

## **Sport: a global accelerator of peace and sustainable development for all**

### Section 2 - Contribution of sport to the 2030 Agenda: Overview of current areas of action

#### Proposed additions

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*Policy frameworks for mainstreaming sport in national development:* A number of countries are advancing the development and implementation of national policies to mainstream and scale the role of sport in development programmes and policies. In Lesotho a new national policy is being developed to enhance the social and economic impact delivered through accessible, inclusive, safe, well-governed and successful sport and recreation. This process is being led by the Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sport and Recreation working in conjunction with the Lesotho National Sports Commission and Lesotho National Olympic Committee. The policy is being aligned with the priorities outlined in Lesotho's National Strategic Development Plan II. The Solomon Islands Government is revising the country's National Sport and Recreation Policy with an aim of maximizing the contribution sport and recreation makes to national development and achieving targeted SDGs in the country. The Office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Ministry of Home Affairs are spearheading the process which will seek to enhance the role of sport in delivering the objectives of the 2016-2035 National Development Strategy. Bangladesh's Ministry of Youth and Sport is also reviewing the National Sports Policy with a view to enhancing the contribution of sport to national development and the SDGs. This process is being advanced in the context of the formulation of the country's 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Development Plan. The Commonwealth Secretariat is supporting these processes through the provision of technical assistance, with a specific focus on alignment of sport policy to national development plans and the SDGs. The technical assistance programme also emphasizes policy development and implementation through a multi-stakeholder approach, and that well governed and inclusive sport environments, with a focus on protecting the integrity of sport and safeguarding human rights are essential to scale the impact of sport on sustainable development. These policy development initiatives align with thematic area 2 of the UN Action Plan on SDP, focused on policy development for mainstreaming sport in national development. They are also coherent with Main Policy Area II of the Kazan Action Plan, on maximising the contributions of sport to sustainable development and peace. (Commonwealth Secretariat)

*Strengthening national statistical capacities and monitoring systems:* Multiple countries are working to strengthen national statistical capacity and monitoring systems to improve sport-related data and enhance measurement of the contribution of sport to the SDGs. Jamaica's Ministry of Gender, Culture, Entertainment and Sport and the Planning Institute of Jamaica have developed a monitoring and evaluation framework and results management system to measure the contribution of sport to national development. This system is aligned to the country's Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF), National Development Plan, Vision 2030 Jamaica, and prioritised SDGs. The framework includes seven headline result areas and associated indicators along with 43 supporting indicators. These include measures of participation levels in sport and organised physical activity, the contribution of the sector to economic development, health and wellbeing and creating a safe and secure society. The

data being collected is informing a mid-term revision of the National Sport Policy to ensure future implementation enhances the contribution of sport to national development. Mauritius is integrating measurement of the contribution of sport to the SDGs into the country's national monitoring and evaluation system. This process was highlighted in the country's Voluntary National Review report to the High Level Political Forum in 2019. This monitoring and evaluation system will help track progress of the country's policy targets to grow the contribution of the sport and physical activity sector to GDP from 1.2% to 1.8% and increase the percentage of Mauritians undertaking sufficient physical activity from 23% to 35%. Initial data collected by the Ministry of Youth and Sports in 2019 showed females are currently 35% less active than males and that there is a substantial decline in activity levels with age. This data is informing the Active Mauritius strategy launched by the Mauritius Sports Council to foster a nationwide culture of community sport and physical activity in order to promote health and well-being among all Mauritian people. Sport Canada has mapped the country's existing national sport performance indicators to the SDGs and their targets. This process showed that Sport Canada's existing investments, results and associated indicators are aligned to seven prioritised SDGs. A key learning from this process is that the alignment of sport-related indicators to the SDGs helps link sport-based processes with other government departments and the country's lead agencies for the SDGs. Namibia's Ministry of Youth, Sport and National Services is instituting a National Sport Development Index to quantify the contribution of sport to socio-economic development in the country. The overall purpose of the index is to track progress toward the goals set out in Namibia's fifth National Development Plan of enhancing the employment and associated economic contribution of sport. Each of these national initiatives has been supported through Commonwealth Secretariat technical assistance. They draw on the common indicators on sport and the SDGs, developed as part of Action 2 of the Kazan Action Plan that aims to enhance capacity to measure the contribution of sport to the SDGs. This work also aligns with theme 4 of the UN Action Plan on SDP, on enhancing national statistical systems and sport-related data. (Commonwealth Secretariat)