

### **Cross Cutting Themes**

The following cross cutting themes are important in sport and development.

#### **Intentional programme design, delivery and measurement**

Sport does not automatically result in positive outcomes as we have learned. The way in which sport policies and programmes are designed, delivered and assessed is critical. We need to be intentional about the change we intend to create, why and how we plan to do so, including formulating a theory of change and logic model. Effective policies and programmes involve intentional planning and measurement every step of the way.

#### **Rights: Human rights, participant welfare, safeguarding and child protection**

Respecting internationally recognised human rights is paramount in all sporting activities. Sport can both protect and promote human rights. On every level, the welfare of the participant must be protecting, following international safeguarding principles (which we will cover more in week 3). Organisational and governmental policies can play a role in raising awareness of ethical positions and commitment to rights of the participant. Explicit acknowledgement, through public declarations and policies or hosting agreements, can be particularly important for larger sporting events or initiatives.

#### **Diversity and inclusion: Gender, disability, discrimination, equal access and opportunity**

Everyone should be treated equally and fairly, with appropriate and relevant access to their sport. A 'common sense' approach to diversity and inclusion requires deliberate steps and consideration at every stage, from who gets picked on a team to which images to show on a website. People are impacted by the environment they view, and it is our collective responsibility to consider choices in the context of 'leave no one behind'. This includes considering factors such as gender and disability across the programme cycle.

#### **Environmental sustainability**

Sport can be used to raise awareness and set standards of environmental sustainability. Sport organisations can reduce their carbon footprint and adopt more environmentally friendly approaches. This is not only relevant to mega-events such as the Olympics and Paralympics, but also extends to the everyday work of sporting actors. With climate action the greatest challenge in our generation, sport has a collective responsibility to ensure all resources are appropriately considered. The [UN Sport for Climate Action Framework](#) provides guidance for sports actors to achieve global climate change goals.

#### **Good governance and administration**

Good governance and administration are critical for actors in sport and development, as highlighted in the [Kazan Action Plan](#). This includes accountability, transparency, responsiveness, and inclusive procedures at all levels. Improved governance can create better trust within the sport ecosystem, enable equity and more representative leadership, while ensuring that organisations effectively serve all their stakeholders.