value of increase in trade deals the year following hosting a major sporting event when compared to pre-event base year)</b>	8.3.1 8.4 8.A	National trade statistics Major Event impact reporting National accounts and	Output Outcome	Organisation level (nationally)

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
			The System of National Accounts, 2008 (2008 SNA) - IMF, EU, OECD, UN, World Bank		
S8.15	Value of investment in venues and equipment for long term use after hosting major sporting events	11.7.1	Major event reporting	Input	Organisation level (nationally)
S8.16	Value of contracts paid to local suppliers for hosting of major sporting events	8.1.1 17.17	Major event reporting	Output Outcome	Organisation level (nationally)

## SDG 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.4: Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies

Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status challenge social divides and can make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empowerment (SDG 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in sport, physical education and physical activity can facilitate intercultural and inter-religious understanding and contribution to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. Initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction and foster respect between groups affected by conflict and marginalisation (SDG 16.1), perhaps involving dedicated support structures and programmes (SDG 10.7). All approaches are likely to be most sustainable when they are integrated within wider peace-building, reduction in criminal activities, violence and social inclusion processes.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017).

#### DOMAIN: Social Impact, Equality and Inclusion

##### Category 1 indicators relating to reducing inequalities within and between countries:

Indicator 1: % of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community

Indicator 5: % of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise

Indicator 6: Likelihood that a person with disability will participate in sport, fitness and active recreation (leisure) once per week compared to the general population

Indicator 9: % of population who volunteer in sport

Indicator 15: % of i] presidents, ii] board members and iii] CEO/Secretary-General post-holders in national sport bodies / member organisations who are female

Indicator 16: % national sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a i) gender equality strategy and ii) strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport

##### Category 2 indicators relating to reducing inequalities within and between countries:

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S10.1	% of adults and adolescents who participate in sports, fitness and recreation (leisure) disaggregated by gender, age, education level, ethnicity, income.	10.3.1	WHO GPAQ Items P10-15 Drawing on: WHO Global Health Observatory: Prevalence of insufficient physical activity among adults and adolescents	Outcome	Population level Adults and adolescents  Disaggregated by gender, age, education level, ethnicity, income.

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
			Disaggregation of indicator 3		
S10.2  See Protocol Sheet	% of funded national sport bodies / member organisations with specific policies that provide for equality and inclusion within sport	10.2 10.3	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body annual reporting processes	Outcome (Activity)	Organisational level (nationally) This includes 1) an adopted equality and inclusion policy; 2) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to advance equality and inclusion; and/or 3) a designated responsible officer
S10.3	Commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy	10.4	National governments	Output (Activity/ Input)	National government policy  This includes 1) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote equality and inclusion; 2) reporting on equality and inclusion as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or 3) publicly available national guidelines on promoting equality and inclusion in sport
S10.4	Commitment to the proactive inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in national sport policy	10.2	National governments / local government	Output (Activity/ Input)	National government policy  This includes 1) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in sporting activities; 2) reporting on inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or 3) publicly available national guidelines on promoting the inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in sport; 4) local government programmes lining immigrant services with sporting groups.

Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S10.5	# of organisations receiving targeted funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions in support of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	10.7.2	National government budget and reporting /sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S10.6 See Protocol Sheet	# of organisations receiving targeted funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory practices and promoting appropriate action in this regard	10.3.1	National government budget and reporting /sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S10.7 See Protocol Sheet	% of the total (national public funds/organisational) sport budget allocated to disability sport disciplines.	10.2.1	Sport ministry or sport council budget and reporting /sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S10.8	% change in residents reporting civic pride and enhanced community cohesion following hosting of a major sporting event (compared with pre-event base year)	10.2	Survey instrument issued by national governments, sport federations or sport organisations	Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S10.9	Major sport event staff and volunteers disaggregated by gender, age income level and ethnicity	10.3	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational level (nationally)
S10.10	% of organisations offering targeted programmes, such as scholarships, aimed at increasing participation from marginalised groups and minorities.	16.1 16.B.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body annual reporting processes	Input (Activity/ Output)	Organisational level (nationally)

## SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.2: Make cities and settlements inclusive safe, resilient and sustainable

Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in urban and rural planning can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens and build inclusive and sustainable communities. UN-Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 per cent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and public facilities. Integrating opportunities for sport, physical education and physical activity through such spaces and across urban environments can have widespread and long-term impacts (SDG 11.3, 11.7). They are most effective these spaces are neutral and public in their design, implementation and management take into account the needs and safety of all citizens, including those with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 107-116).

#### DOMAIN: Social Impact, Inclusion and Equality

##### Category 1 indicators relating to sustainable cities and communities:

Indicator 2: % of i) adult and ii) adolescent population sufficiently physically active

Indicator 3: % of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise

Indicator 10: % of population satisfied with the governance of sport

Indicator 14: % funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to safeguard i) children and ii) women and girls

Indicator 17: % of i) funded national sport bodies / member organisations ii) major sport facilities and iii) major events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator 19: # of a) athletes b) coaches/officials and c) management/board members in funded national sport bodies / member organisations who were trained in the last year in i] governance and sport integrity ii] safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable groups and iii] prevention of violence against women and girls and iv] promoting sustainable development

Indicator: 21: % of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans

Indicator 23: % of sport budget directly invested in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to support sustainable development

##### Category 2 indicators relating to sustainable cities and communities:

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S11.1 See	% of sport budget allocated to sports infrastructure i) development & ii) maintenance	11.7.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Input	National government



Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Protocol Sheet			Disaggregation of Indicator 22: % of national public expenditure invested in sport		
S11.2 See Protocol Sheet	% of land allocated to sport and recreation in proclaimed urban areas	11.7.1	National geographical / spatial information systems	Input	National government
S11.3	% of national sporting bodies / member organisations with direct participation in the planning and management of sport facilities.	11.3.2 16.7	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 34 and 48	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S11.4	The value of total investments in legacy planning and delivery for sport and event infrastructure for urban liveability, and source of investment	11.7.1	Major event reporting  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 64	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S11.5	% of persons utilising designated facilities for sport, fitness and active recreation (sport club, sport centre, school or university, health and fitness centre)	11.7.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 34 and 48	Outcome (Activity)	Population level
S11.6	% of local governments with sport and physical activity master plans that address environmental requirements.	11.7.1	National governments  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 43	Outcome (Activity)	Local government
S11.7 See Protocol Sheet	% of people who report that the area where they live offers many opportunities to be physically active	11.7.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Input (Outcome)	Population level  Disaggregated by gender, age, education and level of urbanisation

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S11.8	% infrastructure budget allocated to contingency funding for natural disasters and other unforeseen climate events	13.1 13.3.2 15.b.1	National governments	Input	National government Infrastructure budget Contingency funding Natural disasters
S11.9	% of major sport event spectators who travelled to the event by public transport or sustainable transport	11.7	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational Event spectators
S11.10  See Protocol Sheet	Total major event investment in public infrastructure	11.2.1 11.7.1	National government budget and reporting  Major Event Reporting	Input	National government Infrastructure budget
S11.11  See Protocol Sheet	Total major event investment in public transport infrastructure	11.2.1	National government budget and reporting  Major Event Reporting	Input	National government Infrastructure budget

## SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.7: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action against climate change and its impacts

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organising committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, through sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b), behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness-raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sport organisations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

#### DOMAIN: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

#### Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns:

Indicator 13: Annual % change in i) carbon footprint and ii) recycling rate from: a) major sport facilities; and, b) major sport events

Indicator 17: % of i) funded national sport bodies / member organisations ii) major sport facilities and iii) major events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator 21: % of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans

#### Category 2 indicators relating to ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns:

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S12.1 See Protocol Sheet	% of i) major sport facilities, ii) major sporting events and iii) national sport bodies / member organisations with sustainable consumption and production action plans	12.1.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
S12.2 See Protocol Sheet	% of i) major sport facilities, ii) major sporting events and iii) national sport bodies / member organisations with sustainable procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S12.3	% of i) major sport facilities, ii) major sporting events and iii) national sport bodies / member organisations publishing sustainability reports in the past year.	12.6.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes .  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 64	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally) sport facilities, major sporting events and operations
S12.4 See Protocol Sheet	# of national sport bodies / member organisations that reference the importance of education for sustainable development (including climate change education) within sport policies and/or programmes	12.8.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Output	Organisational level (nationally)
S12.5	# of sport-based behaviour change campaigns aiming to strengthen environmental and sustainability aspects	12.2.1 12.2.2	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Activity	National government
S12.6	Amount invested in 1) infrastructure improvement and 2) scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of production as a result of a sport programme or hosting a sporting event	12.A.1 12.8.1	National budget data	Input	National government budget
S12.7	% national sport organisations / member organisations that include climate assessment and responses as part of their annual planning.	12.7.1 12.b.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body annual reporting processes  Sport Ecology Indicator No 33	Input Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S12.8	% of national sport federations / member organisation with policies to address climate change and amount allocated in annual budget.	12.1 12.4.1 12.7.1 12.b.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body annual reporting processes  Sport Ecology Indicator No 42	Input Outcome	Organisational level (national federations)
S12.9	% of major event energy used that comes from a renewable source	12.6.1	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational
S12.10	% of contracts awarded for major sporting events that comply with sustainability standards	12.7.1	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational Event spectators

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S12.11	Carbon neutrality of major events/ % of major sport event carbon footprint offset	12.5.1 12.6.1	Major event reporting	Input Output	Sub-population: Event spectators
S12.12	% of major sport event spectators and participants reporting a change in their lifestyles and willingness to act to benefit the environment	12.8	Major event reporting	Input Output	Sub-population: Event spectators

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

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.7: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action against climate change and its impacts

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organising committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b) and behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness-raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sports organisations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

#### DOMAIN: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

#### Category 1 indicators relating to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:

Indicator 13: Annual % change in i) carbon footprint and ii) recycling rate from: a) major sport facilities; and, b) major sport events

Indicator 17: % of i) funded national sport bodies / member organisations ii) major sport facilities and iii) major events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator 21: % of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans

#### Category 2 indicators relating to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S13.1 See Protocol Sheet	% of major sport events that meet ISO standard 20121 for sustainable event management	13.2.1	Major event reporting Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 32	Outcome (Output)	Events nationally
S13.2	% of large-scale sport infrastructure complying with appropriate nationally recognised climate change measures.	13.2.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes  Sport Ecology OCC Indicator 33	Outcome (Output)	National Large scale sport infrastructure (see definition in Protocol sheet)

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S13.4 See Protocol Sheet	National sport policies include an integrated strategy/plan to increase the capability of the sector to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate reliance and low greenhouse gas emissions	13.2.1 13.3.1 13.3.2	National governments	Activity (Outcome)	National government policy
S13.5	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S13.6	Amount of contingency funding or emergency funding available for sport organisations and facilities to access in the case of a climate emergency	13.3.2 13.A.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting  Sport Ecology OCC: Planning and Development Resources: Indicator No 60. Sport Ecology OCC Indicators 57, 60,62,64	Input	National government policy Organisational level (nationally)
S13.7	% of sport organisations/member bodies/ sport facilities that are insured in relation to climate hazards and emergencies	13.3.2	National government reporting / sport body and reporting  Sport Ecology OCC: Planning and Development Resources: Indicator No 62	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

## **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**

### **Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.8: Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

Problems of corruption, doping and manipulation of sporting competition emphasise the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organisations should be considered when measuring the effectiveness, accountability, gender balance and participatory decision-making of public institutions (SDG 16.6, 16.7). Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or tenders, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal finance (SDG 16.4, 16.5).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 119-131).

#### **DOMAIN: GOVERNANCE**

##### **Category 1 indicators relating to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:**

Indicator 10: % of population satisfied with the governance of sport

Indicator 14: % funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to safeguard i) children and ii) women and girls

Indicator 15: % of i) presidents, ii) board members and iii) CEO/Secretary-General post-holders in national sport bodies / member organisations who are female

Indicator 18: % funded national sport bodies / member organisations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to i) protect the rights of athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved, ii) strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions, and iii) ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport

Indicator 19: # of a) athletes b) coaches/officials and c) management/board members in funded national sport bodies / member organisations who were trained in the last year in i) governance and sport integrity ii) safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable groups and iii) prevention of violence against women and girls and iv) promoting sustainable development

Indicator 20: % funded national sport bodies / member organisations with a nominated focal point to i) co-ordinate child safeguarding and protection and ii) prevention of violence against women in girls

Indicator 21: % of local governments / member organisations with sport and physical activity facility master plans

Indicator 22: % of national public expenditure invested in sport

Indicator 23: % of sport budget directly invested in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to support sustainable development

##### **Category 2 indicators relating to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:**



Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S16.1	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.	16.1.4	UNDP SDG Indicator 16.1.4 This Indicator is already part of the UNDP Indicator compendium and addresses human rights and fundamental freedoms directly linked to the right to physical activity and personal freedom of your own body, including the freedom of movement, freedom to walk / exercise in a safe environment.  GAPPA Active Environments: Global Indicator 2.3.9	Outcome	National population
S16.2 See Protocol Sheet	<b>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX: Composite Index for SPORTS DEMOCRACY (1)</b>  See Protocol Sheet for further details	SDG: 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7	ASOIF Governance Taskforce Questionnaire. National Governments Departments of Sport International and National Sport Federations	Input Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.3	<b>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX: Composite Index for 15 Indicators: - SPORTS TRANSPARENCY (2)</b>  See Protocol Sheet for further details	SDG: 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7	ASOIF Governance Taskforce Questionnaire. National Governments Departments of Sport International and National Sport Federations	Input Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.4	<b>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX: Composite Index for 15 Indicators:</b>	SDG: 16.4 16.5	ASOIF Governance Taskforce Questionnaire.	Input Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	<b>- SPORTS INTEGRITY (3)</b>  See Protocol Sheet for further details	16.6 16.7	National Governments Departments of Sport International and National Sport Federations		
S16.5	<b>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX:</b> <b>Composite Index for 15 Indicators:</b> <b>- SPORTS DEV AND SOLIDARITY (4)</b>  See Protocol Sheet for further details	SDG: 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7	ASOIF Governance Taskforce Questionnaire. National Governments Departments of Sport International and National Sport Federations	Input Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.6	<b>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INDEX:</b> <b>Composite Index for 15 Indicators:</b> <b>- INTERNAL MECHANISMS AND CONTROL (5)</b>  See Protocol Sheet for further details	SDG: 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7	ASOIF Governance Taskforce Questionnaire. National Governments Departments of Sport International and National Sport Federations	Input Output Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.7	<b># of national sport bodies with programmes to reduce and address violence through sport</b>	16.1.3 16.1.4	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Output	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.8	<b># of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support to reduce and address violence and anti-social behaviour</b>	16.1.3	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Activity	Organisational level (nationally)
S16.9	<b>% change in crime rates during major sport events when compared to a pre-event base year</b>	SDG 16.1	Major event reporting	Outcome	Organisational Event spectators
S16.10	<b>% of prisons and correctional facilities with sport and physical activity programmes</b>	16.1.3 16.1.4	National governments, Ministries and Departments of Correctional services, sport federations and sport organisations.	Activity	Organisational level (nationally) Includes existence of facilities and equipment and dedicated sport staff

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S16.11	Existence and application of criminal law provision for the prosecution of match-fixing	16.4.1	National governments, Ministries and Departments of Sport, Departments of Justice.	Output (Outcome)	National legislation
S16.12	Policies and actions to reduce the flow of illicit funds through sport	16.4.1	<p>National governments, Ministries and Departments of Sport, Departments of Justice.</p> <p>(IMF and World Bank, Interpol)</p> <p>Note importance of KAZAN objectives related to strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions, reduction in the flow of illegal funds</p>	Output (Outcome)	National legislation

## SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.2: Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships

The considerable diversity of the forms and contexts of sport, physical education and physical activity suggest that a great deal of their relevance of civil society lies in their variety and adaptability. To fully realise their potential, co-operation is needed across public policy sectors, such as health, education, city development, infrastructure and transport, as well as with private stakeholders, to develop and implement legislation, regulations and national plans of action. These actions, conducted in synergy, promote continuity of practice and access to physical activities at all ages. They aim to foster autonomy, in both an individual and a collective context, and prevent withdrawal from practice (because, for example, of age, life events, social and health conditions, discrimination). Toolkits and other support mechanisms to support such cross-sector collaboration need to be further identified, developed and shared.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 15-44).

#### DOMAIN: GOVERNANCE

Category 1 indicators relating to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnerships for sustainable development:

Indicator 22: % of national public expenditure invested in sport

Indicator 23: % of sport budget directly invested in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to support sustainable development

Category 2 indicators relating to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnerships for sustainable development:

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S17.1 See Protocol Sheet	% of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets	17.14.1	National sport policy analysis  <a href="#">Sport and SDGs Policy Alignment Measurement Research</a>	Outcome	National government  Refers to the percentage of national sport policy objectives that <i>intentionally</i> align with SDGs and targets prioritised in the Kazan Action Plan
S17.2 See	# of public sector and civil society partnerships in sport specific cooperation initiatives	17.9 17.17	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Outcome	National government NGOs CBOs Sport federations and organisations

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Protocol Sheet					
S17.3 See Protocol Sheet	% of national sport bodies referencing national development plans and/or the SDGs in their Strategic Plans	17.14.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
S17.4	# of indicators related to sport, physical education and physical activity in national statistics plan/framework	17.16.1 17.18.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output (Outcome)	Government policy National M&E framework
S17.5	# of sport, physical education and physical activity questions in national census and Household Expenditure Surveys	17.16.1 17.19.2	National census	Output (Outcome)	National M&E framework
S17.6	The extent to which an operational national inter-sectoral committee/co-ordinating mechanism to oversee national strategy/plan for sport and physical activity, is active in their oversight responsibilities	17.14.1	NCD Country Capacity Survey/ National governments and sport federations and sport organisations	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	National M&E framework (inclusion of diverse stakeholders from all key sectors including competent scientific bodies, NGOs, academia, civil society, communities, private sector, media, etc.)
S17.7	The extent to which a national knowledge exchange and learning forums exist to share insights on SDP	17.14.1	National governments and sport federations and sport organisations	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
S17.8 See Protocol Sheet	# of formally registered NGOs providing services related to sport, physical education and physical activity (including SDP actors)	17.17.1	National governments and sport federations and sport organisations	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
S17.9	# of publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical education and physical activity generated by the country /sport / sport body	17.6 17.9 17.14 17.17	Academic databases Google Scholar as at 6/2020 (includes Research BASE) Laureus Data Base	Output	Publications

Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
S17.10	# non-sport ministries/departments/statutory bodies allocating resources to sport-related projects	17.17.1	Sport ministry or sport council annual reporting processes / sport body reporting processes	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S17.11 See Protocol Sheet	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and reporting on the total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to deliver against specific SDGs	17.17.1 17.2.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
S17.12	Proportion of i) national sport bodies and ii) major sporting event budgets funded by commercial revenue versus public grants	17.1.2 17.17	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational Budgetary analysis
S17.13	Clear policy in place to determine transparent allocation of resources of sport bodies/member organisations in declared development objectives	17.3.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting <b>ASOIF indicator 5.1</b>	Input	Organisational Budgetary analysis
S17.14	% of major sport event hosting objectives/legacy objectives which reference national development plans and the SDGs	17.14.1	Local Organising Committee Strategy & Event Delivery/ Event Legacy Plan	Input	Organisational National Development Planning Departments
S17.15	% of major sport event budget contribution from the public sector	17.17.1 17.1.1	Major event reporting	Input Output	Organisational Budgetary analysis
S17.16	Ratio of return on public sector investment (total economic benefit divided by public investment) on sport	8.1.1 17.1.1	National government budget and reporting / sport body budget and reporting	Outcome Impact	Public sector Finance Organisational Budgetary analysis

