

Chapter 12

Framework Part 2: Policy, Strategy and Support Mechanisms

This part of the framework offers specific guidance on support mechanisms to advance the use of sport in development. The guidance is aligned with the definition of sport and six principles for sport for development and peace that were identified in Section I of the guide.

The framework is based on the wide definition of sport introduced in Section I:

Sport is a broad phenomenon that encompasses diverse types of activity, organisation and participation. It takes many forms and is not limited to the more obvious well-known mainstream sports, but includes informal physical activity and diverse forms of local, traditional and alternative activities. The UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace (2003: v) recognises the breadth of activities that sport covers in its definition of sport as ‘...all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include play; recreation; organized, casual or competitive sport; and indigenous sports or games.’

The six principles adopted in the framework draw on lessons learned from the wide range of programmes throughout the world that use sport to strengthen development. The guide now uses these principles to support Commonwealth members’ use of sport for development. For each principle, appropriate indicators are proposed to support analysis of each area.

12.1 Overview of principles for strengthening the contribution of sport to development objectives

The first set of principles relates to how sport is positioned in relation to established development policy within the Commonwealth. Each principle is associated with a number of indicators for analysing the status of policy, strategy and support mechanisms, as set out in Table 12.1. For each indicator, a range of descriptors is provided to support the analysis process.

Table 12.1 Indicators of policy, strategy and support mechanisms to strengthen sport-based approaches within development and connect them to development objectives

<i>Principles</i>	<i>Indicators of established policy, strategy and mechanisms</i>
1. SDP must be explicitly linked to the Commonwealth's shared values and commitment to promoting development, democracy and diversity	1.1 The commitment of sport and development stakeholders to SDP 1.2 Policy frameworks for SDP 1.3 Integrity, governance and administration guidelines, co-ordination and support for sport organisations
2. SDP should leverage sustainable, quality and on-going sport activity and be intentionally planned to realise specific developmental goals.	2.1 Resource mobilisation and allocation for SDP 2.2 SDP planning, risk management and monitoring and evaluation systems 2.3 SDP capacity building offers 2.4 Development messaging integrated into major sport events and further promotion through sporting role models 2.5 Development legacy programmes incorporated into major sporting events and championships 2.6 SDP networks, forums and symposiums
3. SDP is most effective when integrated within the development sector in support of national, regional, and local development priorities	3.1 References to the value and contribution of SDP in non-sport policy frameworks and strategies 3.2 The alignment of SDP structures with youth engagement, education and health provision structures 3.3 The inclusion of SDP stakeholders in multi-sector and cross-departmental initiatives 3.4 Resources invested in SDP initiatives by non-sport actors

The second set of principles relate to the importance of systematic planning and delivery of sport in order to maximise benefit and minimise harm. Each principle is again associated with a number of indicators with associated descriptors, as set out in Table 12.2.

Table 12.2 Indicators of policy, strategy and support mechanisms to maximise positive outcomes and minimise the negative consequences of sport-based contributions

<i>Principles</i>	<i>Indicators of established policy, strategy and mechanisms</i>
4. Fully accessible programming that ensures leaders and participants are safeguarded at all times, in particular children and those vulnerable to gender based violence	4.1 Focus on safeguarding and protection of children and vulnerable adults in sport policy and within broader legislation, policy and mechanisms
	4.2 Guidelines and resources to support safeguarding and protection in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
	4.3 Designated authorities responsible for safeguarding and protection in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
	4.4 Focus on equality and inclusion within sport policy and broader legislation, policy and mechanisms
	4.5 Guidelines and resources to support equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
	4.6 Designated authorities responsible for strengthening equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
5. Decentralised programming that involves intended beneficiaries and their communities in the planning process, and takes local needs and assets into consideration	5.1 Decentralised co-ordination, strategies and funding mechanisms for increasing sport participation and strengthening SDP programming
	5.2 Opportunities for participatory SDP policy development and programme design
	5.3 Platforms for community-based SDP stakeholders to network
	5.4 Resources, reward and recognition for community-based SDP initiatives
6. Programming designed on the basis of evidence-based models, and conducted with systematic measurement of progress and appropriate monitoring and evaluation	6.1 SDP research projects and initiatives backed by a commitment from the higher education sector
	6.2 Monitoring and evaluation of sport participation
	6.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the contribution made by sport-based interventions to development objectives

12.2 Principle 1: Upholding the Commonwealth's shared values and commitment to promoting development, democracy and diversity

Sport embodies the Commonwealth's shared values and is most effective when explicitly linked to them. Contemporary sport can contribute to the Commonwealth's wider development and peace agenda through its ability to engage diverse groups, foster social interaction within and between them, and provide a context for promoting democratic values and human rights. Key to enhancing sports contributions are policy platforms that promote leveraging established sport programmes and events to support development focused initiatives and interventions. Consequently a functioning, sustainable and robust sport sector, managed effectively is an important component for strengthening SDP. Equally important is a recognition from both sport and wider development stakeholders that sport has a role to play, and can add value.

Indicators for Principle 1

- 1.1 The commitment of sport and development stakeholders to SDP
- 1.2 Policy frameworks for SDP
- 1.3 Integrity, governance and administration guidelines, co-ordination and support for sport organisations

Indicator 1.1 The commitment of sport and development stakeholders to SDP

International and pan-Commonwealth resolutions and declarations support the use of sport in development efforts. These provide a basis for SDP policy, strategy and programming that, in the first instance, engage the sport fraternity and subsequently involve broader development actors. Typically SDP approaches are most effective when initiatives and programmes are supported by both sport and development stakeholders and co-ordinated with other national, regional and international development efforts and stakeholders.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport, development and other identified stakeholders commit to explore the potential for SDP to contribute to national development priorities.	Key sport persons and stakeholders endorse the contribution SDP can make to national development priorities.	High-level political endorsement for the contribution SDP can make to national development priorities.
Up-to-date country data logged with Commonwealth Secretariat and UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace.	Full participation in pan-Commonwealth SDP initiatives and the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group.	Leadership and/or resource partnerships in support of regional, pan-Commonwealth and International SDP platforms.
	Efforts to strengthen SDP reference the commitments, endorsements and ratifications of Commonwealth Heads of Governments, Sport and Youth Ministers and other international and regional bodies, including the UNOSDP.	Key actors ratify Commonwealth and other international declarations and endorsements for the sport sector to intensify efforts to contribute to development and peace objectives.

Supporting Information

United Nations resolutions 67/17 and 66/5 recognise sport as a means to promote education, health development and peace and opportunities to build a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal. The United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace co-ordinates efforts of the UN system in SDP and is building a database of on-going policies, programmes and the current state of government involvement in SDP. Further information is available at: www.un.org/sport

Commonwealth Heads of Government recognise the vital importance of sport in assisting young people to stay healthy, contribute to society and develop into leaders of their communities (CHOGM 2011). To support member governments the Youth Affairs Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat has been mandated to co-ordinate SDP efforts. Further information is available at: www.thecommonwealth.org/sport

Indicator 1.2 Policy frameworks for SDP

To maximise their contribution to development efforts sport based approaches ‘must be accepted and integrated into the broader development toolkit, and the necessary national policies, investment, and capacity must be in place’ (SDP IWG 2008). Effective and appropriate policy frameworks are critical to enable legislation, investment and programming that promote SDP. The particular context of each country will determine the degree of integration and separation between SDP and other development frameworks that would be most effective.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Initiatives to strengthen and co-ordinate SDP reference multiple policy frameworks.	SDP clearly referenced in National Sport Policy frameworks.	A distinct SDP policy with legislative, budgetary, programmatic and monitoring and evaluation components. SDP integrated into policy frameworks across identified development areas.

Supporting Information

To develop effective policy framework for SDP relevant stakeholders can:

- Reference multiple policies and frameworks as a basis to strengthen and co-ordinate SDP;
- Incorporate SDP into existing sport policy frameworks;
- Integrate SDP into relevant non-sport policy frameworks of identified development areas; and
- Establish a distinct national policy for SDP.

For each of these actions stakeholders can consider:

- Acknowledging international, regional and national declarations and commitments;
- Defining ‘sport’ and ‘sport for development and peace’ for the purposes of the policy;
- Outlining the specific development areas and policy objectives sport can contribute to, and how;
- Affirming the importance of safeguarding programme participants and ensuring programmes, and projects adhere to guidelines that promote good governance and effective administration, and protect the integrity of sport;
- Highlighting a commitment to inclusion, equity and promotion of indigenous sports;
- Endorsing inter-sector approaches and joined up working with other sport stakeholders; and
- Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders including resource commitments and monitoring and evaluation approaches.

The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group 2008 report *Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace: Recommendations to Governments* (examines the experiences of 34 national governments in developing SDP policy).

Indicator 1.3 Integrity, governance and administration guidelines, co-ordination and support for sport organisations

Effective governance and administration systems, compliant with both international federation standards and national statutory frameworks, provide the most effective platform to maximise the contribution of sport to development efforts. This can be further enhanced through effective partnership working between sport organisations, government and the broader development sector.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Networking between sport federations and organisations co-ordinating or delivering sport and physical activity programmes.	Formal system(s) for the co-ordination of sport federations and organisations delivering sport and physical activity programmes.	Formal system(s) to register sport federations and organisations co-ordinating or delivering sport and physical activity programmes. Registration based on (self) compliance with governance and administration guidelines.
Awareness raising for sport federations and organisations delivering sport and physical activity programmes on issues that impact on the integrity of sport including the importance of effective governance, administration and reporting procedures.	Capacity building for sport federations and organisations co-ordinating or delivering sport and physical activity programmes on issues that impact on the integrity of sport including the importance of effective governance, administration and reporting procedures.	Governance, administration and reporting guidelines in place for both sport federations and organisations co-ordinating or delivering sport and physical activity programmes on issues that impact on the integrity of sport including the importance of effective governance, administration and reporting procedures. Funding is regulated based on compliance with governance and administration guidelines.

Supporting Information

A number of Commonwealth countries have published guidelines and recommendations on good governance in sport:

- Australia, www.ausport.gov.au/supporting/clubs/governance
- Canada, www.sportlaw.ca
- United Kingdom, www.sportandrecreation.org.uk/smart-sport/voluntary-code

12.3 Principle 2: Leveraging sustainable, quality and on-going sport activity to deliver intentionally planned development interventions

Sport is well established in the Commonwealth and an important shared tradition amongst member countries. It is important that the use of sport in development work makes use of the existing level of interest in Commonwealth sport and the structures, activities and expertise that support it, but also works to further develop these. Sustainable contributions from sport to development require a strong sport sector that can provide the support partners in other policy domains need to use sport to contribute to specific development goals.

Indicators for Principle 2

- 2.1 Resource mobilisation and allocation for SDP
- 2.2 SDP planning, risk management and monitoring and evaluation systems
- 2.3 SDP capacity building offers
- 2.4 Development messaging integrated into major sport events and further promotion through sporting role models
- 2.5 Development legacy programmes incorporated into major sporting events and championships
- 2.6 SDP networks, forums and symposiums

Indicator 2.1 Resource mobilisation and allocation for SDP

Mobilising human, financial and in-kind resources will enhance the contribution of sport to development objectives. Identifying an appropriate agency to lead SDP co-ordination will ensure resources are utilised most effectively and any duplication is reduced.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Identified public agencies have SDP as a part of their portfolio and take responsibility for co-ordinating and strengthening SDP.	A lead agency for SDP is established with responsibility for co-ordinating and strengthening SDP.	A dedicated agency or unit with a mandate and dedicated budget to strengthen and co-ordinate SDP.
Human resource and budgetary support is provided for SDP events and festivals.	Budget allocated to support on-going SDP initiatives.	A defined percentage of the total sport budget is allocated to support SDP initiatives on an annual basis.
	SDP programmes access public facilities free of cost or at reduced cost.	Dedicated facilities provided for SDP programming and administration.
	Corporate sector support for SDP initiatives.	Tax incentives to support SDP initiatives and funders.

Supporting Information

The Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group's 2008 report *Harnessing the Power of Sport for Development and Peace: Recommendations to Governments* highlights how different governments have mobilised resources to support SDP and co-ordinated efforts in their country.

Indicator 2.2 SDP planning, risk management and monitoring and evaluation systems

Positive development outcomes from sport are not automatic or guaranteed. Deliberate planning, co-ordination and the targeted management of sport-based approaches are required to maximise any positive outcomes. This is most effective if overarched by planning and co-ordination mechanisms at a district, national and regional level.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
SDP referenced in relevant sport focused strategies and operational plans.	Dedicated strategies and action plans to strengthen SDP.	Mechanisms exist for co-ordination planning and risk management across the SDP sector.
Regular communication with SDP stakeholders.	Mechanisms are in place to co-ordinate SDP stakeholders.	Formal system(s) to register organisations delivering SDP programming. Registration based on (self) compliance with SDP delivery guidelines.
	SDP delivery guidelines ratified and published.	Funding and/or registration for organisations delivering SDP programmes is regulated based on compliance with delivery guidelines.

Supporting Information

Relevant stakeholders can:

- Include SDP within current strategic and operational plans;
- Devise dedicated strategies and action plans for strengthening SDP;
- Support mechanisms for regular communication with SDP stakeholders;
- Establish a registration and co-ordination system for SDP agencies and programmes; and
- Regulate the delivery of SDP activity (alongside grass roots and participation).

For example:

The 4th Session of the African Union Conference of Ministers of Sport approved a revised African Sport Architecture that describes sport as a 'central theme for social integration and development, particularly in addressing the Millennium Development Goals' (African Union Commission 2011). The African Sport Architecture serves as an example of mechanisms for the management and co-ordination of sport stakeholders with a strong emphasis on Sport for Development and Peace. For further information visit the Social Affairs Section of the African Union Commission website at <http://sa.au.int>

Indicator 2.3 SDP capacity building offers

Good practice in sport for development and peace requires capability in both ‘sport delivery’ and ‘development’ work. Typically stand-alone ‘sport’ or ‘development’ capacity building offers do not fully support policy-makers, administrative staff or practitioners to develop the necessary capability to effectively implement SDP initiatives. For this reason capacity building that combines ‘sport’ and ‘development’ outcomes may be required in order to strengthen SDP.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
National SDP symposiums, workshops and forums conducted.	SDP training and capacity building delivered (and available) for sport departments, sport federations, youth and wider development organisations. SDP resources developed and distributed to relevant agencies/ organisations.	Formal degree programmes and/ or electives in ‘Sport for Development and Peace’ offered. Recognition of SDP capability in the national (or regional) accreditation framework (primarily within youth development qualification streams). SDP resource depository established and available to the sport, youth and other development sectors.

Supporting Information

Higher Education Institutions in Commonwealth countries across Africa, Australasia, the Caribbean and Europe offer degree programmes in Sport for Development and Peace. For details visit www.sportanddev.org/en/toolkit/research_corner

The International community Coach Education Systems (ICES) project is an initiative aimed at supporting organisations to establish sustainable education systems for SDP and community sport coaches and activity leaders. For further information visit www.uk sport.gov.uk/pages/ices

Indicator 2.4 Development messaging integrated into major sport events and further promotion through sporting role models

Established and sustainable sport events and programmes offer valuable platforms to integrate development interventions at local, national and international levels. In strengthening SDP it may be preferable and more sustainable to ensure co-ordination between established sport structures and development stakeholders rather than establishing stand-alone initiatives. Established sports role models can also be used to reinforce and support development messaging, leveraging their unique status in many cultures. Sporting role models are not confined to elite and high-performing athletes; many local sports leaders and community coaches play an influential role in their communities, in particular with young people.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Development agencies regularly attend and contribute to sporting events.	MOUs and agreements in place with identified development agencies to use sporting events for awareness raising and advocacy campaigns.	Charitable fundraising initiatives are integrated into sporting events.
Federations, teams and athletes incorporate community service into programmes and promotional work.	Training and support provided for federations, teams and athletes to incorporate community service into programmes and promotional work.	A requirement for community service is embedded in funding agreements for federations, teams and athletes.

Supporting Information

SportAccord is the international umbrella organisation for both Olympic and non-Olympic sports and organisers of sporting events. The organisation's Social Responsibility Map logs its social responsibility programmes and policies. View them at www.sportaccord.com

Indicator 2.5 Development legacy programmes incorporated into major sporting events and championships

The legacy of sport events can encompass more than infrastructure development. Sport, social and human development legacy can be as important and depending on the nature of the event can have local impact, national significance or, for major events, international scope.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Legacy programming encouraged as a component of sport event hosting.	Legacy programme a requirement when hosting sport events.	Legacy programming formalised as a key criteria in awarding the hosting rights for sport events.
Event hosts fund components of legacy programming.	A percentage of sport event hosting budget allocated to legacy programmes.	The requirement to allocate a defined percentage of event hosting budget to legacy programming is embedded in event hosting contracts.
	International development is included as a component of major sport event legacy programmes.	Major sport events require both domestic and international legacy programmes.

Supporting Information

International Inspiration is London 2012's international sports legacy programme. It aims to enrich the lives of young people around the world through physical education, sport and play. International Inspiration supports policy development, capacity building and opportunities to participate in quality sport and physical education. Resources and further information are available at: www.london2012.com/join-in/education/international-inspiration

Commonwealth Games Canada's Game of Life Run/Walk uses a mass participation sport event to raise money for sport for development programmes. For details on the event visit www.commonwealthgames.ca/ids

Indicator 2.6 SDP networks, forums and symposiums

An effective SDP sector will include a diverse range of stakeholders. Many will be embedded in sport, both within and outside national federation networks, while others will come from the youth, education, health and broader development sector. Networks and forums to link these diverse stakeholders can be important support mechanisms to co-ordinate the sector, build momentum, share good practice and encourage collaborative partnership working.

Initiated

Publicised opportunities for SDP stakeholders to connect, network and share good practice.

Developing

Regular SDP forums and symposiums are conducted at district and national level.

Established

National SDP network(s) are in place with administrative support and connectivity to capacity building, resource sharing and inter-sector linking opportunities.

Supporting information

India's Maidan platform is a national initiative aimed at strengthening SDP in India and serves as a good practice example. Maidan includes an annual summit, an online resource and published magazine. The initiative is managed by the leading SDP NGO, Magic Bus and the strategic partners include India's Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport, the Australian Sports Commission, the British Council and the University of Delhi. Further information is available at: www.maidan.in

12.4 Principle 3: Integration with the development sector in support of development priorities

Sport within development is most effective when recognised by the wider sector as one of the range of tools that can contribute to prioritised agendas and strategies. While sport brings distinctive qualities and approaches to development, contributions will be maximised if sport-based approaches complement and become integrated with well-established development policy domains. Sport-based activity can then be used selectively in support of the most relevant development objectives and closely integrated within strategies to which it can make a strong contribution.

Indicators for Principle 3

- 3.1 References to the value and contribution of SDP in non-sport policy frameworks and strategies
- 3.2 The alignment of SDP structures with youth engagement, education and health provision structures
- 3.3 The inclusion of SDP stakeholders in multi-sector and cross-departmental initiatives
- 3.4 Resources invested in SDP initiatives by non-sport actors

Indicator 3.1 References to the value and contribution of SDP in non-sport policy frameworks and strategies

Including sport-based approaches in the policy frameworks and planning approaches in other sectors will maximise contributions and ensure co-ordination with other development efforts. Sport, as a tool for development, can be referenced in cross-government mechanisms such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP), key policy documents (e.g. as a preventative measure in health policy), legislative structures (e.g. allowing community groups access to school sport facilities) and specific development plans and strategies.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
SDP stakeholders engaged in policy consultation and strategic planning processes.	SDP included in National Development and Poverty Alleviation Plans. SDP officials involved in international co-operation and development assistance planning.	SDP referenced as a tool to achieve defined non-sport policy objectives. SDP referenced in multilateral and bilateral co-operation agreements.

Supporting Information

To maximise the inclusion of sport-based approaches in non-sport policy frameworks and strategies relevant stakeholders can:

- Formally reference sport-based interventions in policy frameworks;
- Agree to memorandums of understanding (MOUs) that overarch joined up approaches between sectors;
- Include SDP officials and stakeholders in international co-operation and development assistance dialogue and planning; and
- Formalise the inclusion of SDP in bilateral co-operation agreements and treaties.

For each of these actions stakeholders can consider:

- Acknowledging international, regional and national declarations and commitments (including relevant sport policy);
- Outlining the specific policy objectives sport can contribute to, and how;
- Defining 'sport' and the parameters of 'sport-based interventions' as they relate to those identified policy objectives; and
- Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders including resource commitments and monitoring and evaluation approaches.

The promotion of health, development and values through sports and culture is a key action point in the Commonwealth Plan of Action for Youth Empowerment (PAYE) 2007–2015 (CYP 2007).

Indicator 3.2 The alignment of SDP structures with youth engagement, education and health provision structures

Analysing and aligning sports policy and delivery mechanisms with those of key development sectors can assist with the integration and co-ordination of sport-based approaches. For example if education is delivered through a decentralised approach, aligning SDP mechanisms will assist with co-ordination and collaboration.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Mapping of youth engagement, education and health structures and delivery mechanisms.	Formalised links between sport and youth engagement, education and health structures and delivery mechanisms.	Alignment of sport delivery structures and mechanisms with appropriate youth engagement, education and health structures and delivery mechanisms.

Supporting Information

New Zealand’s Regional Sport Trust (RST) model is an example of a policy and delivery mechanism that supports co-ordination and collaboration with other sectors. Positioned as ‘network hubs’, RSTs have strong working relationships with sport organisations, local councils, health agencies, education institutions, local businesses and the media. RST’s connectivity to local stakeholders helps them to mobilise financial and ‘in kind’ resources within their local community. For further information about RSTs, visit www.sportnz.org.nz/en-nz/our-partners/Regional-Sports-Trusts

Indicator 3.3 The inclusion of SDP stakeholders in multi-sector and cross-departmental initiatives

This indicator relates to sport-based approaches within multi-sector and cross-departmental initiatives. Sports integration can be considered at governance, strategic and delivery levels within multi-sector initiatives.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport officials engaged in inter-departmental planning processes.	Ministers and officials with responsibility for sport have defined roles in inter-departmental committees and working groups.	Inter-departmental committees focused solely on maximising sports contribution to national development priorities.
Joined up planning between sport stakeholders and other sectors.	Sport officials engaged in regular, formalised platforms for multi-sector planning, monitoring and evaluation. Pilots and/or localised initiatives established in which sport is one of multiple interventions addressing a complex development issue.	Signed MOUs outlining the parameters for joined up approaches between sport and other sectors. Nationally scaled programming in place in which sport is one of multiple interventions addressing a complex development issue.

Supporting Information

The Healthy Islands Through Sport (HITS) forum is an example of a cross-sector sport initiative. The forum brought together senior officials from Ministries of Health and Ministries responsible for Sport from 14 Pacific island countries to discuss how sport could be used to tackle non-communicable diseases such as obesity and diabetes in the Pacific. The initiative was led by the Australian Sports Commission in collaboration with the World Health Organization and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. As part of the forum a sample MOU for inter-departmental collaboration was developed.

For information about the forum and sample resources contact asc@ausport.gov.au or visit www.ausport.gov.au/supporting/international/news/story_485909_healthy_islands_through_sport_forum_report_of_proceedings

Indicator 3.4 Resources invested in SDP initiatives by non-sport actors

While investment by sport stakeholders is crucial, to fully scale SDP multi-sector support for the sector is important. As such, this indicator relates to investment in SDP by non-sport stakeholders across the government, non-government and corporate sectors.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Non-Government (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) invest in sport-based activities as part of their wider programming.	Private sector and non-government funding is available for SDP programmes and projects.	Trusts, foundations and funding agencies and/or corporate entities fund SDP activities and programmes on a national scale.
Local and municipal governments allocate human and financial resources to support SDP initiatives.	Dedicated, cross-departmental initiatives prioritising sport and physical activity as central strategies to address community health and development objectives are established and receive ring-fenced funding.	Multiple ministries provide dedicated budgetary support for sport and physical activity-based interventions and programmes.

Supporting Information

The Inter-America Development Bank (IDB) is an example of a major development funder who recognise the value of supporting SDP approaches. Given sports' proven ability to engage, motivate, train, and retain youth in programmes, the IDB have integrated sports into their youth development activities in the areas of health and well being, gender inclusion and violence prevention. The IDB reported integrating sport into their Youth and Citizen Security Strategy 'sparked great interest in social investors and agents of change'. For more information visit www.iadb.org/en/topics/sports.

The Australian Drug Foundation's Good Sports Program is an example of a dedicated sport-based initiative, funded from across government, working to address health, drug and alcohol abuse in sports clubs and wider communities. For further information visit www.goodsports.com.au.

12.5 Principle 4: Fully accessible programming ensuring leaders and participants are safeguarded at all times, in particular children and those vulnerable to gender-based violence

The characteristics of sport readily support development outcomes; however, it is important to recognise that sport, as with other sites of socio-cultural interaction, can be a platform for both positive and negative experiences. If sport is not well managed it may exclude participants rather than include them, and expose them to opportunities for abuse. Recognising and proactively combating these risks must be a key tenet for sport if development outcomes are to be maximised.

Issues of safeguarding children, youth and vulnerable people are especially important. Sport activities often take place away from young people's homes or communities, placing participants in the care of coaches and officials. Implementing robust measures for violence prevention, child protection and safeguarding in sport is essential (Innocenti Research Centre 2010).

Indicators for Principle 4

- 4.1 Focus on safeguarding and protection of children and vulnerable adults in sport policy and within broader legislation, policy and mechanisms
- 4.2 Guidelines and resources provision to support equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
- 4.3 Designated authorities responsible for strengthening equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
- 4.4 Focus on equality and inclusion within sport policy and broader legislation, policy and mechanisms
- 4.5 Guidelines and resources to support the safeguarding and protection of participants in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)
- 4.6 Designated authorities responsible for strengthening safeguarding and protection in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)

Indicator 4.1 Focus on safeguarding and protection of children and vulnerable adults in sport policy and within broader legislation, policy and mechanisms

Safeguarding participants must be a central tenet in SDP policy, strategy and delivery in order to maximise positive outcomes. All stakeholders have a responsibility to implement policy, processes and mechanisms to safeguard participants from accidents as a result of negligence and from physical, emotional and sexual abuse. In particular children and vulnerable adults are particularly susceptible to harm and should be a focus for safeguarding efforts. Vulnerable adults include people with a disability, minority groups, and other marginalised populations and in many instances girls and women.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport and wider development stakeholders consulted on safeguarding and protection in sport.	Safeguarding and protection embedded in sport policy frameworks and explicitly endorsed by key stakeholders.	Legislative frameworks established to enforce safeguarding and protection in sport.
Agencies and organisations that can support safeguarding and protection in sport identified and details communicated to sport stakeholders.	Platforms established to link sport stakeholders with agencies and organisations that support safeguarding and protection.	Sport explicitly referenced within broader safeguarding and protection policy, legislation and legal frameworks.
	National, district and local campaigns to raise awareness and advocate for safeguarding and protection in sport.	Sport identified as a model of good practice in campaigns to raise awareness and advocate for safeguarding and protection.

Supporting Information

Article 19 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child (United Nations 1989) states:

1. Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Indicator 4.2 Guidelines and resources to support safeguarding and protection in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)

Safeguarding participants in sport-based programmes is a challenging and complex undertaking. Guidelines, resources and capacity building on safeguarding in sport can offer valuable support in limiting instances of abuse and maximising positive outcomes for participants in sport-based activities.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport and wider development stakeholders consulted on safeguarding and protection in sport.	Context specific guidelines on safeguarding and protection in sport published and endorsed by key stakeholders.	Adherence to safeguarding and protection guidelines a prerequisite for funding and support.
Safeguarding and protection included as a key programmatic area and agenda item in sport workshops, forums and symposiums.	Dedicated workshops, forums and symposiums focused on safeguarding and protection in sport.	Systematic capacity building for sport stakeholders to improve the capability of the sector to strengthen safeguarding and protection.
	Resources made available to support sport stakeholders in strengthening safeguarding and protection.	Repository established for safeguarding and protection resources and examples of good practice.
	Safeguarding and protection referenced and considered in all special projects and initiatives in the sport sector.	Specific initiatives and projects focused on strengthening safeguarding and protection in sport funded, implemented and evaluated.

Supporting Information

Keeping Children Safe is a network of organisations working together to increase the safeguarding of children. It was formed by some of the leading international development agencies in response to incidences of abuse and exploitation of children that arose when some organisations were working with vulnerable communities. Keeping Children Safe has developed resources and tool kits to support the safeguarding of children. To access these resources for further information visit www.keepingchildrensafe.org.uk

Streetfootball World supports works with a number of organisations that use football as a tool to empower disadvantaged young people. As part of these efforts they worked in partnership with Beyond Sport, Laureus and the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) developed a series of online resources on child protection. For further details visit www.streetfootballworld.org/knowledge_centre

Indicator 4.3 Designated authorities responsible for strengthening safeguarding and protection in sport (inclusive of SDP initiatives).

Establishing agencies with lead responsibility for safeguarding provides a focal point for stakeholders requiring support and assistance. Lead agencies can also help co-ordinate the interaction between sport stakeholders and broader safeguarding and protection mechanisms.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Nominated officials have responsibility for safeguarding and protection issues in sport.	An appropriate number of officials focus solely on safeguarding and protection issues in sport.	A dedicated unit in place to lead on strengthening safeguarding and protection in sport.
Guidance provided to the sport sector on recruiting, vetting and appointing professional and volunteer staff in adherence with good practice and relevant legislation.	Dedicated support for sport organisations to assist recruitment, vetting and appointment policy, processes and practice.	Mechanisms in place to conduct appropriate background checks for professional and volunteer staff in sport working with children and vulnerable adults.
	Recognition for sport organisations that demonstrate good practice in safeguarding and protection.	Formal accreditation system for sport organisations that adhere to agreed guidelines for safeguarding and protection in sport.

Supporting Information

The United Kingdom’s National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) is an example of an organisation focused on safeguarding and protecting children. In relation to sport its Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU) works with national sports authorities, national sport federations and local sport organisations to help them minimise the risk of child abuse during sporting activities. Information and resources on the CPSU and NSPCC are available at: www.nspcc.org.uk

Indicator 4.4 Focus on equality and inclusion within sport policy and broader legislation, policy and mechanisms

Supporting marginalised and disadvantaged groups to access sport-based development opportunities should be a key premise of SDP efforts and reflected in policy, legislation and planning.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport and wider development stakeholders consulted on equality and inclusion in sport.	Equality and inclusion embedded in sport policy frameworks and explicitly endorsed by key stakeholders.	Legislative frameworks established to enforce equality and inclusion in sport.
Agencies and organisations that can support equality and inclusion in sport identified and details communicated to sport stakeholders.	Platforms established to link sport stakeholders with agencies and organisations that support equality and inclusion.	Sport explicitly referenced within broader equality and inclusion policy, legislation and legal frameworks.
	National, district and local campaigns to raise awareness and advocate for equality and inclusion in sport.	Sport identified as a model of good practice in campaigns to raise awareness and advocate for equality and inclusion in other sectors.
	Parameters established to collect aggregated participation data (i.e. number of female participants) and consult underrepresented groups in support of equality and inclusion in sport.	Aggregated data collection and consultation with underrepresented groups embedded in monitoring and evaluation approaches.

Supporting Information

UN Enable, the official website of the Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (SCRPD), provides a catalogue of resources on disability and sports at www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=1563

The Brighton Declaration is an international gender equity declaration for sport calling for the commitment of all stakeholders to develop a sporting culture that enables and values the full involvement of girls and women in every aspect of sport. This is designed to complement all sporting, local, national and international charters, laws, codes, rules and regulations relating to women or sport. The Brighton Declaration is available at: www.iwg-gti.org/brighton-signatories

Indicator 4.5 Guidelines and resources to support equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)

Guidelines, resources and capacity building focused on inclusion in sport can assist stakeholders to ensure programmes and initiatives are designed in an inclusive manner and are widely accessible.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport and wider development stakeholders consulted on equality and inclusion in sport.	Context specific guidelines on equality and inclusion in sport published and endorsed by key stakeholders.	Adherence to equality and inclusion guidelines a prerequisite for funding and support.
Equality and inclusion included as a key programmatic area and agenda item in sport workshops, forums and symposiums.	Dedicated workshops, forums and symposiums focused on equality and inclusion in sport.	Systematic capacity building for sport stakeholders to improve the capability of the sector to strengthen equality and inclusion.
	Resources made available to support sport stakeholders in strengthening equality and inclusion	Repository established to store equality and inclusion in sport resources and examples of good practice.
	Equality and inclusion referenced and considered in all special projects and initiatives in the sport sector.	Specific initiatives and projects focused on strengthening equality and inclusion in sport funded, implemented and evaluated.

Supporting Information

The International Disability in Sport Working Group in conjunction with the United Nations Office of the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace published a comprehensive report on *Sport in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. The report can be accessed at the following link:

http://assets.sportanddev.org/downloads/34__sport_in_the_united_nations_convention_on_the_rights_of_persons_with_disabilities.pdf

The website of the International Working Group on Women in Sport contains a number of resources and tool kits in support of inclusive policy development. To access this site visit www.iwg-gti.org

Women Win is a non-governmental organisation that uses sport as a strategy to advance women's rights in partnership with a range of grass roots sport projects. Women Win has developed guidelines and resources to support the inclusion and empowerment of women in sport. To access these resources visit www.womenwin.org

Indicator 4.6 Designated authorities responsible for strengthening equality and inclusion in sport (inclusive of designated SDP initiatives)

As with safeguarding and protection in sport, identifying and appointing agencies with lead responsibility for inclusion provides a focal point for stakeholders requiring support and assistance and can spearhead co-ordination with gender, disability and other inclusion mechanisms.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Nominated officials have responsibility for equality and inclusion issues in sport.	An appropriate number of officials focus solely on equality and inclusion issues in sport.	A dedicated unit in place to lead on strengthening equality and inclusion in sport.
	Recognition for sport organisations who demonstrate good practice in supporting equality and inclusion.	Formal accreditation system for sport organisations who adhere to agreed guidelines to enhance equality and inclusion in sport.

Supporting Information

A range of international organisations and networks support nominated national authorities and pro-inclusion groups working to advance inclusion within sport. They include:

- The International Paralympic Committee, the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement, www.paralympic.org
- Special Olympics International, working to enrich the lives of people with an intellectual disability, www.specialolympics.org
- The International Working Group on Women in Sport is an independent co-ordinating body consisting of representatives of key government and non-government organisations from different regions of the world. It focuses is sustainable sporting culture that enables and values the full involvement of women, www.iwg-gti.org
- The International Federation of Adapted Physical Activity is a network of organisations concerned with promotion and dissemination of knowledge and information about adapted physical activity, disability sport, and all other aspects of sport, movement, and exercise science for the benefit persons who require adaptations to enable their participation, www.ifapa.biz
- The International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW) is an organisation with a primary aim to support and bring together like-minded professionals from around the world who are working in the fields of physical education, dance and sport, www.iapesgw.org

12.6 Principle 5: Decentralised delivery with community ownership

Most successful development programmes are based on partnership and participation and these core principles are of value in the use of sport for development and peace. Contemporary development is founded on mutuality, rejects notions of unequal ‘expert-learner’ relationships, and focuses efforts on supporting local agencies and communities. An ethos of partnership that recognises specific sport initiatives must be embedded in the socio-cultural context in which they take place, often proves most effective. This takes account of critical differences in contexts both within and across nations. Sport is well suited to this approach because of its malleability, i.e. its capacity to become what each individual and community needs. Sport-based approaches can best serve development through such local adaptation.

Indicators for Principle 5

- 5.1 Decentralised co-ordination, strategies and funding mechanisms for increasing sport participation and strengthening SDP programming
- 5.2 Opportunities for participatory SDP policy development and programme design
- 5.3 Platforms for community-based sport and development stakeholders to network
- 5.4 Resources, reward and recognition for community-based SDP initiatives

Indicator 5.1 Decentralised co-ordination, strategies and funding mechanisms for increasing sport participation and strengthening SDP programming

This indicator relates to support structures for community-based efforts to utilise sport within development work.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Community based organisations, including SDP programmes and projects, are linked to national structures and mechanisms.	Resource provision for community-based organisations supporting sport participation including SDP programmes and projects.	Decentralised funding and administration mechanisms established and assisting community-based organisations supporting sport participation including SDP initiatives.
SDP stakeholders are included in key advisory groups and forums focused on growing sport participation.	SDP networks and co-operatives supported and recognised in national sport governance, leadership and representative forums.	SDP stakeholders included in key advisory groups supporting national development priorities and other policy objectives.
	Strengthening SDP programming and projects is a key tenant of strategy and action plans to engage underrepresented communities in sport.	Special projects and initiatives to engage underrepresented communities through SDP initiatives have been implemented.

Supporting Information

Both government and non-government organisations across the Commonwealth support community-based initiatives focused on using sport within development efforts. Examples include:

- The Australian Sports Commission Pacific Sport Development Support Grants and Targeted Countries Sport Development Grants. Further information can be found at www.ausport.gov.au/supporting/international/about/development_grants
- The Laureus Sport for Good Foundation provide support to more than 100 projects using sport in development work in some of the most challenging or deprived environments around the world. Information about Laureus' work is available at: www.laureus.com
- Comic Relief's 'Sport for Change' initiative supports organisations to use sports in a variety of ways to help achieve positive change in the lives of poor and disadvantaged children and young people. Full details are available at: www.comicrelief.com/apply-for-a-grant/programmes/sport-change
- International Development through Sport (IDS), the international charity partner of UK Sport, assists small grass roots organisations in developing countries. For an overview of IDS visit www.uksport.gov.uk/pages/ids/

Indicator 5.2 Opportunities for participatory SDP policy development and programme design

Policy formation and programme design based on the inputs of community members and beneficiary groups is recognised as effective practice in development work. When using sport for development, programme and project design incorporating inputs from multiple sectors and stakeholders with diverse backgrounds and expertise can further enhance this approach.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Consultation with national, district and local SDP stakeholders to inform policy development and strategic planning.	Targeted members of the SDP field, broader development stakeholders and wider community leaders are engaged in policy development and strategic planning and programme design processes.	Targeted members of the SDP field, broader development stakeholders and wider community leaders develop and drive strategic plans and programme design.

Supporting Information

The Kicking AIDS! Out (KAO) Network serves as an example of participatory programme design. An international network of Sport for Development and Peace NGOs, organisations and national sport structures, KAO members work as a collective to raise awareness about how sport and physical activity programmes can be adapted to promote dialogue and education about HIV and AIDS and to facilitate life skills training. A major focus of the network is to support locally run initiatives in building up capacity of youth leaders as Kicking AIDS Out facilitators so that the concept can be woven into the fabric of community programmes and sport initiatives. To access more information about the network's approach visit www.kickingaidsout.net

Indicator 5.3 Platforms for community-based SDP stakeholders to network

This indicator addresses the extent to which organisations using sport within development efforts have the opportunity to connect with other community-based development organisations, local and national sport networks and relevant organisations in the wider development sector. This prioritises the value in exchanging local knowledge, sharing good practice and addressing development challenges through community-based and bottom-up approaches.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Symposiums, workshops and forums conducted to connect SDP stakeholders at national and district levels.	Symposiums, workshops and forums conducted to connect SDP stakeholders with youth engagement, education and health stakeholders at national and district levels.	Mechanisms in place to connect SDP stakeholders with youth engagement, education and health delivery agencies to facilitate co-ordinating development efforts at national and district levels.
SDP organisations, programmes and projects link with national sport organisations.	National sporting organisations register and support SDP organisations, programmes and projects.	National youth engagement, education or health organisations register and support SDP organisations, programmes and projects.

Supporting information

A number of international platforms and networks work to enhance the connectivity between community-based, national and international SDP projects and with other sectors. Many involve web-based networking and resource sharing. For example:

- The International Platform for Sport and Development is the key online resource and communication tool for sport and development. The platform is designed to help all sport and development stakeholders to understand the different themes in SDP, find practical tools, guidelines and resources, stay informed and make connections and share information with like-minded people and organisations interested and active in SDP.
- ‘Beyond Sport’ promotes and supports the use of sport to create positive social change. The organisation does this through hosting a global summit and awards ceremony, maintaining an online platform and promoting the concept of sport for social change to professional sports teams and organisations. In particular, Beyond Sport aims to link the corporate and social development sectors through sport; for further details visit www.beyondsport.org
- ‘Peace and Sport’ aims to enhance international co-operation between political leaders, sport governing bodies, and actors from the private sector, peace organisations and civil society. This is achieved through supporting an online community and resource hub, hosting an annual awards platform, and providing direct support for community based initiatives. For information visit www.peace-sport.org

Indicator 5.4 Resources, reward and recognition for community-based SDP initiatives

Initiatives that promote community-based SDP initiatives and recognise good practice at the community level in using sport-based approaches in development.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Communication and promotional material highlighting SDP good practice is published and disseminated by national stakeholders.	<p>Regular communication material highlighting SDP good practice and innovations is published and disseminated at local, district and/or national levels.</p> <p>Award ceremonies conducted at local, district and/or national level recognising SDP good practice. The stakeholders organising the awards are primarily from the SDP or sport sector.</p> <p>Grants programmes in place supporting the initiation or further development of SDP projects and/or professional development opportunities for SDP practitioners.</p>	<p>Web, print-based and social media communication platforms regularly utilised to promote SDP and recognise good practice.</p> <p>Regular SDP award ceremonies are held rewarding outstanding programmes and practitioners from the sector. Development agencies, other government agencies, corporates and/or media outlets are involved in organising the awards process including through sponsorship or in-kind resource provision.</p> <p>Grants programmes in place supporting the initiation or further development of SDP projects have specific provision for community-based initiatives. These are supported by an additional grants programme focused on professional development opportunities for SDP practitioners.</p>

Supporting information

The Canadian Sport for Life initiative is an example of an effective communication platform promoting sports contribution to community health and well-being. The sport for life online platform and eNewsletters provide information on community sport initiatives, resources, examples of good practice and link parents, coaches and participants. To view the Canadian Sport for Life web platform visit www.canadiansportforlife.ca.

To view other community-based, national and international initiatives promoting SDP visit www.sportanddev.org.

12.7 Principle 6: Evidence-based programming, monitoring and evaluation

There is a large array of research that has been conducted into the SDP field that can help inform the design and delivery of programmes. This includes literature published by international expert networks including the UN Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group.

Good practice in sport-based programmes is informed by deep understandings of local context, community and culture; although ‘technical’ knowledge of sport is needed, the success of any programme rests on it being used appropriately to serve its intended community and participants. In this context it is important that knowledge and understanding held by practitioners and local actors is also valued and that research-based evidence is not unduly privileged. Local input is especially needed to ensure initiatives are shaped appropriately to local preferences and interests, and acknowledge likely cultural and resource constraints. This is essential to improve the likelihood of longer-term sustainability.

As in all aspects of development work, there is a need to monitor and evaluate the development and impact of SDP programmes. To this end the evidence base contains a large number of monitoring and evaluation studies that provide examples of possible methodologies. These also demonstrate the challenges encountered in attempting to evaluate complex social outcomes, especially in the long term. Here it will be valuable for sport to learn from and align with the approaches used by the wider development sector in managing impact assessments effectively for local as well as external benefit.

Indicators for Principle 6

- 6.1 SDP research projects and initiatives backed by a commitment from the higher education sector
- 6.2 Monitoring and evaluation of sport participation
- 6.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the contribution made by sport-based interventions to development objectives

Indicator 6.1 SDP research projects and initiatives backed by a commitment from the higher education sector

Research into the use of sport within development efforts offers an opportunity for policy-makers and practitioners to enhance their understanding of the benefits and challenges of this approach. While international research networks and partnerships play an important role, increasing the opportunities for academics and post-graduate students to conduct research within their own national contexts should be considered a priority.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
SDP research supported through sport research grants.	SDP research supported through dedicated SDP research grants.	SDP research funded through youth, education, health or wider development focused research grants.
Higher education and research institutes included in national SDP networks.	Dedicated SDP conferences and symposiums to share research and network with higher education and research institutes. Students focused on SDP research eligible for higher education academic scholarship programmes.	SDP included as a thematic stream in development focused conferences and symposiums. Dedicated academic scholarships for students focused on SDP research.

Supporting Information

The following online resources contain Sport for Development and Peace papers and reports as well as links and information related to research in this area:

- Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group key publications, www.un.org/wcm/content/site/sport/sdpiwg_keydocs
- The International Platform on Sport and Development Research Corner, www.sportanddev.org/en/toolkit/research_corner
- Literature Reviews on Sport for Development and Peace, www.righttoplay.com/news-and-media/Documents/Policy%20Reports%20docs/Literature%20Reviews%20SDP.pdf
- International Sport for Development and Peace Association, www.isdpaonline.ning.com
- International Council for Sport Science and Physical Education, www.icsspe.org
- UK Sport and Sport England’s Value of Sport Monitor, www.sportengland.org/research/value_of_sport_monitor.aspx

Indicator 6.2 Monitoring and evaluation of sport participation

Collecting data on sport participation levels is an important component of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of strategies to encourage greater participation. Combining participation data with additional analysis of the size and capacity of the sport workforce supports targeted implementation and development planning. The sport workforce can include professionals and volunteers from the community to national level. Analysis of this nature provides valuable information to assess the contributions sport makes to economic development and facilitates a targeted approach to capacity building and training needs.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
Sport specific and physical activity participation surveys inclusive of SDP.	Estimations of sport physical activity levels based on sound empirical monitoring.	Policy development and strategic planning informed by a comprehensive national sport and physical activity participation survey.
Sport specific or localised analysis of the volunteer sport workforce inclusive of SDP.	<p>Analysis of the roles and capabilities required of the sport workforce inclusive of SDP initiatives.</p> <p>Analysis of the economic contribution of specific sport initiatives, projects or events.</p> <p>Aggregated baseline data collected to identify variances in sport participation based on community groupings and geographic location.</p>	<p>Capacity building strategy and investment informed by a comprehensive analysis of the sport workforce inclusive of SDP.</p> <p>Economic analysis of the size and contribution of the sport industry.</p> <p>Policy development and strategic planning informed by progressive and comparative empirical analysis of sport participation trends, including identification of communities with low participation rates.</p>

Supporting Information

As part of the process to strengthen the Oceania Sport Education Program in Pacific Island countries the Oceania National Olympic Committee (ONOC) works with national sport federations, schools and community sport deliverers to map the sport participation model in each country and the competencies required by sport volunteers and professionals. For further information about the approach and methodology, visit www.oceaniasport.com/osep

Indicator 6.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the contribution made by sport-based interventions to development objectives

Monitoring and evaluating the contribution sport-based approaches make towards development objectives is challenging and requires a more developed methodology than tracking sport participation or involvement in programmes and projects. The development areas to which sport is best placed to contribute are complex domains that usually encompass multi-sector approaches. Sport will often be one of multiple interventions employed making it difficult to establish causal links between a sport-based intervention and stated development objectives. Monitoring and evaluation that recognises this complexity, and that is framed within broader evaluation systems and based on well-developed theories and models, are often the most appropriate.

<i>Initiated</i>	<i>Developing</i>	<i>Established</i>
National SDP monitoring and evaluation framework(s) established.	National SDP monitoring and evaluation framework(s) framed by development focused indicators.	Identifiable body of data and evaluation evidencing sports contribution to national development priorities
Compare funding for sport with other sectors.	Cost outcome analysis embedded in SDP monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Mechanisms in place to communicate SDP monitoring and evaluation with key stakeholders in youth, education and health sectors.	Cost versus outcome analysis published comparing sport with other public investment. SDP embedded in the monitoring and evaluation approach of other key sectors (youth, education and health).

Supporting Information

A number of SDP networks and agencies have invested in developing monitoring and evaluation frameworks for sport-based contributions to development objectives. Examples include:

- The International Platform on Sport and Development tool kit, which has different links and information about monitoring and evaluating SDP initiatives. This can be viewed at www.sportanddev.org/en/toolkit/monitoring_evaluation
- Views, an online monitoring and evaluation system developed by UK agency Substance. Access details at www.views.coop

For information from the broader development field, *Monitoring and Evaluation News* is an online resource focused on developments in monitoring and evaluation methods relevant to social development objectives. Visit the site at <http://mande.co.uk>