

# Pacific Sport Contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

*Analysis of the Sport and SDG Indicators in  
Fiji & Samoa*

June 2020



The Commonwealth

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## Executive Summary

This report identifies and maps existing data sets on sport and the SDGs in two Pacific Island Countries, Fiji and Samoa, and analyses the implications for iterative development of indicators on sport and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The process draws on existing research conducted on “Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development in the Pacific: The case of Fiji and Samoa” and assesses the usability of Version 3.0 of the Measuring the Contribution of Sport, PE and Physical Activity to the SDGs: Tool Kit and Model Indicators.

This mapping exercise builds on a growing collaboration between the Commonwealth Secretariat and The University of the South Pacific (USP) including; a featured a session on Model Indicators for Sport and the SDGs at the first SHAPING UP: Pacific Research Symposium on Sport and Sustainable Development in Fiji in 2017 presented by Ben Sanders (South Africa), Dr Nacanieli Rika (Fiji) presenting at the first meeting of the Commonwealth Sport and SDGs Model Indicators Working Group meeting in London in April 2018, Ollie Dudfield (UK) presenting at the 2019 Pacific Sports Policy Roundtable in Samoa in July 2019, Professor Jito Vanualailai (Fiji) attending the 2019 meeting of the Commonwealth Advisory Body for Sport (CABOS) in Mauritius in October 2019, and Jackie Lauff (Australia) presenting at the second meeting of the Commonwealth Sport and Model Indicators Working Group in Geneva in November 2019.

The report focuses on the available data from Fiji and Samoa collected by USP’s research team during the first phase of regional sports research conducted in 2017 and 2018, and the extension of that project which assesses the social and economic impact of the Samoa 2019 Pacific Games that were hosted in Apia in July 2019.

Following a brief introduction of the policy context in Fiji and Samoa, the available data is mapped against Category 1 and Category 2 indicators in Version 3 of the Sport and Model Indicators Toolkit. The data sources are presented along with commentary on data collection, availability and accessibility, and analysis of the implications of the data for future policy and practice.

A series of insights, learning and recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the Commonwealth Secretariat captured in five themes; (i) alignment to SDG targets and indicators (ii) stakeholder engagement and co-ordination (iii) data availability and accessibility (iv) utilizing the model indicator toolkit (v) benefits of a regional approach.

This mapping exercise is the first of its kind in the Pacific and will be useful to inform further enhancements to the Sport and Model Indicators Toolkit and its implementation within and beyond the Pacific region as the next phase of implementation extends to the development, validation and testing of these model indicators. As an early adopter of the Sport and SDG Model Indicators, The University of the South Pacific shall build on this body of work with further country-level research to test the model indicators and establish results frameworks and monitoring and evaluation systems, and assess the contribution of sport to sustainable development in the Pacific region.

## 1. Introduction

Fiji and Samoa, the two Pacific countries covered in this mapping analysis, both embraced sport as part of their national development policy. While both countries still have a lot to do in terms of prioritising sport as one of the platforms for national development, much of what is needed for a start is now in place.

In the case of Fiji, two national policies determined the policy direction and context for sport in the country - the Fiji Green Growth Framework 2014 and Fiji's National Development Plan 2017-2036. Both plans prioritise sport as one of the means to pursue a number of national goals that include the reduction of the percentage of the population affected with NCDs and other related diseases; promoting food security and affordability; building social cohesion; generating employment opportunities; and generating household income.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS) is the leading government authority working with National Federations (NFs), other government agencies, development partners, communities and key stakeholders to drive government's national policies on sport.

Using sport (and physical activity) to fight frightening level of NCDs in the country is perhaps at the forefront of government's national agenda for sport. The study conducted by the University of the South Pacific (USP) in 2018 discovered worrying rate of NCDs in the country. One in every second adult is affected by NCDs. Moreover, the study confirmed that NCDs are the main contributing factor to the country's annual death rate and consumed more than 50 per cent of the National Health annual budget (University of the South Pacific 2018). As a result, the Ministry of Health is working closely with MYS, other government agencies, communities and key stakeholders to promote sport and physical activity as remedies for NCDs.

Generating household income through sport is another priority for government. National development in Fiji has been undermined by a series of political instability in the country since the late 1980s and as a result a significant portion of the population lives under the poverty line. Government through its national development plan has recognised the critical role of sport in generating income for low-income households thus focusing on developing talents of the youth in order to become elite athletes.

The recent study by USP has revealed substantial funds remitted by Fijian athletes plying their talent abroad. The majority of the athletes are playing professional rugby (both union and league) internationally. In 2016 for instance, the estimated amount of funds remitted by Fijian athletes playing overseas is around \$100.4m (University of the South Pacific 2018).

Employment generation and building social cohesion also attracted government's attention with respect to its national policy framework on sport. With respect to the former, the sport sector has the potential to provide extensive employment opportunities in the country. The study by USP confirmed this view with a number of people employed in the sport sector (University of the South Pacific 2018).

Sport and in particular rugby has proven to be a bridging link between the two major ethnic groups in the country - the indigenous Fijians and the Indian Fijians. Both groups have not been socially integrated for various reasons that led to a series of political instabilities that began in the 1980s. Sport and in particular sevens rugby has addressed this racial gap in the country and embraced social cohesion the two main ethnic groups. This could be witnessed with the number of fans from both ethnic groups supporting their national sevens team (mainly comprised of indigenous Fijians) during the World Rugby series every year.

Samoa on the other hand has a similar policy context and direction to that of Fiji. The current Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2016-2020, recognises the contribution of sport to economic, social and infrastructural development. In addition, the country's first national sport policy for the period 2017-2022, specifies several sectors in which sport is anticipated to make a significant input. These include sport and health, sport and education, sport and tourism, sport and women, sport and disability, and sport and infrastructure.

The contribution of sport to health is without doubt the leading area in which government is placing emphasis. Samoa like Fiji has a high level of NCDs. According to USP (2018), one in every third adult suffers from NCDs. The Ministry of Health in addition spent a major proportion of its annual budget on treatment and preventive measures for NCDs (University of the South Pacific 2018).

Investing in sport infrastructure is also at the forefront of government's policy. Government has recognised substantial revenue generated from hosting medium and big international sport events in the country. For instance, there is adequate evidence to support positive financial gain for the country from hosting the Pacific

Games in 2007, Youth Commonwealth Games in 2015 and the first ever All Blacks game against Manu Samoa in Samoa in the same year.

Available evidence suggests that both Fiji and Samoa are making progress in integrating sport to national policy making as a potential driver for national development, in particular in health and economic development. Both countries face serious health problems especially with respect to NCDs and are now laying down a roadmap for sport to be part of an integral approach to address such problem.

Both countries have also recognised substantial economic gain from sport and are now making headways in exploiting this area in terms of producing elite athletes, building internationally certified sport infrastructure as well as promoting sport tourism as measures to increase economic gain from sport.

That said, both countries are also using sport as the means to achieve other national goals and SDGs like equal access to employment and advancing people with disabilities.

## 2. Pacific Data on Sport & the SDGs

### 2.1 Category 1 Indicator Mapping & Analysis

**Table 1: Category 1 Indicators included in Pacific Sport and SDG Mapping and Analysis**

Code	Category 1 Indicator	Type	Source
1.a	% population sufficiently active	Impact	Global School-based Student Health Survey Fiji (2016), Samoa (2011), Ministry of Health and Medical Service and World Health Organisation (2011), Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation 2014
1.b	% contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP	Impact	Table 1.4 Contribution of Sport to GDP in Fiji (2013 - 2016), Table 2.5 Contribution of Sport to GDP in Samoa (2013/14 - 2016/17)
1.d	% of national sport policy objectives that align to prioritised SDG targets	Outcome	Fiji National Development Plan (November 2017), Fiji Green Growth Framework (August 2014), National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy (Draft version 6, May 2019), National Anti-Doping Policy (Version 6 Draft, May 2019), Safety in Sports Participation Policy (23 April 2013), Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2016 - 2020), National Sports Framework (2018 - 2028) and National Sports in Education Policy (2018 - 2023)
1.e	% population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome	Table 2.2 National Federation Membership Samoa (2018)
1.h	% females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome	Table 2.2 National Federation Membership Samoa (2018)
1.i	% persons with disabilities who actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation	Outcome	Table 2.2 National Federation Membership Samoa (2018)
1.l	% of national budget that is dedicated investment in the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to national development plans and the SDGs	Output	Table 1.6 Government Spending on Sport - Fiji (2012 - 2016/17), Table 2.7 Government Spending on Sport - Samoa (2011/12 - 2016/17), and Table 2.8 Other Government Grants to Sport - Samoa (2013 - 2017)
1.m	% of presidents, board members or executive leadership post holders in sport organisations who are female	Output	Table 1.10 Gender Representation on NF Executives - Fiji (2017-2018)
1.p	% workforce within the sport, fitness and recreation activities (leisure) sectors	Input	Table 1.9 Sport Sector Employment - Fiji (2017-2018), Table 2.12 Sport Sector Employment - Samoa (2013 - 2018), Table 2.13 Sport Sector Employment by Gender - Samoa (2013 - 2018)
1.q	% public expenditure on sport	Input	Table 1.6 Government Spending on Sport - Fiji (2012 - 2016/17), Table 2.7 Government Spending on Sport - Samoa (2011/12 - 2016/17), and Table 2.8 Other Government Grants to Sport - Samoa (2013 - 2017)

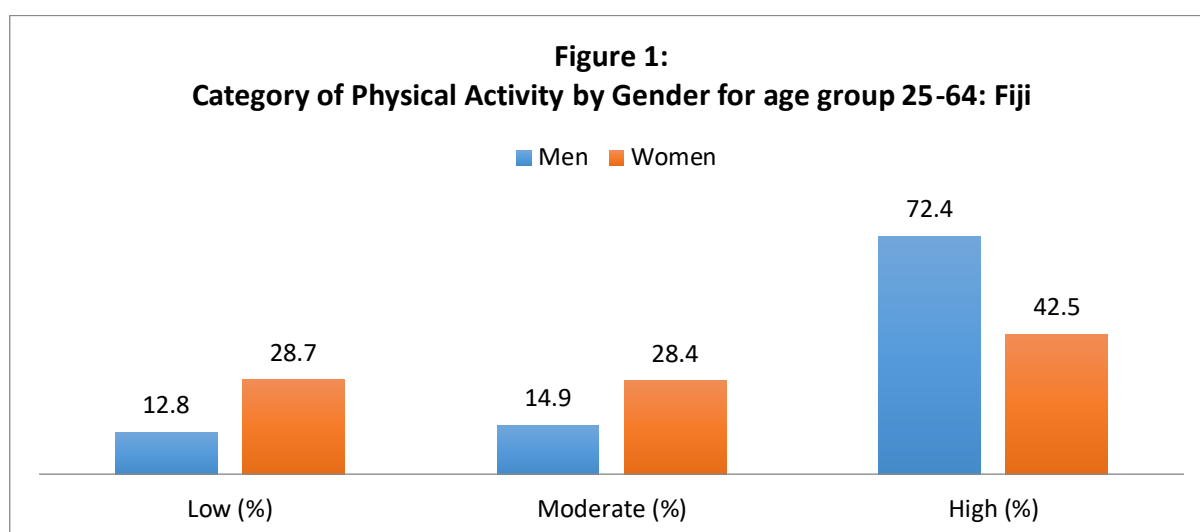


## INDICATOR 1.a % population sufficiently active

### a) Baseline data

The STEP survey is the only source that provides reliable information about the percentage of sufficiently active population for Fiji and Samoa. In determining the percentage of the population that meets the World Health Organisation (WHO) criteria for sufficient physical activity that sustains a healthy living, three categories (low, moderate and high) are used. The high category represents vigorous and intense physical activity of at least three days a week achieving minimum of 1,500 MET-minutes/week. The moderate category is determined by three or more days of vigorous and intense activity of at least 20 minutes per day; or five or more days of moderate-intensity activity, or walking of at least 30 minutes per day. The low category is when a person does not meet any of the criteria in the high and moderate categories.

#### Fiji Data: % population sufficiently active



**Table 2: Categories of total physical activity by gender for the age group 25-64, Fiji**

Categories level of total physical activity							
	N	% Low	95% Cl	% Moderate	95% Cl	% High	95% Cl
Men	1037	12.8	10.2-15.4	14.9	12.2-17.6	72.4	68.3-76.4
Women	1356	28.7	24.8-32.7	28.4	25.3-31.6	42.8	39.2-46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.1-23.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.3-24.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>53.9-61.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Service and World Health Organisation (2011) p. 27

Table 2 shows that 79.2% of Fijian men and women in the age category of 25-64 meet the WHO criteria for sufficient physical activity. This means 20.8% of the population in the same age category do not meet the criteria for sufficient physical activity. Table 3 on the other hand shows that 13.7% of men and women in Samoa in the age category of 16-64 do not meet the recommended WHO criteria for sufficient physical activity.

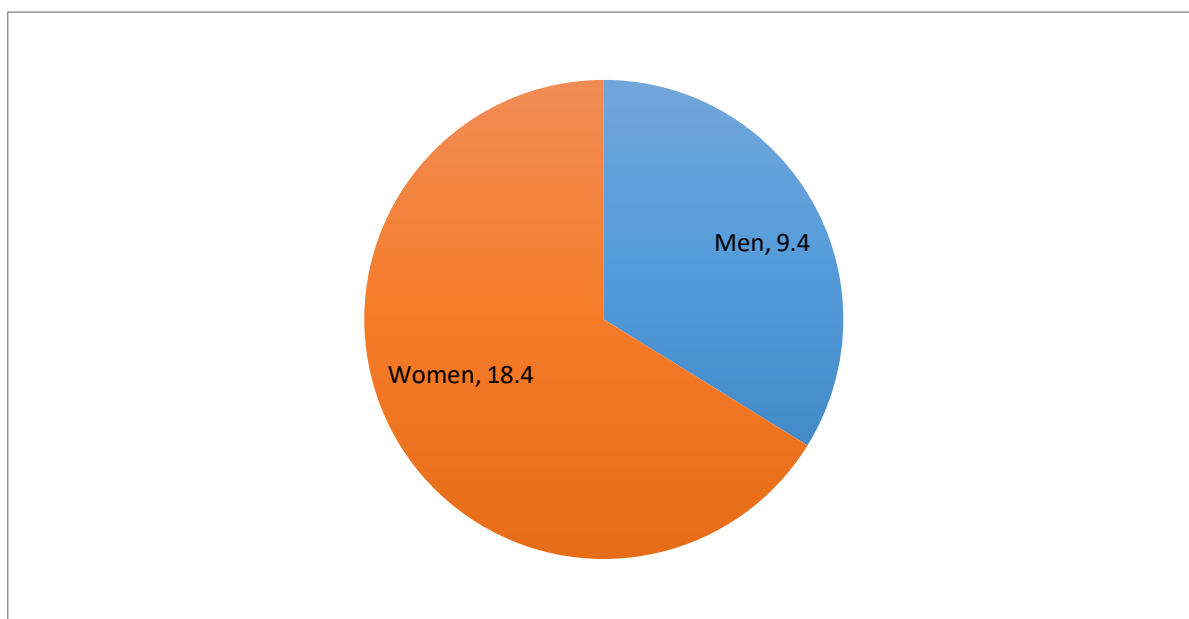
#### Samoa Data: % population sufficiently active

**Table 3: % of population sample not meeting WHO recommended physical activity, Samoa**

Not meeting WHO recommendations on physical activity for health									
Age Group (years)	Men			Women			Both Sexes		
	N	% not meeting rec	95% Cl	n	% not meeting recs	95% Cl	n	% not meeting recs	95% Cl
18-44	412	7.7	5.0-10.4	691	17.6	12.7-22.5	1103	12.4	10.0-14.8
45-64	280	13.7	11.8-15.7	377	20.6	13.6-27.7	657	17.0	13.2-20.8
18-64	692	9.4	6.7-12.1	1068	18.4	14.6-22.3	1760	13.7	11.6-15.8

Source: Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation 2014, p. 32

**Figure 2: Percentage of population not meeting WHO criteria for sufficient physical activity for the age group 18-64: Samoa**



**b) Data Commentary: gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

The research undertaken for Fiji and Samoa did not gather data on this particular indicator due to the unavailability of data; however, additional data is included above from the STEPS Report for Fiji in 2011 and Samoa in 2014. The main gap is that the sample is not representative of all age groups in the country as it only targeted the age group 25-64 for Fiji and 18-64 for Samoa.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The STEPS clearly focuses on physical activity using three categories of low, moderate and high which are determined by MET (metabolic equivalent) or the ratio of the associated metabolic rate for a specific activity divided by the resting metabolic rate. Please refer to the discussion in (a) for further clarification of how the three categories are determined and the application of MET. Sport and PE are not included in this data.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The report on Fiji and Samoa did not collect this data so the comments provided here is largely based on what is presented in the STEP reports for both countries. The process for data collection is the same for Fiji and Samoa. WHO works with the Ministries of Health in both countries to determine the scope of the survey. In determining the sample, the Bureau of Statistics in both countries take the leading role. It is fair to suggest that the approval and level of support for the STEP survey in both countries are at Ministerial level. Unfortunately, there are no other sources that provide reliable data on this particular indicator for both countries and potentially the rest of Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). The best alternative source is NFs, however poor and incomplete data is the underlying problem.

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

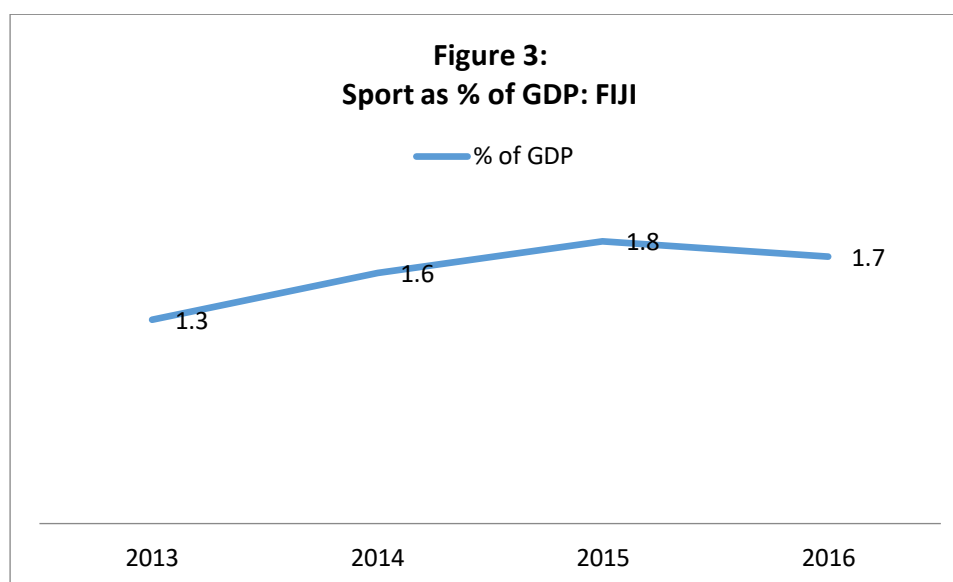
While the STEPS data is limited to a particular age group and physical activity, governments of both countries benefit from such data for future policy to address NCDs. There is sound evidence presented in the report for both countries proving high rates of NCDs as well as being the main cause of death and consuming most of national health budgets. Despite the absence of data for Fiji and Samoa, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant for good health and wellbeing. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. This is based on the severe levels of NCDs in both countries for both men and women. As mentioned in the initial research and critical for the viability of this indicator, the challenge for the sport sector is to strengthen monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems to be better able to demonstrate the contributions of sport, physical activity and physical education to health and well-being. This will be further progressed in the next phase of research with a focus on four target countries in the Pacific.

**INDICATOR 1.b****% contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP****a) Baseline data****Table 4: Contribution of Sport (%) to GDP - Fiji**

	2013	2014	2015	2016
HSE (FJD\$m)	60.0	80.0	100.0	100.4*
PSE (FJD\$m)	38.0	38.7	38.6	38.1
GSE (FJD\$m)	5.4	18.2	28.0	32.8
NSE (FJD\$m)	-	-	-	-
Total (FJD\$m)	103.4	136.9	166.6	171.3
GDP(FJD\$b)	7.7	8.4	9.1	9.7
% of GDP	1.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%

Note: \*Based on a forecast of personal remittances by the Reserve Bank of Fiji

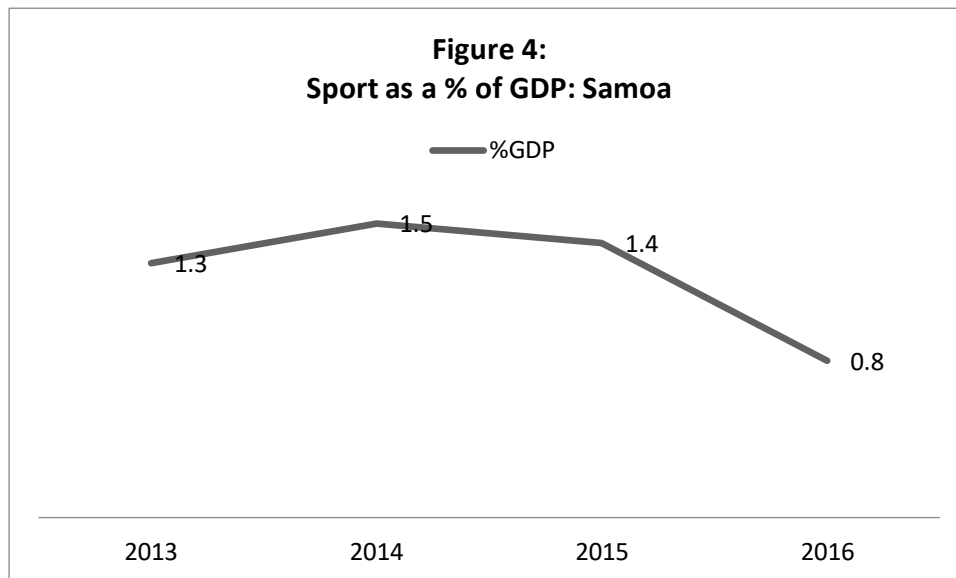
Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p.2

**Table 5: Contribution of Sport (%) to GDP - Samoa**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
HSE (ST\$m)	10.2	9.8	8.9	8.6
PSE (ST\$m)	9.3	10.0	12.8	1.2*
GSE (ST\$m)	4.7	8.6	7.1	5.6
NES (ST\$m)	-	-	-	-
Total (ST\$m)	24.2	28.4	28.8	15.4
GDP (ST\$b)	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
% of GDP	1.3%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%

\*GDP% does not include private sector expenditure from Samoa Rugby Union for 2016/2017

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p.41.



#### b) Data Commentary: Gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

In the case of Fiji and Samoa there was data available on government expenditure across various sectors and government sources, some data available on development partner expenditure on sport (but limited to specific projects). Data on remittances were estimates from the Reserve Bank and not disaggregated for sport. The research has highlighted many challenges surrounding data collection on sport-related remittances and accurate data on remittances is not currently available. The GDP calculation requires inputs on government expenditure, household expenditure, private sector expenditure and sport-related exports. For Fiji and Samoa, there was no readily available data on private sector expenditure or sport-related exports.

In Fiji, the Ministry of Economy tracks data on private sector sponsorship to sport via a government initiative to provide tax incentives to sponsors over a certain threshold. Some data was available through that particular scheme for Fiji, noting it is an opt-in system and may not capture all sport sponsorship, and there was no central data collection on sport sponsorship under the threshold. The timing of the availability of this data is linked to the financial year and was not completed during the period of analysis for this research. A similar tax incentive scheme is also in place in Samoa, however, the data was not captured in this research.

Capturing data related to income and expenditure from national, regional and international sport federations was a particular challenge for Fiji and Samoa. The analysis includes the limited data readily available such as the contributions from the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) which averaged FJD\$37.1m per year between 2013 and 2016.

The analysis includes data from three NFs in Samoa to give an indication of the contributions received directly to NFs from their International Federations (IF). For just three federations for cricket, NRL and football that responded to the survey in Samoa this was estimated at ST\$1.3million for 2017 alone. The expenditure for Samoa Rugby Union was ST\$11.7 in 2015 and data for the 2016/2017 financial year was not available from Samoa Rugby Union which shows a corresponding effect on the %GDP contribution of sport in Samoa from 1.4% to 0.8%.

Sponsorship data was not received from NFs in Fiji or for many of the NFs in Samoa and it was very difficult to measure contributions received directly to NFs from private sector, donor and development partner funding or international federations. In the case of Fiji sponsorship data is likely to be found in NF annual reports and these were not included in this analysis. Indicative data on NF contributions to the Oceania region was available in an internal member survey conducted by the Organisation of Sport Federations of Oceania (OSFO) for the 2009 - 2012 quadrennial. From the 35 OSFO member federations at that time, the International Federation investment in the region over the four-year cycle was an estimated AUD\$65m to development programs, high performance competitions and events, and administration and governance.

Data on net exports of sports goods and services (NES) was not included in this analysis as it was beyond the scope of this initial investigation to collect data directly from suppliers. This research only captured data on 'sport' as the terms included in the Toolkit on fitness and active recreation were introduced after the research was completed. In the Pacific, there are not clearly defined lines between sport, recreation, leisure, fitness, active recreation and consensus on definitions and measurement frameworks will be an initial priority

for the design of a regional monitoring and evaluation framework for Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The scope of the research undertaken on the contribution of sport to economic and social development in Fiji and Samoa was limited to SDGs 3, 8 and 10. This analysis was limited to sport and little economic data related to physical activity, health or leisure. Given the focus on the three priority SDGs, Goal 4 on quality education was not included in the analysis so the research team did not collect or analyse available data related to quality physical education in Fiji and Samoa.

In terms of the % contribution to GDP in Fiji and Samoa there are a small number of private providers of active recreation, fitness and physical activity in addition to government led initiatives from Ministries or Health or delivered in partnership with Ministries Responsible for Sport. These community level activities include for example box fit social enterprises, Tabata (a high intensity interval training), Zumba, yoga and social running clubs and groups.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

For government contributions, data was available for government expenditure from budget estimates and annual reports through Ministries Responsible for Sport, and additional government contributions from other sources including for example, the Gambling Authority and Samoa International Finance Authority (SIFA) that provide grants to national federations in Samoa, and international sporting events hosted in Fiji such as the Fiji International Golf Tournament and hosting of Super Rugby matches. Government data was accessed with high level approvals in Fiji from the Permanent Secretary from the Ministry of Economy, and in Samoa from the CEO of the Ministry of Finance.

Capturing private sector sport expenditure through sport sponsorship for Fiji and Samoa was also particularly challenging. A small sample of private sector contributions were included in the research in the GDP calculations for both Fiji and Samoa, however, the data sources differed for each country making it difficult to make direct comparisons between the two countries.

The Ministry of Economy provided data on sport sponsorship in Fiji which captures sport sponsorship for sponsors who applied for a tax incentive policy, introduced in Fiji in 2008, that offered a 150% tax deduction for cash contributions of more than FJD\$100,000. In 2014, the minimum threshold was reduced to FJD\$50,000. Between 2013 and 2016 the available data includes sponsorship contributions of over FJD\$5.2m from 36 companies. This data only includes companies who applied for the tax incentive scheme, however, it is an initial attempt to capture sport sponsorship data in Fiji.

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

From the available data presented in the research report, this is some evidence to suggest that sport is currently making a significant contribution to GDP in Fiji and Samoa, and evidence to suggest that contribution is likely to be much larger in both countries, however, there is no framework for systematic collection and analysis of economic data on sport to quantify direct financial contributions across government, private sector, household, sporting goods and services.

## **INDICATOR 1.d**

### **% of national sport policy objectives that align to prioritised SDG targets**

**a) Baseline data**

The research report on Fiji and Samoa included a brief overview of the sport sector in each country - Fiji (pages 20 and 21) and Samoa (pages 38 and 39). Additional national policies have been collected and listed below:

***Fiji National Policies***

- Fiji National Development Plan (November 2017)
- Fiji Green Growth Framework (August 2014)
- National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy (Draft version 6, May 2019)
- National Anti-Doping Policy (Version 6 Draft, May 2019)
- Safety in Sports Participation Policy (23 April 2013)

### ***Samoa National Policies***

- Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2016 - 2020)
- National Sports Framework (2018 - 2028)
- National Sports in Education Policy (2018 - 2023)

#### **b) Data Commentary: Gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

National SDG priorities have been mapped at a regional level under the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development. Samoa has made progress with national sport policy in 2018 and early 2019 and policy documents articulate alignment to national SDG priorities. Fiji has a current Safety in Sports Participation Policy and a number of draft sport-related policies under review including a National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy and National Anti-Doping Policy. These are yet to be adopted, however, the draft policy documents have been shared by the Fiji Ministry of Youth and Sports for inclusion in this Pacific SDG Mapping and Analysis.

If Samoa and Fiji were included in the pilot research conducted by Dr Emma Sherry from Swinburne's University of Technology, on "Mapping National Sport Policy and Sustainable Development Goals," further insights may be readily available on the percentage of sport policy objectives that align to SDG targets. Further information on the research protocols and the coding framework would be useful to inform the next phase of analysis of sport policy documents for Fiji and Samoa. The percentage of policy objectives that align to prioritised SDG targets may be investigated further in the scope of the next phase of research that will extend beyond SDGs 3, 8 and 10 and align to national SDG priorities.

#### **c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The language and definitions in the toolkit are not congruent with national policy documents and some translation will be required based on agreed definitions and measurement parameters for sport, active recreation, physical education, leisure and health. The regional action plan on sport, physical activity and physical education will make a preliminary attempt to identify, consult and agree on a set of definitions and terminology that has regional relevance in the Pacific context and alignment with the language of national policy where ever possible. This may help to inform future iterations of the Sport and SDGs Model Indicators Toolkit.

#### **d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The national sport policies include references to sport, physical activity and physical education. Samoa has developed a dedicated National Sports in Education Policy and included a monitoring and evaluation framework in addition to strong links to priority SDGs and national development priorities. The policy documents were accessed through the Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (MESCC) in Samoa and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Fiji with permission at Ministers' and Permanent Secretary level.

#### **e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

This indicator in its current form only calls for sport policy objectives and has the potential to miss relevant health and physical activity policy contributions and physical education that aligns with Ministries of Education. In the case of Fiji for example, the most recent policy revision included a name change of the policy from National Sport and Physical Activity policy to National Sport and Recreational Activity policy. It is still unclear if the Ministry of Health will also proceed with a proposed National Physical Activity policy in line with the WHO Global Action Plan for Physical Activity and national health priorities.

For national SDG reporting, all of the category 1 indicators should align directly with specific SDG indicators and for Indicator 1.d it is not clear in the current toolkit where it is positioned against SDG indicators. The visual representation of this alignment could be strengthened further in the next iterations of the Toolkit. This is a relevant and viable indicator given that all national policy should have some degree of alignment to the SDGs within national and regional priorities. For example, the Samoan National Sports Framework commits to contributing to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Further reference documents have been attached to this report which detail the agenda setting and monitoring of national and regional SDG priorities.

**INDICATOR 1.e****% population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation****a) Baseline data****Table 6: National Federations Membership for Samoa**

National Sport Federations (NFs)	Registered Members	% of Total Population	Community Clinics
Samoa Football Federation	11,000	5.6	35,000 (Primary and Secondary school students reached)
Samoa Cricket Association	4,090	2.1	-
NRL	11,000	5.6	32,087 (Primary and Secondary school students reached)
Netball Samoa	2,000	1.0	30,000 (Primary & Secondary Aged school students reached)
Volleyball Samoa	600	0.3	1,000 (Clubs & Business House tournaments)
Samoa Outrigger	30	0.02	100 (Clubs & Business House tournaments)
Samoa Rugby Leagues	900	0.5	900 (Clubs & Business House tournaments)
Samoa Shooting	10	0.005	50 (Clubs & Business House tournaments)
Samoa Touch Rugby	300	0.2	2,000 (Clubs & Business House tournaments)
Samoa Rugby Union	12,000	6.1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,930</b>		<b>100,237</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>195,979</b>	<b>21.4</b>	

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 41.

**b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

There is no data available for membership of different sports in Fiji except for Samoa. In the case of Fiji, the onus of collecting and keeping data on membership for a particular sport is with NFs. Unfortunately, such data is not available. National data collection protocols shall be explored in the next phase of Pacific research to address this data gap.

The data presented for Samoa is incomplete as the majority of other sports are not included. In essence, the data only proves membership for those sports. It does not indicate whether members are engaged with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation. NFs are the best options for capturing such data as they are directly involved with the development of their members. This issue is one of the main issues raised in the study by USP (2018). In addition, there is no data from gyms and other facilities in Samoa that provide fitness and recreation services and activities.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

As explained earlier, the data collected for Samoa is mainly for those (including school children) who are registered for the National Federations. The data for PE and organised physical activity is not included in the data collected for Samoa. Physical education data is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC). While the research conducted by USP in 2018 did not explore this data, there is good evidence to suggest that such data is available from MESC.

#### **d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The main sources of data are the NFs officials and reports. For the research undertaken for Fiji and Samoa, a high-level approach was taken for both Fiji and Samoa. This was in anticipation of any resistance from government agencies in charge of the sources of data.

Ministers responsible for the sports portfolio in both countries were engaged and obtained their endorsement for the research and the release of information from responsible government agencies. In the case of Fiji, it was the Minister for Youth and Sports while the Minister of Education, Sports and Culture in Samoa was the target.

At the public official level, the Heads of Ministries responsible for government's sports agenda were also engaged and made of aware of the commitment of their respective Ministers. With respect to data located with NFs, the research worked with main sport agencies like the Fiji National Sports Commission, Fiji Sports Council, FASANOC and SASONOC.

#### **e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The data needed for this indicator is critical for government, especially the health sector. As mentioned earlier, both countries are battling high rates of NCDs and the availability of such data gives better insights to policy analysts and decision-makers on how sport and physical activity can contribute positively to the campaign against NCDs. Development partners on the other hand are better informed on how they contribute to promoting and developing sport and physical as another mechanism to fight high NCDs rates in both countries. NFs and other sport agencies when engaged in collecting and documenting such data should convince them to look at sport and physical activity as a health remedy rather than just producing high-performing and competitive athletes to compete in various sports' tournaments.

The required data does contribute strongly to the SDG target and indicator considering sound empirical evidence connecting the benefits of sport and physical activity to good health and wellbeing. In particular it supports the argument that a healthy society is a physically active society. In the case of Fiji and Samoa, the indicator is viable and adds value to policy making in the countries with respect to the contribution of sport to good health and wellbeing.

### **INDICATOR 1.h**

#### **% females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation**

##### **a) Baseline data**

At this stage, the best source of data available for this indicator is presented in Tables 2 and 3 in Section (1a). As discussed earlier in Section 1e.(b), there is no data available for both Fiji and Samoa on female (and male) actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation. The data presented in Tables 2 and 3 in (1a) while mainly refers to physical activity based on the criteria set by WHO, it nevertheless provides a rough idea (proxy) of the percentage of female who are engaged in physical activity for both countries. As suggested earlier, NFs in both countries are the best measures in the place to collect this data hence the need to build their capacity.

##### **b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

The STEP survey is mainly for the use of WHO and government authorities responsible for overlooking the health of citizens for both countries with respect to NCDs. The data does not distinguish between sport activities, fitness and active recreation. Moreover the data only represent a certain age group of the whole population that is vulnerable to NCDs.

##### **c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

As explained earlier, the data collected for the STEP surveys for both countries do not isolate sport, PE and organised physical activity from generic activity, health or leisure data. The STEP survey data lumps everything together. The data for PE for both countries however can be gathered from the Ministries of Education for both countries.

##### **d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

Please refer to the discussion in 1a (d).



### **e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The result for the STEPS survey for both Fiji and Samoa confirmed that less women are engaged in high level physical activity compared to men. For instance, in Fiji, only 42 per cent of women in the age group of 25-64 engaged in high level physical activity compared to 72 per cent of men. This is useful data for government and in particular government authorities operating in the health sector responsible for tackling NCDs amongst women in both countries. Policy and practice of NGOs and development partners operating in the space of women's health will benefit from this data in terms of promoting and supporting sport and physical activity in various ways to encourage women participation.

Despite the absence of specific data for Fiji and Samoa that disaggregates active participation in sport, fitness and active recreation, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. This is based on the severe levels of NCDs in both countries amongst women.

## **INDICATOR 1.i**

### **% persons with disabilities who actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation**

#### **a) Baseline data**

The research conducted by USP in 2018 did not include this indicator hence the reason for not including such data.

#### **b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

As discussed earlier, this indicator was not included in the study conducted by USP in 2018. The data however might be available from NFs responsible for athletes with disabilities in both countries. There are NFs and National Disability Sport Organisations and Disabled People's Organisations that contribute to local and national initiatives to encourage people with disabilities to participate in sport, however, participation data is not systematically collected or analysed in Fiji or Samoa.

#### **c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

SDG 4 was not included in the initial research for Fiji and Samoa, however, it is anticipated that Ministries of Education will have some data on the participation of students with disabilities in physical education, and enrolment data for students with disabilities in mainstream and special and inclusive education settings. National statutory bodies offer inclusive programs particularly in rural and remote areas and this may support data towards active participation at the village and community level for people with disabilities.

#### **d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The initial research attempted to include data specifically related to people with disabilities in Fiji and Samoa across SDGs 3, 8 and 10 along with two case studies related to championing inclusion and diversity in Fiji and Samoa. While limited data was available and captured in the initial findings, there is likely to be some participation data available at a programmatic level that could be sourced through NFs that receive development partner funding that specifically mandates disability-inclusive approaches to sport for development and captures disaggregated data in programmatic monitoring and evaluation.

Through the leadership of the Pacific Disability Forum, Pacific Island Countries are being supported to better capture and track disability disaggregated data including better national census and household survey data using the Washington Group Questions. Further regional insights into the context for disability inclusion in the Pacific can be found in the Pacific Disability Forum SDG-CRPD Monitoring Report (2018).

#### **e) Analysis of implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The data as presented does not help the government of Samoa in making better decisions about the inclusiveness of sport and physical activity in the country. Considering the push for governments to be inclusive in its policy, such data is imperative for policy making of the governments of Samoa and other Pacific Island Countries for future policy and practice to ensure people with disabilities are included and at the same time improving their health status. NGOs and development partners advocating the rights of people with disabilities in sport and physical activity are set to benefit from such set of data for further investment in facilities and other technical assistance to ensure active participation of those with disabilities.

Despite the absence of data for Fiji and Samoa, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. This is based on the severe levels of NCDs in both countries and lack of inclusiveness in sport and physical activity for people with disabilities. USP as the main driver of research in the region is promoting research in this area for students undertaking postgraduate studies and academic staff. More knowledge in this area is expected to be generated in coming years.

## INDICATOR 1.1

### % national budget that is dedicated investment in the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to national development plans and the SDGs

#### a) Baseline data

Table 7: Government Spending on Sport for Financial Years 2012-2016/17

Financial year	2012 (\$FJDm)	2013 (\$FJDm)	2014 (\$FJDm)	2015 (\$FJDm)	2016 (\$FJDm)	2016/17 (\$FJDm)
Total govt. spending on sport	0.9	2.1	5.1	11.2	16.8	10.4
Total govt. budget (FJD\$bn)	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.6
% of total budget	0.04%	0.09%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 28.

Table 8: Government Spending on Sport for Financial Years (2011/12-2016/17)

Financial year	2011/12 (\$STm)	2012/13 (\$STm)	2013/14 (\$STm)	2014/15 (\$STm)	2015/16 (\$STm)	2016/17 (\$STm)
Total govt. spending on sport	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4
Total govt. budget	430.9	454.9	549.7	553.2	478.2	492.3
% of total budget	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 45.

Table 9: Other Government Grants to Sport (2013-2017)

Agency	2013 (ST\$m)	2014 (ST\$m)	2015 (ST\$m)	2016 (ST\$m)	2017 (ST\$m)
Gambling Authority	-	-	-	0.05	0.2
SIFA	2.3	3.2	4.8	2.7	3.7
Total	2.3	3.2	4.8	2.75	3.9

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 45.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

The research report includes government contributions to Ministries Responsible for Sport as captured in data sources from the Ministry of Economy in Fiji and Ministry of Finance in Samoa. The data for Samoa also captured other government grants to sport from the Gambling Authority and Samoa International Finance Authority, however, that data is not captured in the % of total national budget spent on sport.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

The research did not extend to include physical education from Ministries of Education and did also not include data on government expenditure from Ministries of Health on health-related physical activity initiatives in Fiji and Samoa.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

Data on government expenditure was available in Fiji and Samoa in budget estimates and actuals, annual reporting and primary data sources from the Ministry of Economy in Fiji and Ministry of Finance in Samoa.

Given that the first phase of research focused on SDGs 3, 8 and 10 the data collection for government spending towards sport was focused on sport-related expenditure. The available data included national budget allocations through Ministries of Sport and sport-related expenditure for selected sports events such as the Fiji International Rugby and hosting of Super Rugby matches in Fiji. High level approvals were sought from Permanent Secretary/CEO level at the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economy.

### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. Isolating the contributions from relevant national Ministries will be complex and will depend on shared understanding and definitions of specific inclusions related to sport, physical activity and physical education. Calculating national percentage contributions would also be useful presented as a percentage of national health and education budget allocations, and capturing allocations from national youth budgets and programs will be relevant and difficult to isolate.

## INDICATOR 1.m

**% of presidents, board members or executive leadership post holders in sport organisations who are female**

### a) Baseline data

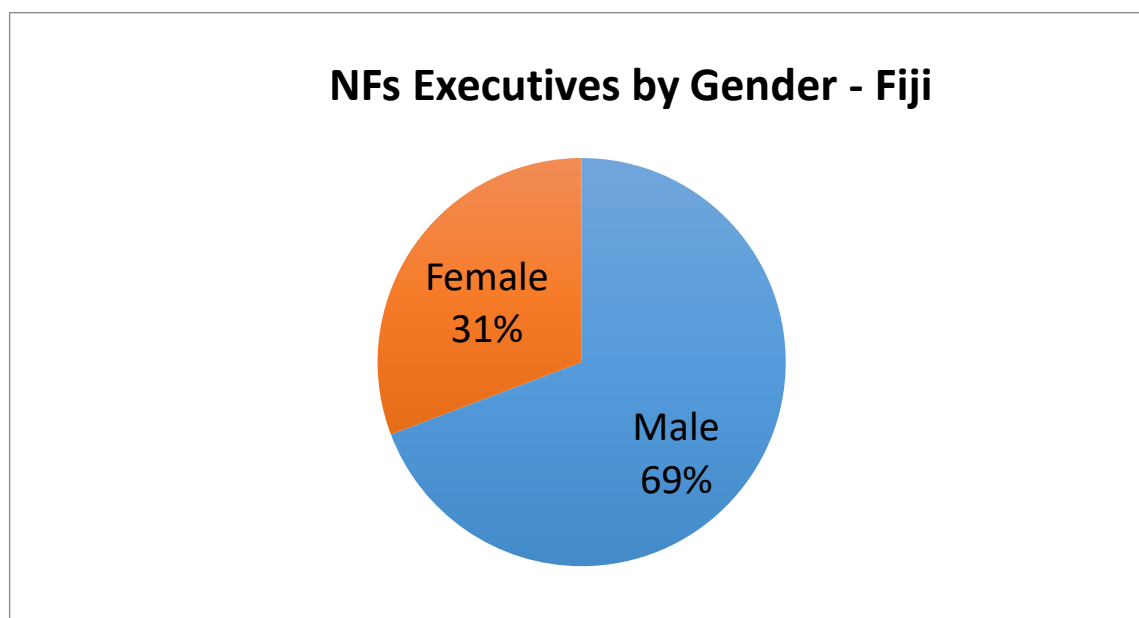


Figure 5: Proportion of National Sport Federation Executives in Fiji who are female

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018)

Table 10: Gender Representation on NF Executives

National Federations	Male	Female	Total Executives	%
Netball Fiji	0	6	6	100
Fiji Outrigger	1	3	4	75
Fiji Hockey Association	1	2	3	67
Fiji Karate-Do Federation	2	4	6	67
Fiji Paralympics	2	3	5	60
Squash Fiji	2	3	5	60
Fiji Table Tennis	2	3	5	60
Fiji Volleyball Association	6	5	11	45
Fiji Weightlifting Association	4	3	7	43
Fiji Badminton	3	2	5	40
Fiji Swimming	3	2	5	40
Fiji Darts Association	2	1	3	33

Boxing Fiji	2	1	3	33
Fiji Judo	2	1	3	33
Fiji Rugby Union	2	1	3	33
Athletics Fiji	6	2	8	25
Bowls Fiji	6	2	8	25
Fiji Cricket Association	3	1	4	25
Fiji Powerlifting	6	2	8	25
Fiji National Rugby League	3	1	4	25
Fiji Yachting Association	3	1	4	25
World Archery Fiji	3	1	4	25
Fiji Bodybuilding Association	4	1	5	20
Fiji Triathlon Association	4	1	5	20
Fiji Surfing	5	1	6	17
Fiji Touch Association	5	1	6	17
Cycling Fiji	6	1	7	14
Fiji Football Association	8	1	9	11
Fiji Islands Baseball and Softball Association	4	0	4	0
Basketball Fiji	4	0	4	0
Billiards and Snooker Fiji	1	0	1	0
Fiji International Gamefishing	1	0	1	0
National Golf Association	3	0	3	0
Fiji Chess Federation	3	0	3	0
Fiji Shooting Association	5	0	5	0
Fiji Taekwondo	2	0	2	0
Fiji Tennis	5	0	5	0
Fiji Universities Sports Association	2	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>182</b>	

**Source:** The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p.34.

#### **b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

There was insufficient data available from Samoa in the annual reports of the Samoa Association of Sports and National Olympic Committee (SASNOC) and despite a survey attempt from SASNOC, the research team was unable to collect accurate data on the number of male, number of female and total number of executives on National Federation boards in Samoa during the period of analysis for the research. From time to time the Equity Commission of the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) captures information on gender representation from its regional affiliates to include in regional reporting to the International Olympic Committee, with a particular focus on gender representation on the executive boards of National Olympic Committees. This data is not collected systematically at national or regional level and there is no longitudinal data available.

Data gaps, including this one related to gender representation, have been discussed at national and regional consultations and further action will be taken going forwards to address these gaps and one suggested solution identified during a regional consultation in Vanuatu in December 2019 is the introduction of a national sport survey for Vanuatu which may inform national and regional SDG reporting and future research in this space.

#### **c) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

Data on the gender representation on National Federation executives was collected for Fiji from the Fiji Association of Sport and National Olympic Committee (FASANOC) Annual Report in 2017. The available data was easily accessible from FASANOC with the approval of the CEO.

#### **e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

Data on the percentage of presidents, board members or executive leadership post holders in sport organisations who are female is highly relevant for the sport sector and its regional and international affiliates, and for national governments. The data for Fiji includes only includes National Federations in Fiji who were members of FASANOC. The data did not extend to FASANOC itself and the gender representation on its Executive Board or Commissions, or the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) which is a regional sport organisation based in Fiji with some female executive board members from Fiji, and more from other Pacific Island Countries in the Oceania region.

A shared definition of ‘sport organisation’ is necessary to capture available data under indicator 1.m. The data presented in the research report is for surveyed National Federations, however, indicator 1.m does not specifically call for national level data and could potentially include many more organisations such as divisional or district associations, clubs, disability sport organisations, youth sport clubs, school sport associations and other community sport organisations. At the national level, a national register of gender representation on sport organisation boards and executives would be useful and would need to capture regular changes in number of females, number of male and total number of executives for each organisation.

Indicator 1.m does not extend to specifically identify the % of female Presidents, however, that could be captured in the data protocol forms for 1.m. In many small island states, there are women who have been appointed to numerous sport boards and executives. For example, Mrs Makarita Lenoa was appointed President of FASANOC in 2019 and she is also an executive board member of the Fiji Karate Federation, Oceania Karate Federation, and World Karate Federation. It is not clear how indicator 1.m captures geographic representation of data. In addition to regional and international federation leadership, there are a number of IOC members in the Oceania region, and that representation is important to capture but may be difficult to track under the current parameters of indicator 1.m.

The toolkit suggests on page 78 that indicator 1.m aligns to SDG Indicator 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. SDG Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position, however, indicator 1.m does not extend to management level data.

## INDICATOR 1.p % workforce within the sport, fitness and recreation activities (leisure) sectors

### a) Baseline data

Table 11: Sport sector employment 2017-2018, Fiji

NFs and Sport Agencies	M	F	Total	% female
Fiji Hockey		1	1	100
Fiji Swimming		2	2	100
Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC)	3	7	10	70
Fiji Paralympic	1*	1*	2	50
Fiji Table Tennis Association	3	2 + 1*	6	50
Gymnastics Federations	1	1	2	50
Netball Fiji	1	1	2	50
Weightlifting Fiji	2	2	4	50
Cricket Fiji	9	5	14	36
Fiji National Sport Commission (FNSC)	11	6	17	35
Fiji National Rugby League	8	4	12	33
Fiji Football Association	29	11	40	27
Ministry of Youth and Sports (MYS)	15	4	19	21
Fiji Sports Council (FSC)	53	8	61	13
Athletics Fiji	2		2	0
Baseball and Softball Association	2		2	0
Basketball Fiji	2		2	0
Fiji Surfing Association	1		1	0
Fiji Yachting	2		2	0
Karate Fiji	1		1	0
Fiji Volleyball Association				
Squash Fiji				
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>34</b>

Source: The University of the Pacific (2018) ‘Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, pp.30-31.

**Table 12: Sport Sector Employment 2018, Samoa**

NFs and Sport Agencies	M	F	Total	% Female
SASNOC	2	3	5	60
Samoa Basketball Association	1	1	2	50
Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (Sports Division)	5	4	9	44
NRL Samoa	3	2	5	40
Special Olympics Samoa	3	2	5	40
Samoa Cricket Association	8	3	11	27
Football Federation Samoa	19	6	25	24
Samoa Rugby Unions	22	5	27	18
Samoa Sports Facilities Authority (SSFA)	59	5	64	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>20</b>

Source: University of the South Pacific (2018) 'Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The of Fiji and Samoa, p.50.

#### **b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

The number of employees listed for Fiji and Samoa is a sample and not a comprehensive workforce analysis. It does not include employment in physical education for schools, staff in gyms and fitness centres, sport sector employees in local governments and councils managing sport grounds and facilities, private sector and volunteers.

The data could also extend to contracted athletes relevant for particular codes and analysis of contracted salary levels and disaggregation by gender would also provide useful data. USP plans to conduct a regional sports workforce assessment as part of its priority activities in 2020 and this is intended to inform research and ensure learning and teaching programs are based on the actual workforce demand in the Pacific.

The ILO Pacific Office based in Suva has developed a workforce monitoring tool that is populated with data from Fiji and Samoa only. This does not extend to the sport workforce but this was discussed as a possible collaboration at the regional level linked to the next phase of the regional research with country level data collection and analysis of four Pacific Island Countries.

#### **c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The data collected for the research for both countries does not include PE, organised physical activity and leisure components. As clearly stated earlier, the focus of the report on Fiji and Samoa was mainly on sport thus employment data for agencies involved in PE, physical activity and leisure is not included. Based on the experience gained from the research on Fiji and Samoa, there is a good possibility to collect data for each specific category on sport, PE, physical activity and leisure. The main hurdle is how responsible agencies are recording such data and the necessary protocols, formal partnerships and approvals to be able to share workforce data. The indicator does not offer any insights into the working conditions and one of the recommendations in the initial research was to "assess the conditions of 'decent work' and look beyond the number of employees and volunteers to working conditions, occupational health and safety, salary conditions, equal opportunities and diversity in the sport workforce." (Page 59).

#### **d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The workforce data was provided by National Olympic Committees after surveying their NF members, Government Statutory Bodies and Government Ministries Responsible for Sport. This data was difficult to collect and required direct engagement with various sources and is not centrally collected and analysed. There were also discrepancies with figures provided multiple times from particular agencies which made data verification more challenging. The ILO have indicated that strong workforce data portals exist for Fiji and Samoa and the next phase of research will look to expand this to include the workforce across sport, physical activity and physical education.

#### **e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

For government, the data is useful to rethink the content of any future policy in order to capture the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to national employment. Based on the data gathered for Fiji and Samoa, it is evident that the sport sector has the potential for growing employment in both countries. Unfortunately, that idea is not attracting the attention of policy makers due to the lack of available data. Sport agencies and NFs are not aware of their valuable contribution to national employment due to the

absence of data to prove such contribution. Such consideration should be given to future policy in order to make such data available and to guide decision-making towards making the sport sector an employment creating mechanism.

While the data collected for Fiji and Samoa is limited, there is however a good insight based on hindsight that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity on the national workforce of both countries is significant. As discussed earlier, there is substantial amount of data not collected from agencies responsible for sports, PE and physical activity in both countries.

The indicator is valuable to governments of both countries. With high unemployment rate in both countries, the indicator reminds both countries that whatever is invested in sport, PE and physical activity should not be looked at only in the lens of winning gold medals and health reasons but also an opportunity to create employment.

## INDICATORS 1.q

### % public expenditure on sport

#### a) Baseline data

Table 13: Government Spending on Sport for Financial Years 2012-2016/17

Financial year	2012 (\$FJDm)	2013 (\$FJDm)	2014 (\$FJDm)	2015 (\$FJDm)	2016 (\$FJDm)	2016/17 (\$FJDm)
Total govt. spending on sport	0.9	2.1	5.1	11.2	16.8	10.4
Total MYS budget	3.6	5.7	10.3	16.7	22.5	16.4
% of total department budget	25.0	36.8	49.5	67.0	73.3	63.4
Total govt. budget (FJD\$bn)	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.6
% of total budget	0.04%	0.09%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 28.

Table 14: Government Spending on Sport for Financial Years (2011/12-2016/17)

Financial year	2011/12 (\$STm)	2012/13 (\$STm)	2013/14 (\$STm)	2014/15 (\$STm)	2015/16 (\$STm)	2016/17 (\$STm)
Total govt. spending on sport	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.4
Total MESC budget	86.9	84.9	95.7	84.0	79.1	91.2
% of total MESC budget	3.5%	2.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%
Total govt. budget	430.9	454.9	549.7	553.2	478.2	492.3
% of total budget	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 45.

Table 15: Other Government Grants to Sport (2013-2017)

Agency	2013 (ST\$m)	2014 (ST\$m)	2015 (ST\$m)	2016 (ST\$m)	2017 (ST\$m)
Gambling Authority	-	-	-	0.05	0.2
SIFA	2.3	3.2	4.8	2.7	3.7
Total	2.3	3.2	4.8	2.75	3.9

Source: The University of the South Pacific (2018). Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development of Pacific Island Countries: The case of Fiji and Samoa, p. 45.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

The research report includes government contributions to Ministries Responsible for Sport as captured in data sources from the Ministry of Economy in Fiji and Ministry of Finance in Samoa. The data for Samoa also captured other government grants to sport from the Gambling Authority and Samoa International Finance Authority, however, that data is not captured in the % of total national budget spent on sport. There are additional contributions to fund sport in both countries including for example from regional and international Federations, Olympic Solidarity grants, Official Development Assistance from development partners, and

sponsorship received directly by national federations. The current scope of this indicator is limited to government spending which is not a true indicator of the financial injection into sport at the national level.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The research did not extend to include physical education from Ministries of Education and did also not include data on government expenditure from Ministries of Health on health-related physical activity initiatives in Fiji and Samoa. Indicator 1.l. tracks % national budget that is dedicated investment in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to national development plans and the SDGs, this indicator 1.q. specifically attempts to identify and track the % public expenditure on sport.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

Data on government expenditure was available in Fiji and Samoa in budget estimates and actuals, annual reporting and primary data sources from the Ministry of Economy in Fiji and Ministry of Finance in Samoa. Given that the first phase of research focused on SDGs 3, 8 and 10 the data collection for government spending towards sport was focused on sport-related expenditure. The available data included national budget allocations through Ministries of Sport and sport-related expenditure for selected sports events such as the Fiji International Rugby and hosting of Super Rugby matches in Fiji. High level approvals were sought from Permanent Secretary/CEO level at the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economy.

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The indicator is viable and valuable to governments of both countries and able to be calculated from existing data sets across national ministries. This will be particularly useful to track at the regional level in line to assess national commitment and progress towards national SDGs and development priorities.







**Table 16: Category 1 Indicators Not Included in Pacific Sport and SDGs Data Mapping and Analysis**

Code	Category 1 Indicator	Type	Source
1.c	% of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community	Impact	Data not collected
1.f	% schools reporting full/partial implementation of Quality Physical Education guidelines	Outcome	Data not collected
1.g	% primary and secondary students reporting having done the minimum number of PE minutes (class time) namely 120 minutes/180 minutes per week depending on grade	Outcome	Data not collected
1.j	Annual % change in a) carbon footprint and b) recycling rate from i) major sport facilities and ii) national-level events	Outcome	Data not collected
1.k	% national funded sport bodies that have adopted formal policies to protect the integrity of sport and safeguard participants	Output	Data not collected
1.n	% funded national sport bodies that have invested in a strategy for inclusion of people with disabilities within sport	Output	Data not collected
1.o	% i) major sport facilities ii) national-level events with operationalized strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate change resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions	Output	Data not collected
1.r	% share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for sport, leisure and active recreation use by all	Input	Data not collected

This report identifies and maps existing data sets on sport and the SDGs in two Pacific Island Countries and the process draws heavily on existing research conducted on “Maximizing the Contribution of Sport to Economic and Social Development in the Pacific: The case of Fiji and Samoa” which was limited in scope to SDGs 3, 8 and 10 and specific priority indicators within those SDG targets. Further discussion and recommendations on data availability is provided under points 3 and 4 in section IV of this report on key insights, learning and recommendations.

## 2.2 Category 2 Indicator Mapping & Analysis

Table 17: Category 2 Indicators included in Pacific Sport and SDG Mapping and Analysis

SDG Target		Code	Category 1 Indicator	SDG Indicator	Type
SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing 		2.3b	National policy explicitly includes an <i>Inclusive Access to Sport for All</i> strategy, to support participation amongst the least active groups (as defined by the country)	3.4.1	Output (Activity)
		2.3e	# national sport bodies using sport to communicate health messaging	3.3.1 to 3.3.5	Activity (Outcome)
		2.3f	# national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives	3.4.2	Input
SDG 5 Gender Equality 		2.5a	% females insufficiently active	3.4.1	Impact
		2.5b	Difference between % male population and % female population who are sufficiently active	3.4.1	Impact
		2.5c	Difference between % male population and % female population who are inactive	3.4.1	Impact
		2.5e	% females employed* in the sport and physical activity sector (* excluding volunteers)	8.5.2	Outcome
		2.5g	# of indicators in national results / M&E frameworks related to sport, PE and physical activity disaggregated by gender	17.18.1 5.C.1	Outcome (Output)
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities 		2.10c	Commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy	10.4	Output (Activity/ Input)
SDG 17 Reduced Inequalities 		2.17h	# publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical activity and PE		Outcome

For Category 2 Indicators, the available data collected in Fiji and Samoa for SDGs 3, 8 and 10 have been aligned to selected Category 2 Indicators. Some Category 2 Indicators have been included in this report even if specific data was not collected during the initial research. Those indicators were selected for inclusion in the report based on an assessment that there is likely to be available evidence that can be prioritised in the next phase of this research in targeted Pacific Island Countries, and specific commentary and recommendations are provided on the indicators and the national context to inform future iterations of the Sport and SDGs Toolkit

## INDICATOR 2.3b

### National policy explicitly includes an *Inclusive Access to Sport for All* strategy, to support participation amongst the least active groups (as defined by country)

#### a) Baseline data

An overview of the national sport policy context in Fiji and Samoa is included in the initial research report as mentioned previously for 1.d., however, the following policy documents may provide some insights for Indicator 2.3.b. to track country's commitment to inclusive access to sport for all strategy within national policy.

#### *Fiji National Policies*

- Fiji National Development Plan (November 2017)
- Fiji Green Growth Framework (August 2014)
- National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy (Draft version 6, May 2019)
- National Anti-Doping Policy (Version 6 Draft, May 2019)
- Safety in Sports Participation Policy (23 April 2013)

#### *Samoa National Policies*

- Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2016 - 2020)
- National Sports Framework (2018 - 2028)
- National Sports in Education Policy (2018 - 2023)

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

Given that this indicator does not refer specifically to national sport policy, a more comprehensive analysis of national policy documents may reveal further references to a country's commitment to inclusive access to sport for all strategy extending to national policy documents across gender, disability, education, health, youth, infrastructure, tourism, finance and local government.

Assessing the policy intent will require analysis of national definitions for each country. For example, the Samoan National Sports Framework (2018 - 2028) does not define 'Sport for All' nor include any specific reference to 'Sport for All', however the vision statement for the NSF is:

*"For every Samoan regardless of age, gender or ability to be given equal opportunities to actively participate, benefit and reach their full potential in sports at a recreational and elite level"*

The policy areas articulated throughout the policy goals do include specific reference to supporting participation of least active groups, including for example, equitable funding for sports participation for women; equal access for all students regardless of ability, age or gender; and encouraging participation of women especially in rural areas.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

This indicator calls for capability to isolate sport for all policy content and intention across national policy and not restricted to national sport policy.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

Refer to comments in 1.d related to data collection, approvals and high-level support for access to existing and draft national policy documents listed above.

#### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

Under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the concept of leaving no one behind is emphasised heavily but also needs to be embedded in data collection and monitoring framework. Similar to the comments under 1.d this indicator needs stronger alignment to specific SDG indicators. It fits well under the language of Goal 10 on Reduced Inequalities, however, the indicators for Goal 10 are centred in income inequality as opposed to policy commitments.

## INDICATOR 2.3e

### # national sport bodies using sport to communicate health messaging

#### a) Baseline data

No data collected.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

The research report focused on SDGs 3, 8 and 10 and did not extend to data on health messaging from national sport bodies. There are government agencies, national sport federations, national statutory bodies and others using sport to communicate health messaging. Two case study examples were included in the initial research under SDG 3 including an initiative trialled in Fiji that aims to combat the rise of non-communicable diseases delivered by the Fiji National Sports Commission in partnership with the Ministry of Health (page 26), and a story of change from Samoa highlighting maternal health benefits sports and pregnancy (page 43).

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

The definition of national sport bodies will be limiting for this indicator, and will exclude important relevant initiatives from Ministries of Health and other agencies and organisations that communicate health messaging through sport, physical activity and physical education.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

No data collected.

#### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

There is an increasing number of organisations engaging in health messaging through sport and this is a relevant indicator to contribute to SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being. Being able to quantify the number of sport organisations actively using sport to deliver health messaging will be useful for Fiji and Samoa, however, the longer-term value is in tracking the national reach, and any resulting behaviour change from these campaigns. Through several national consultations in both Fiji and Samoa on data collection and analysis, there is a greater understanding amongst the national federation stakeholders that attended those consultations of the importance of sharing data, its use and relevance for national and regional reporting, and the type and frequency of data that would be useful to collect nationally at regular intervals. There is currently no national mechanism to collect and analyse this data, beyond donor funding and program-level reports in NF annual reporting. This is an area for potential inclusion in the next phase of this research and strengthening national data collection protocols.

The indicator calls for the number of national sport bodies but may be useful to expand the data source further than the number of organisations and include number of campaign messages, anticipated national reach of campaign messages, and ultimately the number of people reporting positive behaviour change as a direct result of a national organisation's initiative engaging in health messaging through sport.

## INDICATOR 2.3f

### # national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives

#### a) Baseline data

No data collected.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

The research report focused on SDGs 3, 8 and 10 and did not extend to data on health messaging from national sport bodies. There are government agencies, national sport federations, national statutory bodies and others using sport to communicate health messaging.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

The indicator calls for the number of national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives and the effectiveness of national reporting against this indicator will again be determined by shared understanding and definitions across sport, physical activity and physical education in order to isolate mental health and well-being initiatives.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

No data collected.

#### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

This is a valuable indicator in Fiji and Samoa and also extends the number of local stakeholders and potential data sources nationally with a specific indicator related to mental health and well-being initiatives. Perhaps the indicator could be extended to also quantify these investments from national sport bodies and other organisations.

### INDICATOR 2.5a: % of female insufficiently active

#### a) Baseline data

Table 18: Categories of total physical activity by gender for the age group 25-64, Fiji

Categories level of total physical activity							
	N	% Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
Men	1037	12.8	10.2-15.4	14.9	12.2-17.6	72.4	68.3-76.4
Women	1356	28.7	24.8-32.7	28.4	25.3-31.6	42.8	39.2-46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>18.1-23.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.3-24.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>53.9-61.2</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Medical Service and World Health Organisation (2011) p. 27

Table 19: % of physically active men by age group - Samoa

Level of total physical activity							
Men							
Age Group (years)	n	%Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
18-44	412	11.2	7.4-14.9	10.8	6.3-15.3	78.0	72.1-84.0
45-64	280	20.5	16.5-24.4	16.6	11.9-21.4	62.9	56.2-69.6
18-64	692	13.8	10.4-17.1	12.4	8.7-16.2	73.8	69.1-78.4

Source: Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation 2014, p. 33

Table 20: % of physically active women by age group - Samoa

Level of total physical activity							
Women							
Age Group (years)	n	%Low	95% CI	% Moderate	95% CI	% High	95% CI
18-44	691	25.4	19.2-31.5	24.8	21.6-28.0	49.9	43.2-56.5
45-64	377	29.5	23.6-35.4	21.8	12.8-30.9	48.6	39.4-57.9
18-64	1068	26.5	22.3-30.8	24.0	20.8-27.1	49.5	43.6-55.4

Source: Ministry of Health and World Health Organisation 2014, p. 33

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

The research undertaken for Fiji and Samoa did not gather data on this particular indicator due to the unavailability of data. The data is taken from the STEPS Report for Fiji in 2011 and Samoa in 2014. The main gap is that the sample is not representative of all age groups in the country as it only targeted the age group 25-64 for Fiji and 18-64 for Samoa. In the case of Fiji (Table 18), about 28% of women sampled in the age group of 25-64 engaged in low physical activity. The same percentage is also observed in the moderate physical activity category while a higher percentage (42.8%) is recorded for the high physical activity category. Overall, the sample shows 39.2-46.4 per cent of women in the age group of 25-64 engaged in physical activity. This is less than half of the sample used.

Samoa (Table 20) on the other hand shows similar results despite using a wider age group of 18-64. For the low physical activity category, 26.5% of women sampled confirmed engagement. In the moderate physical activity category 24% confirmed participation while 49.5% are recorded engaging in high level of physical activity. Overall, the sample shows that 43.6-55.4 per cent of Samoan women in the age group of 18-64 do engaged in some forms of physical activity. This is slightly higher than Fiji. Perhaps because the age group is wider than Fiji.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The STEPS clearly focus on physical activity using three categories of low, moderate and high which are determined by MET (metabolic equivalent) or the ratio of the associated metabolic rate for a specific activity divided by the resting metabolic rate. Sport and PE are not included in this data.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The report on Fiji and Samoa did not collect this data so there is no comment on this section.

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

This set of data is important for governments of Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. Women in the Pacific are still inadequately represented in sports and are not adequately provided with proper facilities to allow them to engage in physical activity. Making this data available helps governments of Pacific Island Countries streamlining national sports' policy to ensure women are not discriminated in this area of national development. NGOs and development partners leading the gender equality campaign find this data useful for their purpose of making sure women are not left out of sports and physical activity.

Despite the absence of data for Fiji and Samoa, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant for gender equality. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. This is based on the need to make sport and physical activity more gender balanced.

**INDICATOR: 2.5b**

**Differences between % male population & % female population who are sufficiently active**

**a) Baseline data**

Based on the figures provided in Tables 18-20 under Section 2.5a (a), the difference between the percentage of male population and female population who are sufficiently active in the age group of 25-64 is 30% for Fiji. This means, a larger proportion of men in Fiji or 30% more men in Fiji in the age group of 25-64 are sufficiently active than women in the same age group.

Samoa is a little lower than Fiji. The difference is 23% between male and female in Samoa in the age group of 18-64. This means, 23% more men in Samoa are sufficiently active compared to women in the age group of 18-64.

**b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

Please refer to comments in 2.5a (b).

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

Please refer to comments on 2.5a (c).

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

Please refer to comments on 2.5a (d).

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The data required for this indicator is relevant to government authorities spearheading national sport and physical activity policy. It is evident from the data presented in section 2.5a (a) that the difference between physically active men and women at the 'high level' is significant. It justifies the need for government authorities to revise national sport and physical activity policy in order to address this imbalance. The required data does contribute strongly to the SDG target and indicator considering a significant difference between the percentage of men and women who are sufficiently active. In the case of Fiji and Samoa, the indicator is viable and adds value to policy making in the countries with respect to the contribution of sport to gender equality.

## INDICATOR 2.5c

### Difference between % male population and % female population who are inactive

#### a) Baseline data

Please refer to data tables in 2.5a (a) for Fiji and 1.a (a) for Samoa.

If using the higher end of the range of 68.3-78.4% of physical active men in Fiji for the age group of 18-64 as presented in Table 18 of 2.5a(a), then the percentage of inactive men in the age group of 18-64 is 23.6% while inactive percentage of Fijian women in the same age category is 53.6%. The difference is -30%. The result is similar to what is discussed in 2.5b (a).

The same trend is also experienced for Samoa. The difference between inactive men and women for the age category of 18-64 is -23%. This means inactive Samoan men for the age group of 18-64 are 23% less than women.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

This set of data was not collected for the research on Fiji and Samoa due to non-availability. However, the STEPS survey results for Fiji and Samoa targeted a specific age group as explained earlier. For Fiji, the age group is 25-64 while those in the 18-64 age group was targeted for Samoa.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

As explained earlier, the data collected from the STEPS survey for both Fiji and Samoa is mainly on physical activity. Data on sport and PE is not included.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

This data was not collected for the study on Fiji and Samoa, so not comment is made here.

#### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

The data is relevant to government agencies that are responsible for national priorities in sports and physical activities. It shows the need to promote women in order to be physically active. The gap between men and women is significant in favour of men.

Despite the absence of data for Fiji and Samoa, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries. This is based on the critical need to improve gender equality in sport and physical activity.

## INDICATOR 2.5e:

### % female employed in the sport and physical activity sector

#### a) Baseline data

Please refer to the data tables in 1.p for Fiji and 1.p for Samoa.

Tables 11 and 12 summarise the number of females employed in the sport sector for both Fiji and Samoa respectively. For Fiji a total of 223 are employed in the sport sector and 34% are female. Samoa employs 153 in its sport sector and 20% of the total workforce are women.

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

As discussed in 1.p (b), the data collected for the research on Fiji and Samoa is a sample and not a comprehensive workforce analysis. It does not include employment in physical education for schools, staff in gyms and fitness centres, sport sector employees in local governments and councils managing sport grounds and facilities and the private sector. The data therefore does not provide a reliable percentage of women working in the sport and physical activity sector.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

The data collected is only from NFs. It does not include PE and physical activity. The data for PE can be obtained from the Ministries of Education for both countries while data for physical activity can be gathered



from the STEP survey that conducted by WHO in partnership with Ministries of Health of both countries. STEP surveys for both countries are presented in Tables 2 and 3 in Section 1a.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The main sources of data are annual reports of government agencies involved in sports and NFs reports. Please refer to other comments in 1.e (d).

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

The data needed for this indicator adds value to government policy by ensuring women are provided with equal employment opportunities in the sport and physical sector. The data presented for both countries although incomplete shows a vast gap between men and women employed in the sector with men dominating employment in the sector.

Despite the absence of data for Fiji and Samoa, there is no doubt that the contribution of sport, PE and physical activity to the SDG target is significant. Indicator is considered viable and valuable to Fiji and Samoa and the rest of the Pacific Island Countries considering the need for gender balance in the workforce.

**INDICATOR 2.5g**

**# of indicators in results/ M&E frameworks related to sport, PE and physical activity disaggregated by gender**

**a) Baseline data**

No data collected

**b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data**

This data was not captured in the scope of the initial research on Fiji and Samoa, however, it is likely that there is data available for Pacific Island Countries that have adopted new or revised national sports policies. Given that the initial investigation focussed on SDGs 3, 8 and 10, it is not clear how much data may be available to track targets and indicators across physical education under SDG 4 and whether or not any data other available data sources are disaggregated by gender. This is another area that could potentially be captured in the next phase of research either with baseline data for selected countries, or with a data collection protocol. National SDG priorities have been mapped at a regional level under the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development. Samoa has made progress with national sport policy in 2018 and early 2019 and policy documents articulate alignment to national SDG priorities. Fiji has a current Safety in Sports Participation Policy and a number of draft sport-related policies under review including a National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy and National Anti-Doping Policy. These are yet to be adopted, however, the draft policy documents have been shared by the Fiji Ministry of Youth and Sports for inclusion in this Pacific SDG Mapping and Analysis.

**c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data**

The shared understanding of definitions related to sport, physical education and physical activity will be crucial once again here. The 2005 Pacific Plan included a number of KPI's related to sport that captured, for example, measurement of national federations, regional and international sport participation and performance. Given that the same data source can be used to contribute towards multiple SDG indicators, some further guidance and examples on this indicator would be useful in the Toolkit.

**d) Data source and approach used to collect the data**

The national sport policies include references to sport, physical activity and physical education. Samoa has developed a dedicated National Sports in Education Policy and included a monitoring and evaluation framework in addition to strong links to priority SDGs and national development priorities. The policy documents were accessed through the Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (MESC) in Samoa and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Fiji with permission at Ministers' and Permanent Secretary level.

**e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator**

Stronger alignment to specific SDG indicators will support adoption of Toolkit at the National Level and ensure integration to national SDG reporting. This is presented well in the Toolkit for Category 2 indicators by SDG, and would be useful for Category 1 indicators as well.



## INDICATOR 2.10c

### Commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy

#### a) Baseline data

An overview of the national sport policy context in Fiji and Samoa is included in the initial research report as mentioned previously 1.d. and 2.3b, however, the following policy documents may provide some insights for Indicator 2.10c to track a country's commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy.

##### *Fiji National Policies*

- Fiji National Development Plan (November 2017)
- Fiji Green Growth Framework (August 2014)
- National Sports and Recreational Activity Policy (Draft version 6, May 2019)
- National Anti-Doping Policy (Version 6 Draft, May 2019)
- Safety in Sports Participation Policy (23 April 2013)

##### *Samoa National Policies*

- Strategy for the Development of Samoa (2016 - 2020)
- National Sports Framework (2018 - 2028)
- National Sports in Education Policy (2018 - 2023)

#### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

Fiji's national sport policy still remains in draft and has not yet been adopted, however, the Samoan Nation Sports Framework (2018 - 2028) offers some insight into the nation's commitment to equality and inclusion relevant for Indicator 2.10.c.

The National Sports Framework (NSF) specifically references equity and inclusion in its value statements, specifically 4.6 Equity and Inclusiveness which states:

*"Sports programmes, services and systems have developed accessible, inclusive and sustainable infrastructure to ensure every Samoan citizen including the most vulnerable, are given opportunities to participate at all levels."* (Samoa National Sports Framework, page 7).

In addition, the 11 NSF Goals contributes to the strategic development of Sports nationwide and encompasses all stakeholders promoting both gender equity and all levels of physical abilities. Samoa's commitment to equity and inclusion is captured directly in "Goal 3: Sports and Women" and "Goal 4: Sports and Disability" yet is also mentioned in other goals such as "Goal 1: Sports in Education", "Goal 8: Sports Infrastructure" and "Goal 9: Sports Training and Development" policy areas.

#### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

This indicator calls specifically for analysis of national sport policy which will not draw on data from other sectors.

#### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

This is an area that has strong potential for inclusion in the next phase of research and the existing policy documents should offer clear and specific references to a nation's commitment to equity and inclusion. The countries that have been identified for the next phase of research are Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa and Vanuatu and once Fiji's national sports policy is adopted, all four target countries will have national sports policy that can be included in the analysis during the next phase of research.

#### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

Under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the concept of leaving no one behind is emphasised heavily but also needs to be embedded in data collection and monitoring framework. Similar to the comments under 1.d this indicator needs stronger alignment to specific SDG indicators. It fits well under the language of Goal 10 on Reduced Inequalities, however, the indicators for Goal 10 are centred in income inequality as opposed to policy commitments.

## INDICATORS 2.17h: No. of publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical activity and PE

### a) Baseline data

The research on Fiji and Samoa did not include this indicator. The data however is available from the University of the South Pacific Research Office through the USP Electronic Research Repository.

### b) Data gaps and potential to utilise modelling for missing data

This data was not collected for the research on Fiji and Samoa. The data is tracked on the publications registered with the University of the South Pacific Research Office. A preliminary assessment of the sport contributions on the repository revealed 18 sport-related research entries, of which 12 are published. This is one indicative data source for Indicator 2.17h and only includes USP publications. Additional sources will need to be explored from other tertiary institutions, government, national and regional organisations, and independent publications.

### c) Capability to isolate sport, PE, and organised physical activity from generic physical activity, health or leisure data

With limited data available it is not possible to make a comment on this section.

### d) Data source and approach used to collect the data

The main source of data will be the USP Research Office database. The University maintains a USP Electronic Research Repository (USPERR) which is a digital archive for promoting and disseminating the scholarly output of the University. The repository accepts books, books chapters, journal articles, conference publications, technical reports, working papers, and other recognised scholarly outputs.

### e) Implications of data for future policy and practice, viability and value of indicator

Sport, PE and physical activity are some of the main areas that are well under-researched in the Pacific region. As a result, governments of the region are not privy to the knowledge generated by research for better decision-making in reducing inequalities. Research does contribute to better decision-making in government and outside of government and it is therefore an essential contributing factor. The indicator is valuable to governments of both countries. With very limited research available, the need for more research is critical.

## 3. Key Insights, Learning and Recommendations

The following insights, learning and recommendations are proposed to contribute to the next iteration of the Model Indicator toolkit and the next phase of implementation extending to the development, validation and testing of model indicators:

### 3.1 Alignment to SDG Targets and Indicators

The emphasis on aligning the framework to the Sustainable Development Goals is critical and will enable uptake of the indicator bank at the national and regional level in the Pacific building on existing data collection, consultation and reporting mechanisms. The sport sector has been largely absent in the SDG reporting processes to date and a significant commitment will be required from many stakeholders to realise the vision of the full inclusion of sport, physical activity and physical education in these policy spaces. Over the past four years an initiative called the Pacific Roadmap for Sustainable Development has set about coordinating and prioritising SDG targets and indicators for Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The Pacific SDG Roadmap is an agreed set of Pacific priorities capturing 132 of the 232 SDG indicators. A sample of the SDG indicators prioritized by Fiji and Samoa are included as appendices to this report to showcase the type of documentation that sport will need to integrate specific data sets on a regular basis to feed into national and regional SDG reporting. Appendix A includes a summary of the indicators for Fiji and Samoa, and Appendix B and C show the detailed indicators for Fiji and Samoa respectively.

### 3.2 Stakeholder Engagement & Coordination

Consultation and coordination with key stakeholders have also been significant success factors. A range of consultation methods, formats and tools have been employed to engage key national and regional stakeholders and maintain ongoing communication and action. National and regional consultations have forged stronger formal and informal relationships with government, sport, civil society, regional organisations, UN agencies, civil society organisations and international collaborators. This has enabled stakeholder mapping to be built and strengthened over time to inform the establishment of a regional coordination mechanism. This now needs to extend to cover formal partnership agreements to facilitate the sharing of data for national and regional SDG reporting. Further insights from regional consultations include, for example, a recommendation that Ministries Responsible for Sport should be the lead national partner for stakeholder coordination, and to fill the gap in sport-related data collection to consider national sport surveys in addition to standardized questions in census and household surveys.

### 3.3 Data Availability and Accessibility

The findings of the research report on the contribution of sport to sustainable development in Fiji and Samoa highlight specific challenges related to data availability and accessibility and proposes a set of specific recommendations to address these. This mapping exercise was limited to the data available through the previous national research for Fiji and Samoa, and a subsequent extension to analysis the social and economic impact of the Samoa 2019 Pacific Games. Unfortunately, using this data it is not possible to provide a full assessment of the available data that may exist in both countries against Category 1 and Category 2 indicators. Moving forward The University of the South Pacific has approved a further research project to expand the investigation of the contribution of sport to sustainable development in Pacific Island Countries and Territories in 2020 and 2021. This will enable USP and its partners to test the model indicators in at least one Pacific Island Country and conduct further national and regional consultations to progress this body of work in the Pacific region. Importantly, this further research provides an opportunity to interrogate definitions at country level and begin to establish regional agreed terminology and definitions, and also assess the available data using a tiered ranking system that captures the availability of baseline data and measurement protocols.

### 3.4 Utilizing the Model Indicator Toolkit

With reference to Version 3.0 of the Toolkit and Model Indicators on “Measuring the Contribution of Sport, Physical Education and Physical Activity to the Sustainable Development Goals”, the following suggestions are provided to build on the significant body of work undertaken to date. It would be helpful to guide national mapping activities to include some country case studies from early adopters that include a visual representation of the SDGs mapped against Category 1 and Category 2 indicators, along with a stakeholder analysis to highlight the contributing national stakeholders and coordination mechanism used by early

adopters. To translate the content of the toolkit at the national level, it would be helpful to have a set of resources from the Commonwealth Secretariat to help unpack the contribution of sport to particular SDG indicators using sample data from various early adopters.

The development of the Toolkit itself and the indicator bank is a significant achievement and the Category 1 and 2 indicators provide a menu that countries and key stakeholders can select from to implement the framework at the national level in line with regional and national SDG priorities and national development plans.

This analysis highlighted certain limitations in the indicator bank and the available data to capture Pacific priorities such as climate action, the NCD crisis, active transport, sports integrity and human rights. Regional efforts will continue to tackle these challenges and establish new support structures and systems including for example an agreed set of definitions and headline indicators for sport.

Specifically, in Version 3.0 of the toolkit, the following suggestions are put forward:

- Indicator 1.b in the annex be expanded to include various data sources included in the calculation of GDP (i.e. not limited to national accounts)
- Further distinction between Category 1 indicators 1a and 1e would be useful
- Limiting sport events to 'national events' prevented inclusion of data on Pacific Games and other relevant regional and international events

### 3.5 Benefits of a Regional Approach

A concerted effort has been underway in the Pacific region for a number of years aimed at strengthening targeted action and regional coordination of sport, physical activity and physical education. Specific regional initiatives have been critical to establish policy frameworks, a coordination mechanism with a regional Taskforce and Reference Group, stimulate regional research and develop a regional action plan to drive sport, physical activity and physical education in the Pacific from 2019 to 2030.

From a regional perspective, strategic engagements in policy, advocacy and research have helped to position sport as a regional policy priority and bring key stakeholders on the journey. This has also resulted in new funding opportunities to support strategic actions including support from the European Union, The University of the South Pacific, Governments of Fiji and Samoa, Oceania National Olympic Committees and UNESCO. Regional engagement was also instrumental in including sport in the first Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report, and the next phase of implementation will rely heavily on embedding sport, physical activity and physical education in national SDG taskforces, data collection and reporting mechanisms which already exist but are disconnected from the sporting sector.

The new Pacific Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education (SPAPE) Action Plan 2019 - 2030 provides a timely and valuable entry point for introducing and/or strengthening results-based management approaches, will enable concurrent progress across multiple Pacific Island Countries and Territories and having a longer-term vision is intended to promote systematic structural change to inform and influence national census and household surveys to generate comparable and reliable data.

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