

## Sport for Development and the Agenda 2030



**“Sport has the power to change the world.” (Nelson Mandela)**

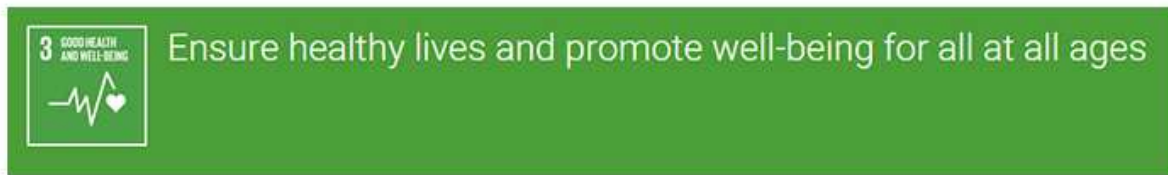
Sport has proven to be a cost-effective and flexible tool in promoting peace and development goals. Internationally, the approach that sport can contribute towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has received increasing attention over the last decade. In 2003, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the resolution (58/3): ‘Sport, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace’. It calls on its Member States to use sport more intensively to achieve development goals. Two years later, 2005 was declared as the International Year of Sports and Physical Education by the UN.

Since the inception of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, sport has played a vital role in enhancing each of the eight goals, a fact which has been recognized in numerous Resolutions of the General Assembly. In the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the role of sport for social progress is further acknowledged (UN, 2014):

***“Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.”***

Driven by this milestone recognition, the past success of S4D and Peace activities and programmes across multiple sectors, sport will continue to advance global development assisting in the work towards, and the realization of, the SDGs (UN, 2014). Through analysis and consultation activities, the following six SDGs were identified as areas where sport-based approaches could make effective and cost-efficient contributions (Dudfield & Dingwall-Smith, 2015):

**Goal 3: Good health and well-being**



***“Through sport, individuals can adopt active lifestyles that enhance well-being, health and prevent diseases, particularly non-communicable diseases. Sport can be a successful tool for health education and awareness raising towards healthy lives, especially among hard-to-reach or vulnerable individuals and communities such as refugees.” (UN, 2014)***

The potential contribution of sport to ensure ‘good health and well-being’:

- Providing health benefits in general (e.g. reduced risk of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer; control and prevention of obesity)
- Improving mental health and well-being
- Effecting a positive child and adolescent development
- Raising awareness in terms of ‘health messages’

S4D related SDG3 Targets	SDG 3 Indicators
<p><b>Target 3.3</b> By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.5:</b> Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</p>
<p><b>Target 3.4</b> By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.4.1:</b> Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.2:</b> Suicide mortality rate</p>
<p><b>Target 3.5</b> Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.5.1:</b> Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmaceutical, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.5.2:</b> Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</p>
<p><b>Target 3.7</b> By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.7.2:</b> Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</p>

**Goal 4: Quality education**



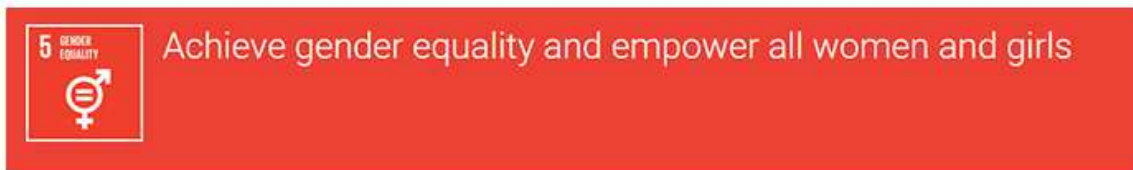
***“Sport and physical education can motivate children and youth to attend and engage in formal and informal education, as well as improve academic performance and learning outcomes. Sport can teach transferable life skills and key values such as tolerance, inclusion and can lead towards learning opportunities beyond school.” (UN, 2014)***

The potential contribution of sport toward ‘quality education’:

- Engaging learners
- Providing various learning experiences
- Modelling of positive teaching styles
- Re-connecting young people to formal learning environments
- Providing more inclusive learning environments
- Strengthening relationships between teachers and learners

S4D related SDG4 Targets	SDG 4 Indicators
<p><b>Target 4.5</b> By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.5.1:</b> Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p>
<p><b>Target 4.7</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable</p>	<p><b>Indicator 4.7.1:</b> Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment</p>

**Goal 5: Gender equality**



**“Sport can contribute to the elimination of discrimination against women and girls by empowering individuals, particularly women, and equipping them with knowledge and skills needed to progress in society. Sport can advocate for gender equality, address constricting gender norms, and provide inclusive safe spaces.” (UN, 2014)**

The potential contribution of sport toward ‘gender equality’:

- Promoting female leaders and roles models
- Raising awareness on gender issues
- Providing safe spaces for women and girls
- Challenging gender stereotypes
- Engaging men and boys with gender issues

S4D related SDG5 Targets	SDG 5 Indicators
<p><b>Target 5.1</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.1.1:</b> Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>
<p><b>Target 5.2</b> Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.2.1:</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2.2:</b> Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p>
<p><b>Target 5.3</b> Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.3.1:</b> Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 1</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.3.2:</b> Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</p>
<p><b>Target 5.5</b> Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.5.1:</b> Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.5.2:</b> Proportion of women in managerial positions</p>
<p><b>Target 5.C</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.C.1:</b> Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</p>

**Goal 8 Decent Work and economic growth**



***“Sport can promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth by aligning production and employment with labour standards, in particular being free from child or forced labour and discriminations of all forms. It can create job opportunities for all and develop employability enhancing skills which are transferrable into the workplace.” (UN, 2014)***

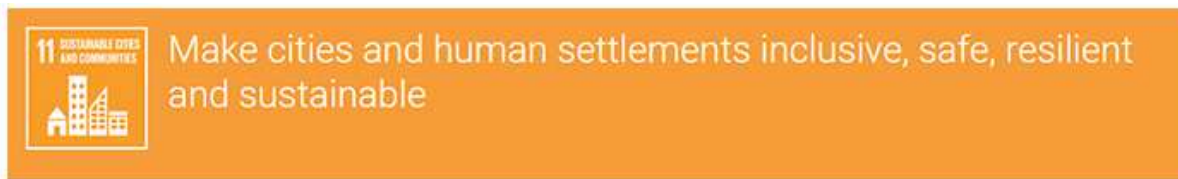
The potential contribution of sport toward ‘decent work and economic growth’:

- Promoting employment and vocational competences
- Connecting young people to vocational education settings
- Supporting growing labour markets in the sports industry

S4D related SDG 8 Targets	SDG 8 Indicators
<p><b>Target 8.3</b> Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<p><b>Indicator 8.3.1:</b> Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</p>
<p><b>Target 8.5</b> By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>	<p><b>Indicator 8.5.1:</b> Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities <b>Indicator 8.5.2:</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p>
<p><b>Target 8.6</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>	<p><b>Indicator 8.6.1:</b> Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p>



**Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities**



***“Sport can help eliminate obstacles and barriers in the environment, transportation, public facilities and services to ensure access by all, including people facing those barriers and in vulnerable situations such as persons with disabilities. It can also promote the use of public safe spaces where diverse populations can interact and create friendly relations.” (UN, 2014)***

The potential contribution of sport toward ‘sustainable cities and communities’:

- Providing an inclusive, safe and accessible space and/or a place for public encounters
- Establishing new and safe spaces/places for different groups in urban settings
- Using major sporting events as catalyst for sustainable urban design and planning

S4D related SDG11 Targets	SDG 11 Indicators
<p><b>Target 11.7</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</p>	<p><b>Indicator 11.7.1:</b> Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</p> <p><b>Indicator 11.7.2:</b> Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months</p>
<p><b>Target 11.3</b> By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p><b>Indicator 11.3.1:</b> Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</p> <p><b>Indicator 11.3.2:</b> Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</p>

## Goal 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions



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

***“Sport provides a powerful communication platform for disseminating solidarity and reconciliation messages and fostering a culture of peace and dialogue, especially by promoting core values in sport such as respect, fair-play and team work. Sport institutions can be effective, accountable and inclusive by respecting human rights and striving for good governance.” (UN, 2014)***

The potential contribution of sport toward ‘peace, justice and strong institutions’:

- Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies
- Preventing conflicts, reducing tension
- Establishing of platforms for dialogue
- Generating respect and understanding
- Addressing abuse, violence and exploitation in sport

S4D related SDG 16 Targets	SDG 16 Indicators
<p><b>Target 16.1</b></p> <p>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p><b>Indicator 16.1.1:</b> Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.1.2:</b> Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.1.3:</b> Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.1.4:</b> Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</p>
<p><b>Target 16.2</b></p> <p>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>	<p><b>Indicator 16.2.1:</b> Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.2.2:</b> Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.2.3:</b> Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18</p>
<p><b>Target 16.3</b></p> <p>Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p><b>Indicator 16.3.1:</b> Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p> <p><b>Indicator 16.3.2:</b> Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>
<p><b>Target 16.B</b></p> <p>Promote, enforce non-discriminatory laws &amp; policies for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Indicator 16.B.1:</b> Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>

**Goal 17 Partnerships for the goals**



*“The global reach, unmatched popularity and universal character of sport make it a versatile means of implementation. Sport can pool resources, create synergies, and build multi-stakeholder networks and partnerships for sustainable development and peace goals by bringing together a wide variety of actors from different sectors.” (UN, 2014)*

The potential contribution of developing ‘partnerships for the goals’ through sport:

- Catalyzing, building and strengthening new multi-stakeholder networks and partnerships for sustainable development and peace goals.
- Involving and bringing together governments, donors, NGOs, sport organizations, the private sector, academia and the media
- Serving as a link between different sectors which can address a wide variety of topics, pool resources and create synergies
- Being a versatile means through the global reach, its unmatched popularity, wide appeal, universal character and value-based foundation, as well as its particular association with youth.

Both on national and international level there are many governmental and civil society actors who use sport to make a contribution to development policy. Also young people, actors in sport, academia, private sector, international organizations, as well as the media are increasingly interested in the potential of sport as a tool to reach personal, community, national and international development goals.

Since 2012, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has emphasized and exercised the potential of S4D in order to achieve development goals. Establishing the programme S4D, the BMZ has successfully implemented a range of sport-related projects in various countries.

S4D related SDG 17 Targets	SDG 17 Indicators
<p><b>Target 17.3</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p><b>Indicator 17.3.1:</b> Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</p> <p><b>Indicator 17.3.2:</b> Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p>
<p><b>Target 17.14</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p><b>Indicator 17.14.1:</b> Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development</p>



<p><b>Target 17.15</b></p> <p>Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development multi-stakeholder partnerships</p>	<p><b>Indicator 17.15.1:</b> Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation</p>
<p><b>Target 17.16</b></p> <p>Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p><b>Indicator 17.16.1:</b> Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>
<p><b>Target 17.17</b></p> <p>Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p><b>Indicator 17.17.1:</b> Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnership</p>

## Reference:

<https://www.sport-for-development.com/imglib/downloads/commonwealth2017-enhancing-the-contribution-of-sport-to-the-sustainable-development-goals.pdf>