

The sport and SDG measurement framework: Category 2 indicators

Category 2 indicators represent more detailed measures of the effectiveness of sport policy, programmes and activity in relation to delivering on prioritised SDGs and targets. Category 2 indicators are designed to support and add detail and context to Category 1 indicators (and where possible are disaggregations of Category 1 indicators). They can be used in concert with Category 1 or as standalone indicators.

These indicators are thematically grouped under specific SDGs and associated impact areas from the Kazan Action Plan with links drawn to specific SDG targets. 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.

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).

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

- 1.a % of population sufficiently physically active
- 1.e % of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation

SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.3a	% of population engaging in moderate and/or vigorous physical activity through sport, fitness and active recreation	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Outcome	Population level (usually per country or region)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.3b	National policy explicitly includes an <i>Inclusive Access to Sport for All</i> strategy, to support participation among the least active groups (as defined by the country)	3.4.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey Indicator 3.5.2; or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Activity)	National government
	2.3c	A recent (previous two years) national community-wide public education and awareness campaign for sport, fitness or active recreation has been	3.4.1 17.16.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey Indicator 1.1.1; or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	National government

SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
		implemented to support participation behaviour change				
	2.3d	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
	2.3e	# of national sport bodies using sport to communicate health messaging	3.3.1-3.3.5	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	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)
	2.3f	# of national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives	3.4.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure) Disaggregation: elite athletes vs. general population

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.

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.3: Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all

Sport, physical education and physical activity are ‘fundamental rights for all’ and, as such, constitute important components of equitable and quality education (SDG 4.1). Physical literacy provides the basis for lifelong participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for young people’s development and an important learning outcome across education settings. High quality physical education, sport values education, skill development, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to broader education outcomes (SDG 8.6): they promote transferable soft skills such as team-building, leadership and increased discipline, empathy and respect, which assist with the transitioning from youth to adulthood and help improve school attendance. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those less suited to formal education settings (SDG 4.5, 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery of sport, physical education and physical activity at all levels of education will contribute to eliminating gender disparities (SDG 4.5). It can also promote holistic development and lifelong learning, providing a platform well suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).

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

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

- 1.f % schools reporting full/partial implementation of QPE guidelines
- 1.g % schools reporting full/partial implementation of the sport and physical activity actions of a ‘Health Promoting School’

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.4a	% of schools where physical education is offered as a stand-alone subject	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.f UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.4b	% of schools where sport is offered after school time	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school
	2.4c	The degree of inclusivity in school physical education as reported by the % of schools catering for disability, ethnic and religious inclusion, gender inclusion	4.5.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school Criteria specified in UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education and standards for QPE
	2.4d	% of schools reporting offering progressive learning experiences through physical education curriculum as per quality physical education guidelines	4.1.1 4.7	Disaggregation of 1.f UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school Criteria specified in UNESCO World-wide Survey and standards for QPE
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.4e	% of schools reporting implementation of the sport and physical activity actions of a 'Health Promoting School'	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent	Outcome	Organisation/school (aggregated to national level)
	2.4f	% of school students who are sufficiently physically active	4.5.1 3.4.1	WHO GSHS, Physical Activity Module Q1	Outcome (Impact)	Sub-population (learners) at national level Disaggregated by gender, age, disability, income and education level
	2.4g	% of schools that report offering adolescents opportunities for non-competitive physical activity and recreation clubs	3.4.1 4.7	WHO 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

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.4h	% of total education budget allocated to physical education	4.7	National accounts/education budget	Input	National government expenditure
	2.4i	% of schools that meet the minimum requirements for the compulsory provision of school sport facilities and equipment	3.4.1 16.7.1	QPE Outcome 4.1 UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent	Input	School facilities
	2.4j	# of physical education teachers in 1) pre-primary; 2) primary; 3) lower secondary; and 4) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching physical education at the relevant level in a given country	4.C.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Sub-population (teachers) at national level
	2.4k	# 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
	2.4l	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 structure 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 [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](#) (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 79-89).

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

- 1.h % of females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation
- 1.l Gender equality enshrined in national legal frameworks for sport, physical education and physical activity

SDG 5: Gender equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.5a	% of females insufficiently physically active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Disaggregate for age, ethnicity, disability, income

SDG 5: Gender equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.5b	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are sufficiently active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Sufficient physical activity: 150 minutes of activity per week including sport, recreation, leisure, transport and work
	2.5c	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are inactive	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Inactivity: less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week
	2.5d	Difference between % of male and % of female student population (primary and secondary schools) reporting two or more days per week of physical education curriculum	4.5.1	Disaggregation of 1.f WHO GSHS, Core Question in Physical Activity Module	Outcome	Sub-population at school level
	2.5e	% of females employed* in the sport and physical activity sector *excluding volunteers	8.5.2 5.5.2	Disaggregation of 1.o National workforce data	Outcome	Sub-population at national level (Possible comparison with % of males employed in sport and physical activity sector)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.5f	% of funded sport bodies with a gender equality strategy or action plan with allocated budget	5.1.1 5.C.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output	National government
	2.5g	# of indicators in national results/M&E frameworks related to sport, physical education and physical activity disaggregated by gender	17.18.1 5.C.1	National results framework/plan	Outcome (Output)	National government policy
	2.5h	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding to deliver gender empowerment through sport programmes (including national federations and SDP stakeholders)	5.C.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level

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).

Indicators below Category 1 indicators relating to decent work and economic growth:

- 1.b % of contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP
- 1.p % of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.8a	Annual growth rate of sport sector per person employed in the sector (*indicator for economic productivity of sport sector)	8.2.1	National economic data	Impact	Sub-population (sport sector) level
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.8b	% of youth (aged 15-29 years) in education, employment or training in sport	8.6.1 8.b.1	National data	Outcome	Sub-population level
	2.8c	# of 1) sport rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies non-compliant with labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation	8.8.1 8.8.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.8d	Sport and active leisure tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total tourism GDP	8.9.1	National economic/tourism data	Outcome	Sub-population
	2.8e	# of jobs in sport and active leisure tourism as a proportion of tourism jobs	8.9.2	National economic/tourism data	Outcome	Sub-population
	2.8f	% of population who engage in volunteering to support sporting activities		Eurobarometer QB12 or ILO manual (2011) on measurement of volunteer work	Output	Population level
	2.8g	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding and total amount allocated to deliver youth employment outcomes through sport programmes (including national federations and SDP stakeholders)	8.B.1	National budget data	Input	National government budget
	2.8h	# of national sporting codes that have a representative union for athletes	8.6.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Population level
	2.8i	# 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	8.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	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).

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

- 1.i % of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation
- 1.n % of funded national sport bodies that have invested in a strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities in sport

Disaggregation:

- 1.a % of population sufficiently physically active (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)
- 1.e % of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)
- 1.p % of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.10a	% of persons who participate in sport, fitness and active recreation disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gender ii. Age iii. Education level iv. Ethnicity v. Income 	10.3.1	Eurobarometer QB1 or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome	Population level

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.10b	% of funded national sport bodies with specific policies that provide for equality and inclusion within sport	10.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	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
	2.10c	Commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy	10.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	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
	2.10d	Commitment to the proactive inclusion of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in national sport policy	10.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	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
	2.10e	# of organisations receiving targeted public 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	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.10f	# of organisations receiving targeted public 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	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	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).

Category 1 indicators relating to sustainable cities and communities:

- 1.r Average share of the built up-area of cities that is open space for sport, leisure and active recreation use by all

Disaggregation

- 1.q % of public expenditure on sport (disaggregation to include infrastructure budget)
- 1.c % of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community (disaggregated by urban and rural respondents)

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.11a	% of sport budget allocated to sports infrastructure development	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.q National accounts/sport budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	National government
	2.11b	% of national infrastructure budget allocated to sport infrastructure	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.p National accounts/national budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	National government
	2.11c	% of land allocated to sport and recreation in proclaimed urban areas	11.7.1	National/regional Geographical Information Systems	Input	National government

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.11d	# of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies with a direct participation structure of civil society in planning and management of sport facilities	11.3.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.11e	# of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies making investments in legacy planning for sport and event infrastructure for urban liveability	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.11f	% 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	Eurobarometer QB7	Outcome (Activity)	Population level
	2.11g	% of local governments with sport and physical activity master plans that are environmentally friendly	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Activity)	Local government
	2.11h	% of people who report that the area where they live offers many opportunities to be physically active	11.7.1	Eurobarometer QB11.1	Input (Outcome)	Population level Disaggregated by gender, age, education and level of urbanisation
	2.11i	% of infrastructure budget for sport allocated to operating expenditure and maintenance (out of the total infrastructure budget allocated to sport)	11.7.1	National sport budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	National government

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).

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

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

- 1.j Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events
- 1.o % of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.12a	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies with sustainable consumption and production action plans	12.1.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12b	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies with sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12c	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies publishing sustainability reports in the past year	12.6.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.12d	# of funded national sport bodies that reference the importance of 1) global citizenship education and 2) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) within sport policies and/or programmes	12.8.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12.e	# of sport-based behaviour change campaigns aiming to strengthen environmental and sustainability aspects	12.2.1 12.2.2	National reporting	Activity	National government
	2.12.f	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	National budget data	Input	National government budget

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).

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

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

- 1.j Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events
- 1.o % of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

SDG 13: Combating climate change	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector- specific indicators	2.13a	% of major sport events that meet ISO standard 20121 for sustainable event management	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Events nationally
	2.13b	% of large-scale sport infrastructure complying with appropriate nationally recognised climate change measures	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	National
	2.13c	# of national bodies that cite the use of sport and/or sport infrastructure in national/local risk reduction strategies	13.1.2 13.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.13d	# of national sport bodies that have included in their existing programmes or policies a set of educational elements to improve awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Activity (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 13: Combating climate change	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.13e	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	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Activity (Outcome)	National government policy
	2.13f	# 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	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	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).

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:

- 1.k % of funded national sport bodies¹ that have adopted formal policies to protect the integrity of sport and safeguard participants

Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies that have a formal written policy (or policies) related to protecting the integrity of sport covering the areas listed below:

- Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved;
- Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups;
- Foster good governance of sports organisations;
- Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions; and
- Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures.

¹ 'National sport bodies' includes all national associations and federations, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, and National Sport Councils. For national, institutional and network purposes, other organisations (e.g. NGOs) or networks that work nationally and aggregate their data may also be considered herein as defined by the relevant national sports act and/or international federation constitution and/or appropriate legal framework. For comparative and aggregation purposes, networks that may comprise stakeholders not working at the national level (e.g. sport for development NGO networks) are encouraged to collect the same data.

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.16a	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies addressing good governance	16.7.2 16.6.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16b	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved	8.8.1 8.8.2 10.3.1 16.2.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16c	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups	16.1.3 16.2.1 16.2.3	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16d	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures		Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16e	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	16.4.1 16.5.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16f	% of national sport bodies with a 1) nominated child protection officer and 2) nominated sport integrity officer	16.2.1 16.6.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Organisational level (nationally)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.16g	Existence of criminal law provision for the prosecution of match-fixing	16.4.1	IOC/UNODC Survey	Output (Outcome)	National legislation
	2.16h	# of national sport bodies with programmes to reduce and address violence through sport	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.16i	# of athletes, coaches and officials receiving sport integrity training including 1) principles of good governance; 2) safeguarding athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved; 3) protecting children, youth and other vulnerable groups; 4) implementing and complying with an anti-doping policy framework; and 5) measures against the manipulation of sport competitions		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	Sub-population (sport sector)
	2.16j	# 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	16.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16k	% of prisons and correctional facilities with sport and physical activity programmes	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity	Organisational level (nationally) Includes existence of facilities and equipment and dedicated sport staff

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).

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

- 1.d % of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets
- 1.l national budget includes dedicated investment in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity linked to national development plan and/or the SDGs
- 1.q % of public expenditure on sports

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.17a	# of national multi-sector and cross departmental (non-sport) initiatives that involve stakeholders from the sport sector	17.16.1 17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome	National government
	2.17b	% of national sport bodies referencing national development plans and/or the SDGs in their Strategic Plans	17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17c	# 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
	2.17d	# of sport, physical education and physical activity questions in national census	17.16.1 17.19.2	National census	Output (Outcome)	

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.17e	Operational national inter-sectoral committee/co-ordinating mechanism to oversee national strategy/plan for sport and physical activity	17.14.1	NCD Country Capacity Survey/Sport Surveillance Tool (TBD)	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.)
	2.17f	National knowledge exchange and learning forums exist to share insights on SDP	17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17g	# of formally registered NGOs providing services related to sport, physical education and physical activity (including SDP actors)	17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17h	# of publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical education and physical activity		Academic databases	Output	Publications
	2.17i	# non-sport ministries/departments/ statutory bodies allocating resources to sport and physical activity	17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17j	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to deliver against specific SDGs	17.17.1 17.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level (nationally)