ANALYSIS AND REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP ON WOMEN AND SPORT PROGRESS REPORTS 1994 – 2010

Anita White Foundation, University of Chichester

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 1:</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>From Brighton to Windhoek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>From Windhoek to Montreal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>From Montreal to Kumamoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>From Kumamoto to Sydney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 2:</td>
<td>PROGRESS REPORT STRUCTURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Spread-sheet Structure, and Key Terms and Coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Challenges in analysing the reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Brighton Declaration Anomalies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Countries never reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECTION 3:</td>
<td>RESULTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Spread-sheet Structure, and Key Terms and Coding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Challenges in analysing the reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Brighton Declaration Anomalies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Countries never reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4:</td>
<td>Reflective Review and Issues Identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Review of Progress in the four Individual Progress Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Cumulative Record by Different Groups and Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.i</td>
<td>Section 1 – International and Regional Governmental Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.ii</td>
<td>Section 2 – International Multi-Sports Organisations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.iii</td>
<td>Section 3 – International PE Organisations and Fora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.iv</td>
<td>Section 4 – International Sport Federations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.v</td>
<td>Section 5 – International and Regional Women and Sport Groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.vi</td>
<td>Section 6 – National Organisation – Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.vii</td>
<td>Section 7 – National Organisation – Asia and the Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.viii</td>
<td>Section 8 – National Organisation – Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.ix</td>
<td>Section 9 – National Organisation – North America and the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Caribbean
4.3.x  Section 10 – National Organisation – Central and Southern America 43
4.3.xi Section 11 – National Organisation – Oceania 43
4.3.xii Section 12 – Other Groups 44

4.4 Conclusion 44 - 45

Section 5: Conclusion and Issues for IWG’s Consideration 46 – 47
5.1 Conclusion 46 - 47
5.2 Issues for IWG’s consideration 47

References 48

Appendices 49
Figures and Tables

Figure 1. From Brighton to Windhoek Progress Report Structure 10
Figure 2. From Windhoek to Montreal Progress Report Structure 12
Figure 3. From Montreal to Kumamoto Progress Report Structure 15
Figure 4. From Kumamoto to Sydney Progress Report Structure 17

Table 1. IWG Progress Report Structure Statistics 19
Table 2. Individual Progress Report Statistics 26 – 27
Table 3. Cumulative Progress Report Statistics 29 – 30
Glossary of Acronyms

ASC  Australian Sports Commission
AWISA  African Women in Sport Association
AWS  Asian Women in Sport
B.Dec  Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport
CAAWS  Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women in Sport
CEDAW  United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIJF  International Committee of the Games of La Francophonie
CONFEJES  Conférence des Ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports de la Francophonie
ESC  European Sports Conference
EWS  European Women and Sport Group
FIFA  Fédération Internationale de Football Association
IAPESGW  International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women
ICSSPE  International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
IOC  International Olympic Committee
IPC  International Paralympic Committee
ITTF  International Table Tennis Federation
IWG  International Working Group on Women and Sport
JWS  Japanese Women and Sport
MINEPS  UNESCO Ministers of Physical Education and Sport
NAWIS  Nigerian Association of Women in Sport
NOC  National Olympic Committee
ODESUR  Organización Deportiva Suramericana (South American National Olympic Committees)
PASO  Pan American Sports Organization
PE  Physical Education
SAAW  Arab Women and Sport Association
SCSA  Supreme Council for Sport in Africa
UK  United Kingdom
UN  United Nations
UNESCO  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WASSA  Women and Sport South Africa
WHO  World Health Organisation
WSFF  UK Women’s Sport and Fitness Foundation
WSF(UK)  UK Women’s Sport Foundation (now WSFF)
WSF(US)  USA Women’s Sport Foundation
WSI  WomenSport International
Executive Summary

- This document presents a report on the four quadrennial progress reports presented by the Secretariats of the International Working Group on Women and Sport since the 1st IWG World Conference in 1994.

- A content analysis of each individual progress report is presented, along with a cumulative analysis of the progress made world-wide in women and sport organisations between 1994-2010.

- Findings indicate broad consistency in the structure of the progress reports, with variable detail presented in the different sections.

- A summary is presented of activities within the key international and regional organisations, as well as activities within individual countries, in order to highlight which groups are most and least actively engaged with issues related to women and sport.

- Particular attention is given to identifying which groups have signed the Brighton Declaration, and what action has taken place within groups who have, and who have not, signed this Declaration.

- The progress reports are dependent on reporting from the various organisations which appears to lead to both under- and over-reporting of action and progress.

- The IWG is congratulated on the excellent monitoring and evaluation of progress, and is encouraged to promote this work more widely and consider how best to maintain this exemplary practice in the future.
Section 1  Introduction

This report presents a content analysis and review of progress made worldwide in addressing issues related to women and sport. The materials analysed are those reported by the International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG) since the 1st IWG World Conference on Women and Sport held in Brighton, United Kingdom (UK) in 1994. The IWG has produced quadrennial progress reports that monitor and evaluate: action for advancing women and sport issues, developments, and awareness. The four progress reports have been produced in sequence with the five IWG World Conferences and were seen as fulfilling one of the core roles of each IWG secretariat. The four progress reports analysed were:

- From Brighton to Windhoek – produced in 1998 and distributed after the 2nd IWG World Conference in Windhoek, Namibia. This progress report covered the four years following the 1st IWG World Conference.
- From Windhoek to Montreal – produced in 2002 and distributed before the 3rd IWG World Conference in Montreal, Canada. This progress report covered the four years following the 2nd IWG World Conference.
- From Montreal to Kumamoto – produced in 2006 and distributed before the 4th IWG World Conference in Kumamoto, Japan. This progress report covered the four years following the 3rd IWG World Conference.
- From Kumamoto to Sydney – produced in 2010 and distributed before the 5th IWG World Conference in Sydney, Australia. This progress report covered the four years following the 4th IWG World Conference.

This report has been requested by the current (at the time of writing) IWG secretariat based in Helsinki, Finland, which will be the venue for the 6th IWG World Conference in 2014. The purpose of this report is to provide a critical analysis of sixteen years of IWG monitoring and evaluation as evidenced through their progress reports. It will be the first time that the progress reports have been analysed cumulatively, and it is hoped that this analysis will inform the current IWG in its decisions about monitoring and evaluating in the present quadrennium and over the 20 years that will have passed between the Brighton Conference and the Helsinki Conference.

This work, commissioned by the IWG Secretariat, has been undertaken by Jordan Matthews on behalf of the Anita White Foundation which is based at the University of Chichester, UK. The four progress reports were analysed and reviewed using a variety of coding techniques that provide a comprehensive and detailed account of progress reported by the IWG. The data collected was inputted into two Microsoft Excel spread-sheets (Appendix 1 and 2) where it was further categorised and totalled. This data analysis was combined with an identification of patterns and trends regarding which groups have and have not undertaken work towards advancing women and sport. Additionally, the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport formed a key unit of analysis because it is, in effect, the accepted policy statement for international women and sport organisations and activities, and its adoption seen as a first step for organisations to commit to gender equality in sport. The 2010 version of the Brighton Declaration signatories was received from the IWG (2010b), and this was reviewed alongside the United Nations (UN) member state list (UN, 2012) for comparative analysis.
This report is organised into six sections. Following this introduction, the structure and method used for data collection of each progress report is examined and described. Tables and charts are presented to highlight and compare statistics calculated from each progress report. The third section of this report outlines the results from content analysis of the reports and a number of methodological issues encountered while undertaking this work. The fourth section offers a critical analysis of patterns and trends found in each individual progress report and across all the progress reports cumulatively. Each section of this report also includes an introduction, conclusion, and issues the IWG may wish to consider in the future. This report finishes by concluding that the IWG should be congratulated for documenting the enormous amount of work produced regarding women and sport over time, but that there are issues, areas of concern, and challenges for future monitoring and evaluation work.
Section 2  Progress Report Structure

2.1  Introduction

There have been four progress reports on world action for women and sport produced by the IWG: From Brighton to Windhoek (IWG, 1998), From Windhoek to Montreal (IWG, 2002a), From Montreal to Kumamoto (IWG, 2006), and From Kumamoto to Sydney (IWG, 2010a). This section examines the structure of these progress reports including: who they were prepared by; their presentation characteristics; the number of pages, pictures and words; their structure (complete with statistics); their uniqueness; and what similarities and differences exist between them.

Each progress report builds upon the work of the previous and a familiar pattern can be noted throughout. From Brighton to Windhoek, From Windhoek to Montreal, and From Montreal to Kumamoto all use the legacy of the previous IWG World Conference on Women and Sport as a unit of evaluation (the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport, the Windhoek Call For Action, and the Montreal Communiqué/Montreal Tool Kit). This was also attempted in the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report, but to a lesser degree with the Kumamoto Commitment to Collaboration. Thus, clear links can be seen between each IWG World Conference and the progress reports on world action for women and sport. Furthermore, the progress reports have the same structure, including:

- Part 1: an introduction/foreword/acknowledgements section supplemented by a historical element to account for previous worldwide action and IWG work that informs the progress report.
- Part 2: a selection of good practice achieved against the legacy of the previous IWG World Conference.
- Part 3: an A-Z of Worldwide Action from international and regional governmental organisations, international multi-sports organisations, international physical education organisations and fora, international sport federations, international and regional women and sport groups, and national organisations from Africa, Asia and the Middle East, Europe, the Americas and Oceania.
- Part 4: a review of the progress made and some concluding thoughts by the IWG.
- Part 5: appendices containing key documents including previous IWG World Conference legacies and Brighton Declaration signatory lists.

It is apparent however that From Kumamoto to Sydney is different to the first three progress reports in its production, the number of groups addressed, and the lack of appendices, as will be explained in section 2.5.

2.2 From Brighton to Windhoek (IWG, 1998)

The From Brighton to Windhoek progress report was prepared by independent consultants who had strong links with the United Kingdom Women’s Sport Foundation (WSF[UK], now the Women’s Sport
and Fitness Foundation, WSSF). The work was commissioned by the UK Sports Council which hosted the IWG Secretariat from 1994 to 1998, and Anita White, Co-Chair of the IWG had an editorial role. It was produced in English, French and Spanish\(^1\) and it was widely distributed during 1999 and 2000 (IWG, 2002a, p.5). It was made available on the IWG website in 2001, and all subsequent progress reports have also been made available online.

The progress report is a hardcopy and glossy publication containing 64 pages of content (not including front/back covers and content page) with small pictures found on twenty pages (31% of the progress report). The text is formatted into two columns on a single page, though the entire page is not utilised with text. There are approximately 32,700 words (not including appendices). Data on action reported was collected on ‘progress sheets’ from 1994 to 1998 and during the 2\(^{nd}\) IWG World Conference, although it is recognised that ‘many more people whose actions are not recorded here will have simply got on with implementing change’ (IWG, 1998, p.1). This was the only progress report to be distributed immediately post-conference, as the following three were distributed prior to and during an IWG World Conference.

Consistent with all other IWG progress reports, there is a structure of five distinct parts: an introduction supplemented by a historical and background element, a selection of good practice against the principles of the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport, an A-Z of examples and evidence of worldwide action from national and international groups, a review of progress and concluding thoughts by the IWG, and appendices.

Figure 1 shows the percentage dedicated to each section of the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report, with the number of pages for each section shown in brackets.

![Figure 1. From Brighton to Windhoek Progress Report Structure.](image)

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\(^1\) The legacy of the 1\(^{st}\) IWG Conference of Women and Sport – the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport – has been produced in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and Arabic.
As Figure 1 illustrates, the first part of the progress report consists of five pages and 8% of the whole progress report. There is a one-page foreword (2% of the entire progress report) by Anita White, the Co-Chair of the IWG from 1994 to 1998. The foreword introduces the progress report, explains how it is structured and offers a caveat that ‘the report represents what we know about progress in the Women and Sport Movement at this moment in time’ (IWG, 1998, p.1) and that any inaccuracies found should be sent to the IWG. This issue of accuracy is important and will be further addressed in Section 3. This foreword is supplemented by an outline of the background to the progress report (6% of whole progress report), including the 1st IWG World Conference in Brighton in 1994, the Brighton Declaration, the IWG International Women and Sport Strategy 1994-98, and the 2nd IWG World Conference in Windhoek in 1998. Key Brighton Declaration signatories are identified, as are the aims of the IWG from 1994-1998.

The second part of the progress report outlines a selection of good practice against the ten Brighton Declaration principles by national and international groups. This contributes toward nearly one-third of the whole progress report (31%/20 pages) and in total there are 21 entries. The examples range from international and regional governmental organisations to the attempts by individual countries’ women and sport associations to positively impact on women and sport. These activities are based on the following principles of the Brighton Declaration: address equity and equality in sport, facilities, school and junior sport, developing participation, high performance sport, leadership in sport, education and training and development, sports information and research, resources, and domestic and international cooperation.

The A-Z collection of international and national action toward advancing women and sport worldwide consists of 20 pages and nearly one-third of the overall progress report (31%). In total, there are 129 entries. It is stated that this ‘is a concise summary of known actions’ but admits ‘that in a number of instances it has not been possible to verify the exact details provided’ (IWG, 1998, p.26). Section 3 of this report will address the issues that arose from this and provide statistics indicating which groups were and were not included, and whether they had signed the Brighton Declaration.

Four pages (6%) of the progress report are dedicated to a review of progress. There is an acknowledgement made by the IWG that progress has been made but concerns are highlighted. An example is the IOC, who are ‘applauded’ for introducing targets for member groups to attain regarding women in decision-making positions, despite the fact ‘their targets are exceptionally low’ (IWG, 1998, p.48). These concerns are reflected in the outline of a four-stage categorisation which organisations and groups may have reached in relation to advancing women and sport. The Windhoek Call for Action is explained and there is a call for key elements that need to be pursued such as greater monitoring of action for women and sport. Finally, a short conclusion is presented.

Approximately one-quarter (24%/15 pages) of the progress report contains the appendices (see Figure 1). These include the Brighton Declaration, the International Women and Sport Strategy 1994-1998, a Brighton Declaration signatory list, the Windhoek Call for Action, an outline of the IWG 1998-2002 strategy entitled ‘Moving on from Windhoek’, and general information about the IWG including contact details. As this progress report was produced in the pre-internet era, the extensive appendices illustrate an attempt to include all documents in one publication.
2.3 From Windhoek to Montreal (IWG, 2002a)

The From Windhoek to Montreal progress report was commissioned by Sport Canada who hosted the IWG Secretariat from 1998-2002. The report was prepared by Anita White as an independent consultant working with Deena Scoretz, the secretary to the IWG. It was produced in English, French and Spanish\(^2\). This progress report was distributed before and during the 3\(^{rd}\) IWG World Conference.

The report is a hardcopy and glossy publication containing 151 pages of content (not including front/back covers and content page) with small pictures found on 53 pages (35% of the report). Not only is this progress report much more comprehensive and over-arching in its detail and 136% bigger, it often utilises a whole page with text, whereas the text for the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report was formatted within the graphic design of the document. Overall, this progress report is generally more detailed than the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report. There is more statistical information, and the progress report includes tables and figures. There are approximately 66,600 words without including the appendices, approximately 72,300 words when they are included. Data was:

‘gathered through a questionnaire sent to individuals and organisations on the IWG contact list or the lists of the various regional groups. Information was also sought from all National Olympic Committees and International Federations. The responses received were then collated and edited’ (IWG, 2002a, p.ix).

Figure 2 shows the percentage dedicated to each section of the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report, with the number of pages for each section shown in brackets.

![Figure 2. From Windhoek to Montreal Progress Report Structure.](image)

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\(^2\) The legacy of the 2\(^{nd}\) IWG Conference of Women and Sport – the Windhoek Call for Action – has been produced in English, French, Spanish and Japanese.
The From Windhoek to Montreal progress report was deliberately structured in the same way as the previous progress report ‘in order to provide continuity’ (IWG, 2002a, p.ix). The introductory part is split into four sections: acknowledgements (0.6%/1 page), a message from the IWG Co-Chairs (0.6%/1 page), an introduction (0.6%/1 page), and a background and context section (5%/8 pages). The latter of these is made up of summaries of the 1st and 2nd IWG World Conferences, work conducted during 1994 to 1998 and progress since Windhoek, and an outline of the 3rd IWG World Conference in Montreal.

The ‘examples of good practice’ section is significantly larger than in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report (58 pages with 96 entries) but still forms one-third of the whole progress report (see Figure 2). It is structured under the eleven points of the Windhoek Call for Action and the information is ‘collated from questionnaire responses and describe progress made, success stories and share lessons learned from experience’ (IWG, 2002a, p.9). Typically, a case study of good practice is presented and an information box in the page margin records any ‘lessons learned’ by the reporting group. This is unique to this progress report and adds a ‘human’ element to this professional document of action. Examples of ‘lessons learned’ include clear roles for everyone involved, setting specific targets, goals, and priorities so monitoring and evaluation is easier, and greater support and resources including people, money and partnerships. The entries in this progress report are more reflective, with groups outlining positive and negative activities, and potential future action to pursue based on experiences of what has and has not worked for them. Throughout this part of the progress report the same few groups, organisations, and countries are mentioned. The Australian Sports Commission (ASC), WomenSport International (WSI), the International Association of Physical Education and Sport for Girls and Women (IAPESGW), USA Girl Scouts, Finland, Australia, and Canada (including the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women in Sport [CAAWS]) are referenced, and much of what is recorded is repeated in part three of the progress report. The repetition occurs because actions can be reported by topic, by country and by both. The first of the eleven action points was to produce action plans ‘to move from merely signing up to the principles of gender equality, towards taking the action needed to put those principles into practice. To complete the circle however, there should also be effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation’ (IWG, 2002a, p.9). Despite this and the examples of good practice, there were no guidelines produced or offered for groups who may be struggling to achieve this action point until the publication of the Montreal Tool Kit (IWG, 2002b). Indeed, the ASC, the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, ICSSPE and the USA Women’s Sport Foundation (WSF[US]) all highlight challenges faced but only state that it is easier to check progress by the setting of specific targets, goals, and priorities.

The entries in the A-Z of Worldwide Action (36%/54pgs) part of the progress report often include website links to allow for further information to be found if needed, showing the increasing importance of the internet for communication. Additionally, each entry is also labelled by who has sent it to the IWG, information which was not provided in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report. Although self-reporting appears beneficial, it is important to consider inconsistencies in interpretation of progress. For example, some groups indicated satisfaction at increases such as the inclusion of two women on executive boards of over twenty men, which other groups may regard as insufficient progress. The nature of the reporting therefore may need to be treated with caution. While this progress report is larger in size overall, there are only four more entries (133) compared to the previous progress report. This may be because if a group is mentioned in part 2, it does not
necessarily appear in part 3. Although this may save the progress report repeating itself, there are several groups not covered in this section, including IAPESGW and WSI. Any readers seeking information on these groups in this part of the progress report only may be led to think they have not completed any work which would be incorrect. Also, this part included ISSCPE associate members and included sport-based media and academic organisations among others, highlighting the expanding nature of women and sport activism since the previous progress report was produced.

Part 4 (5%/8 pages) contains comprehensive conclusions and analysis from each part of the progress report. This includes an overview of progress against each of the eleven Windhoek Call for Action points and an overview of each A-Z category from part three (see Section 3). There are paragraphs on how the work can be improved, what critical success factors were found, and what can be done in the future. A short conclusion is given which includes the four-stage categorisation outlined in from the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report (see Section 2.2), compared against points from the Windhoek Call for Action. This is further analysed in Section 4 of this report.

Finally, 13% (20 pages) of the progress report were the appendices, which include the Brighton Declaration and its signatory list, the Windhoek Call for Action, the International Women and Sport Strategy 1998-2002, and a directory of contributors. The latter forms most of the appendices and outlines the name, position, fax, email, and website of the contact that reported to the IWG. The From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report is the only other to contain such a list.

2.4 From Montreal to Kumamoto (IWG, 2006)

The From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report was also commissioned by Sport Canada under the auspices of Sue Neill who was Co-Chair of the IWG between 2002 and 2006. It was authored by Sheila Robertson and was produced in an online version in English only.

The progress report contains 164 pages of content (not including contents page) with no pictures, which makes this the only progress report not to have pictures. Although this progress report is 9% bigger than the previous, there is less text on each page. Additionally, the only tables included are parts of research project results. There are approximately 38,500 words without the appendices and approximately 60,100 words when the appendices are included. No methodology for data collection is given, only an acknowledgement ‘to the correspondents from around the world who so generously shared information with us for the report’ (IWG, 2006, p.4).

Figure 3 shows the percentage dedicated to each section of the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report, with the number of pages for each section shown in brackets.

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3 One legacy of the 3rd IWG Conference of Women and Sport – the Montreal Communiqué – has been produced in English, French and Spanish, whereas another – the Montreal Tool Kit – has been produced in English, French, Spanish and Japanese.
The structure of the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report aimed to ‘build on the record of achievement noted in the previous reports ... [which themselves have] proven to be invaluable living documents’ (IWG, 2006, p.5). The challenge of gathering the information for the progress report is highlighted in the message from the Co-Chairs (0.6%/1 page):

‘It is our wish that the gathering of information could be undertaken in a more orderly way through a mechanism that is well resourced and informed. We will continue to do our part to ensure that this important information continues to be gathered and compiled and available in the public domain’ (IWG, 2006, p.3).

Within the acknowledgements (0.6%/1 page), an ‘IWG Report Review Committee of Lois Fordham, Sue Neill, Lilamani de Soysa, and Anita White’ (IWG, 2006, p.4) are thanked. This is the first time this committee was mentioned in progress reports. The background and context section (2%/3 pages) briefly highlights the 1st, 2nd and 3rd IWG World Conferences, work conducted during 1994 to 1998 and 1998 to 2002, and the Montreal Tool Kit. In total, the introduction part of the progress report consists of five pages (3% of the whole progress report).

The second part of this progress report contains examples of good practice based on the ten objectives that form the Montreal Communiqué. It forms 10% (16 pages) of the whole progress report, which is significantly less than the previous two progress reports. It contains 22 entries, one more than From Brighton to Windhoek but 74 less than the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report. However, the section also acknowledges the expanding nature of activism for women and sport worldwide. These include research, an international encyclopaedia of women and sports, recommendations to the UN, and the presentation of a report to the UNESCO Ministers of Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS). Despite there being three objectives in the Communiqué (3, 5 and 6)
which include monitoring and/or evaluation of issues for women and sport, there are only two examples of evidence toward meeting these objectives.

The second part of this progress report is smaller than previous progress report, but the third section outlining A-Z of Worldwide Action is the largest of any recorded (46% / 75 pages). This part ‘follows the format established in previous progress reports’ (2006, p.24) and contains 125 entries. Although this is the lowest total of entries for the third part of any progress report so far, it is only four less than From Brighton to Windhoek and eight less than the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report. The format differs slightly, with a focus on chronological presentation for each entry, presenting the reader with a much more ordered approach to work that has been achieved. This progress report is presented eight years after the first progress report was produced, and there are increasing examples of groups that have been renamed. However, this is rarely acknowledged and may be confusing to a new reader. In addition, and consistent with the previous progress report, some country entries are omitted from this part despite doing work. An example is Australia which has no dedicated country entry under the ‘Oceania’ section. However, some of the organisations from Australia such as the ASC, the Australian Olympic Committee and the Australian Womensport and Recreation Association are mentioned under the ‘National Organisations’ section.

A conclusion is offered but it is very short, with only a little text appearing on the second page (1%), and containing little analysis or statistics.

There is an extensive section of appendices in this progress report (40%/66 pages) and these highlight the increasing activism and power associated with women and sport worldwide. Along with the Brighton Declaration and its signatory list, and the Windhoek Call for Action are: the Montreal Communiqué, CEDAW Country Reports, the Nine Recommendations of Commission III of MINEPS IV, The Paris Call for Action, The Yemen Challenge, ‘Decisions of Vienna’ – from the 7th European Women and Sport Conference, and a list of acronyms found in the progress report. The acronym list is a unique and useful addition to this progress report due to the increasing numbers of groups involved with advancing and advocating women and sport issues worldwide. The second of nine recommendations of Commission III of MINEPS IV calls for the development of a common framework for countries to use self-assessment to monitor progress and to promote the sharing of experiences and skills’ (IWG, 2006, p.158). It may be beneficial to assess whether this has ever occurred. Finally, the CEDAW Reports on sport and physical activity were collated by the ASC, who are thanked for this in the introductory part of this progress report, highlighting the benefits of sharing work in the production process. The inclusion of this report presents additional evidence of completed work related to agendas for women and sport.

2.5 From Kumamoto to Sydney (IWG, 2010a)

The From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report was compiled and edited by an Australian PhD student, Sally Ryan (Project Manager, IWG Secretariat), and Johanna Adriaanse (IWG Chair). These three editors made decisions about its structure and content and a graphic designer was employed to assist with its presentation. Contributions to the progress report were called for in January 2010 from stakeholders such as IWG members, IWG catalyst subscribers, national alliances, and network members, although no further methodology is presented. It was produced in English only.
This progress report was a hardcopy publication and very colourful document which appears to have been designed to have wide public appeal, focusing on success stories rather than on collating a comprehensive record of work. It contains 61 pages of content (not including front/ back covers and contents page) with pictures found on 22 pages (36% of the report). It is 63% smaller than the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report. The From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report is different to the previous three progress reports in presentation and content, but does share a similar structure. There are very few tables and figures included and the text is formatted into two columns on a single page, much like the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report. However, unlike the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report, most of the page is utilised with text. There are occasional formatting and symbol errors and, as will be further explained, the appendices section in this progress report is very small. As a result, the approximate word count of 28,400 words only deviates by a few hundred words when the appendices are included.

Figure 4 shows the percentage dedicated to each section of the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report, with the number of pages for each section shown in brackets.

![Figure 4. From Kumamoto to Sydney Progress Report Structure.](image)

Figure 4 shows the introduction to this progress report consists of three pages (5% of the whole progress report). The acknowledgments (1.6%/1 page) are positioned on the inside cover and claim production was a collaborative effort. The message from the IWG Chair (1.6%/1 page) states it is ‘not a complete record of progress made; it merely represents a sample of inspiring stories of women and men who have made a difference for women and sport’ (IWG, 2010, p.2). Following this is one page (1.6%) overview of the background of the IWG since 1994.
The structure of this progress report then differs slightly to that used in previous progress reports. The ‘good practice’ part is separated into three sections; the Kumamoto Legacy, Sport: A Tool for Development, and Raising the Participation Bar. Thus, the previous IWG World Conference legacy, the Kumamoto Commitment to Collaboration, is used to inform some of Part 2, as in previous progress reports. This section (7 pages) gives examples from Japan, Canada and Finland. The second section (6 pages) of this part concerns groups who use sport as a tool but the entries are not particularly women’s issue-specific. However, as it was an aim from 1994 to extend issues relating to women and sport into wider sporting and non-sporting networks, perhaps this is an example of the wider reach of the movement in this quadrennium. The third section (16 pages) mostly refers to examples of programmes from Australia, USA and Canada. This part makes up nearly half of the whole progress report and contains 23 entries, which is a similar number to the first and third progress reports (see Figure 4).

There is no A-Z of Worldwide Action section in this progress report as in the previous progress reports. However there are sections on ‘National Organisations Leading the Way’ (16%/10 pages) and ‘International Organisations Stepping up the Pace’ (23%/14 pages). There are only 18 entries, over 100 less than every progress report so far. Furthermore, these actually may be determined as more examples of good practice.

There is also no significant review of action. All of the previous progress reports included this as a conclusion to the document. In this document, there is a section on IWG achievements (7%/4 pages) just after the background to the IWG at the start of this progress report. While this does describe work conducted with the UN and progress since the 4th IWG World Conference in Kumamoto, it fails to address other groups.

Furthermore there are no appendices, although there is a one-page list of contributors. In particular, the lack of a Brighton Declaration signatory list means there can be limited analysis of progression.

2.6 Conclusion

This section has addressed the structure of the four IWG progress reports that have been produced. The first three progress reports are very detailed regarding the advancement and activism of women and sport progress worldwide. They include a vast array of information that would appeal to researchers, academics, or people inherently involved with women and sport organisations and activities. The fourth progress report may be an example of one aimed at the wider general public which contains a similar structure to the previous progress reports but offers much less detail and information. However, for a casual reader or an organisation looking to learn and work with the women and sport groups, this may be more applicable. This raises a fundamental question of what is the purpose of the progress report and for whom is it written.

From the key statistics presented in table 1, it can be seen that parts one and four of each progress report are approximately the same size. Parts three, four, and five seem to vary increasingly depending on which progress report is produced. From Windhoek to Montreal had the largest number of words, although From Montreal to Kumamoto had the largest number of pages.
Table 1. IWG Progress Report Structure Statistics
* Approximate total
**Just entries, not individual groups. Therefore one group may appear in multiple entries.

It must be acknowledged that there is very limited information on how the actual entries and content were collected and whether any variations in doing this affected the progress report-structure outcome.

In the event that the IWG decides to continue with the style and format of the first three progress reports in order to complete and update the record, the Secretariat may wish consider the following ways of making the progress reports more accessible to future researchers and students evaluating these documents:

1. When producing a progress report, attempt to maintain the structure from the From Brighton to Windhoek document which has been adopted in subsequent progress reports.
2. When producing a progress report, be aware of the interactive technologies (e.g. social networking) that could be harnessed to further promote the report.
3. When producing a contents page, the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report was very detailed and easy to follow.
4. When producing the ‘good practice’ part of the progress report, attempt to give examples and guidelines of how this has been achieved, not just what work has been done.
5. When producing the ‘good practice’ part of the progress report, attempt to include an information box of lessons learned, following the style of the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report.
6. When producing the ‘A-Z of Worldwide Action’ part of the progress report, attempt to structure in chronological order similar to the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report.
7. When producing the ‘A-Z of Worldwide Action’ part of the progress report, attempt to provide signposting and direction should a group, organisation, or country have already been reported on elsewhere in the document.

8. When producing the Appendices of the progress report, attempt to include previous documents included such as the Brighton Declaration, but also attempt to include a contacts page (similar to From Windhoek to Montreal and From Kumamoto to Sydney) and an acronyms page (similar to From Montreal to Kumamoto).
Section 3  Results

3.1  Introduction

This section summarises the results of the analyses of each progress report. This data is presented in full in the spread-sheets which may found in the Appendices to this report. In Section 3.2, the key terms and the coding used throughout the analyses are described. Following this, the results from the individual and cumulative spread-sheets are summarised and described. These are further analysed in Section 4 of this report. Finally in this section, issues found during data collection and anomalies in Brighton Declaration signatories are acknowledged, as well as countries that do not have a dedicated or mentioned section within the progress reports.

3.2  Spread-sheet Structure, and Key Terms and Coding Explanations

3.2.i  Spread-sheet structure

Two spread-sheets have been produced. The first records the contents of the four IWG progress reports as individual documents, and the second records the cumulative work that has been achieved regarding women and sport worldwide as reported by the IWG. The individual progress reports spread-sheet can be found in Appendix 1, the cumulative version in Appendix 2. The latter of these contains a further sheet that includes all progress reported on women and sport by the IWG, providing a ‘total’ overview of the four progress reports. Both spread-sheets contain the four progress reports and a results sheet that accumulates all the statistics produced.

The spread-sheets are constructed following the structure used in the progress reports for ease of reference. For each progress report sheet, vertically there are twelve sections and these rows include:

- international and regional governmental organisations,
- international multi-sports organisations,
- international physical education organisations and fora,
- international sport federations,
- international and regional women and sport groups,
- national organisations from Africa, Asia and the Middle East, Europe, North America and the Caribbean, Central and Southern America, Oceania, and
- an ‘other groups’ section.

Cells that are highlighted in grey are borders for a section and may also include a total for the coding statistics of each section.

Horizontally there are six columns:

- The first two explain the group, organisation, or country and the relevant section descriptor.
• The third column describes whether they are included as a dedicated entry\(^4\) in the progress report.
• The fourth column offers a succinct and concise description of any action reported in the progress report. This can range from forming a women and sport working group to staging a carnival to raise awareness of issues involved. These additional details regarding what actions were taken by organisations and individuals, and the practical measures to advance women and sport, may be found by clicking on the ‘Action Reported’ link on the spreadsheets (see Appendix 1 and 2).
• The fifth column asks whether the group have signed the Brighton Declaration and if so, how many members or associations are included under the original groups’ auspices. For example, a country such as Australia or a group such as the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) may have many groups that sign the Brighton Declaration – this is inputted as ‘Y 7’ or ‘Y 13’. ‘Y’ indicates a ‘yes’ for whether the group has signed it, and the number indicates how many groups have signed it. Should a member of the ITTF or an Australian group that has signed the Brighton Declaration have a dedicated entry within a progress report, ‘inc. above’ is used to highlight this. This is the same as a ‘Y 1’, but allows for easier analysis. A country with only one signatory is inputted as ‘Y 1’, whereas a group or organisation with one signatory is inputted as ‘Y’ for they may often be a standalone group, thus also allowing for ease of analysis. A country or group that has not signed the Brighton Declaration is inputted as ‘N’, indicating ‘no’. There are some entries with a ‘(N)’ in this column and these are examples of anomalies found whilst doing the report. These are further explained in Section 3.5 but are included as ‘N’ in the overall statistics.
• The sixth and final column uses an orange-highlighted cell to show a group, organisation or country that has not had a dedicated entry within a progress report, but has signed the Brighton Declaration. In other words, this may be an example of a group becoming a signatory and failing to actively improve women and sport issues, according to IWG reportage.

At the very base of each progress report sheet is a results section offering the coding totals and how these lead to the summary totals of each progress report. Throughout the spreadsheets there are cells with attached comments. These include further explanation or identify an unresolved issue such as an anomaly.

3.2.ii Key Terms and Coding

In order to provide a detailed overview of the findings, there are a number of key terms and codes used across the two spreadsheets and the rest of this report.

*Key Terms*

- **Entry** – A term used to describe any reporting on a given country, group, or organisation within a progress report. This reporting falls into two categories: dedicated and mentioned.
  - **Dedicated entry** – Within a progress report, this refers to a country, group, or organisation that is directly reported on and may have its own section or a number

\(^4\) This term is explained under ‘Key Terms’ in Section 3.2.ii.
of paragraphs under a sub-title in its name. These can appear in the aforementioned parts 2 and 3 of the progress report.

- Mentioned entry – Within a progress report, this refers to a country, group, or organisation that is indirectly reported on by the IWG. This can occur when it appears or is mentioned within the section for another country, group, or organisation. These are included for it highlights work done that may not necessarily have been directly reported to the IWG, thus providing an assumption that no work has been carried out, which could be incorrect.

- [Spread-sheet] ‘Other’ entry – The 12th section vertically in a spread-sheet contains a number of ‘other’ entries. These are areas of the world reported on that have no official country status according to the UN, or are organisations and groups that do not necessarily fit into any of the previous eleven sections. These will be individually explained in Section 3.4.

**Colour coding**

The colour coding used within the spread-sheets allows readers to see for the first time what progress there has been from one quadrennium to the next and to compare the progress reports:

- Black text - Included in progress report as a dedicated entry or has adopted the Brighton Declaration. This indicates that something regarding women and sport has been achieved and formally reported.
- Blue text - Included in progress report as a mentioned entry. This indicates that something on women and sport has been achieved, but perhaps has not been reported to the IWG or the IWG has not included the information.
- Red text - Not included in the progress report, but had appeared in the previous progress report. This indicates some work has been done in the past but no work had been reported to the IWG within the four-year period the selected progress report covers.

Furthermore, some cells are highlighted in other colours:

- Light blue (From Brighton to Windhoek), Green (From Windhoek to Montreal), Red (From Montreal to Kumamoto) and Yellow (From Kumamoto to Sydney) signify which progress report has been selected.
- Orange highlighted cell – A group, organisation, or country that does not have a dedicated entry in the progress report but has signed the Brighton Declaration. This indicates that since it is was signed, limited or no work has been carried out or reported to the IWG regarding women and sport.
- Grey highlighted cell – Acts as a divider for the twelve horizontal sections. Within these cells are total statistics for each section.

**Lettered Coding**

In addition to the colour coding is lettered coding. These are made up of combining the third and fifth vertical columns from each progress report sheet. The reason for doing this was to further distinguish and breakdown the colour-coded text analysis, as will be shown later in this section. Each
group, organisation, and country is assigned a two-letter code where ‘Y’ refers to yes, and ‘N’ refers to no:

- **YY** – Dedicated entry in report (Y) and had signed Brighton Declaration (Y).
- **YN** – Dedicated entry in report (Y) and had not signed Brighton Declaration (N).
- **NY** – Not a dedicated (a ‘mentioned’) entry in report (N) and had signed Brighton Declaration (Y).
- **NN** – Not a dedicated (a ‘mentioned’) entry in report (N) and had not signed Brighton Declaration (N).

These are sub-totalled in the grey highlighted cells underneath each of the twelve sections, totalled in the results section at the bottom of each progress report sheet, and then inputted into the ‘results’ sheet in the spread-sheet.

### 3.3 Results

The coding and summary totals from each sheet across both spread-sheets (Appendices 1 and 2) are included in two tables below. Table 2 regards the progress reports as individual documents (Appendix 1) and Table 3 addresses the progress reports cumulatively (Appendix 2). Each table is spread over two pages. Consistent with the spread-sheets, these Tables have each progress report horizontally at the top and a summary of the difference between it and the previous progress report. The coding totals and summary totals are positioned vertically. This is to allow for quick and easy understanding and comparison. Further detailed and reflective analysis will be offered in Section 4 of this report.

#### 3.3.1 Individual Progress Report Results

From Table 2 outlining the individual progress reports, it can be seen:

- The total entries per progress report steadily increases with each one that was produced. This is until From Kumamoto to Sydney whereby the total entries dramatically decreased. From Montreal to Kumamoto had the highest total of entries (252), whereas From Kumamoto to Sydney had the least (193).
- The total Brighton Declaration signatories per progress report steadily increases as each one was produced and appears to plateau in the final progress report.
- The percentage of dedicated entries and/or Brighton Declaration signatories (black text in spread-sheet) is above 85% of total entries in the first two progress reports, whereas for the following two it decreases to 70%. This may be explained by the increasing reach and scope of the women and sport movement.
- The percentage and number of dedicated entries reported that had signed the Brighton Declaration (YY) decreases over time, whereas the percentage and number of dedicated entries that had not signed the Brighton Declaration (YN) increases until the final progress report. However, the number of mentioned entries that also signed the Brighton Declaration (NY) increases over time. Finally, the number of mentioned entries that have not signed the Brighton Declaration (NN) peaks during From Montreal to Kumamoto.
- There is a closing gap between the number of dedicated (YY + YN) and mentioned (NY + NN) entries in each progress report to the extent that the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report almost has an equal split, highlighting the importance of including mentioned entries in the overall analysis. But for the final progress report there is a significant shift due to the large number of mentioned entries that had signed the Brighton Declaration (NY) – most of which only appear due to being a Brighton signatory (92 of 118) and not because they were reported on.

- There is an increase in numbers and percentage of entries that had not signed the Brighton Declaration (NN + YN) over time but this stops in the fourth progress report due to the general lack of entries that were included. Overall there are still more signatories (YY + NY) reported on in each progress report than non-signatories.

- While there is an increasing amount of Brighton signatories with each progress report, there are also an increasing number of signatories that have no entry whatsoever. This may point to some groups believing that signing the Brighton Declaration is enough to address women and sport issues and have failed to engage in any action. In contrast, this may also be an example of poor IWG data gathering and reporting.
Table 2. Individual Progress Report Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Brighton to Windhoek</th>
<th>Windhoek to Montreal</th>
<th>Difference to Bri-Win</th>
<th>Montreal to Kumamoto</th>
<th>Difference to Win-Mon</th>
<th>Kumamoto to Sydney</th>
<th>Difference to Mon-Kum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Entries</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>+41</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>+28</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.Dec signatories</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>+32</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>+16</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CODING TOTALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour Coding</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated entry and/or B.Dec signatory (black)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>+39</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>73.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entry included but w/o dedicated section and/or B.Dec (blue)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>+48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>26.94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                                  | 183              | 100.00%            | 224              | 100%                 | 252              | 100%            | 193                | 100%                       |

Dedicated Entry / B.Dec Signatory

| Dedicated entry in report and signed B.Dec (YY) | 96                  | 94                   | 41.96%            | -2                   | 55               | 21.83%            | -39                  | 21 10.88%            | -34                   |
| Dedicated entry in report and not signed B.Dec (YN) | 41                  | 65                   | 29.02%            | +24                  | 72               | 28.57%            | +7                   | 28 14.51%            | -44                   |
| Not a dedicated entry in report and signed B.Dec (NY) | 30                  | 50                   | 22.32%            | +20                  | 85               | 33.73%            | +35                  | 118 61.14%           | +33                   |
| Not a dedicated entry in report and not signed B.Dec (NN) | 16                  | 15                   | 6.70%             | -1                   | 40               | 15.87%            | +25                  | 26 13.47%            | -14                   |

<p>|                                                  | 183              | 100.00%            | 224              | 100%                 | 252              | 100%            | 193                | 100%                       |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BRI-WIN</th>
<th>WIN-MON</th>
<th>Diff.</th>
<th>MON-KUM</th>
<th>Diff.</th>
<th>KUM-SYD</th>
<th>Diff.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPORT TOTALS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicated entry in report (YY + YN)</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>74.86%</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>70.98%</td>
<td>+22</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>50.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>[96]</td>
<td>[70.07%]</td>
<td>[94]</td>
<td>[59.1%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[55]</td>
<td>[43.31%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YN</td>
<td>[41]</td>
<td>[29.93%]</td>
<td>[65]</td>
<td>[40.9%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[72]</td>
<td>[56.69%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not a dedicated entry in report (NN + NY)</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25.14%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29.02%</td>
<td>+19</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>49.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NN</td>
<td>[16]</td>
<td>[34.78%]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[23.08%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[40]</td>
<td>[32%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>[30]</td>
<td>[65.22%]</td>
<td>[50]</td>
<td>[76.92%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[85]</td>
<td>[68%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Report Entries</strong></td>
<td>183</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>+41</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B.Dec Signatory</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries that had signed B.Dec (YY + YN)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>68.85%</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>65.61%</td>
<td>+18</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>55.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>[96]</td>
<td>[71.43%]</td>
<td>[94]</td>
<td>[65.28%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[55]</td>
<td>[39.29%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>[30]</td>
<td>[23.81%]</td>
<td>[50]</td>
<td>[34.72%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[85]</td>
<td>[60.71%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries that had not signed B.Dec (NN + YN)</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>31.15%</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>34.39%</td>
<td>+23</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>44.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NN</td>
<td>[16]</td>
<td>[28.07%]</td>
<td>[15]</td>
<td>[18.75%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[40]</td>
<td>[35.71%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YN</td>
<td>[41]</td>
<td>[71.93%]</td>
<td>[65]</td>
<td>[81.25%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[72]</td>
<td>[64.29%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Report Entries</strong></td>
<td>183</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>252</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More or Less B.Dec signatories reported on?</strong></td>
<td>MORE</td>
<td>MORE</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>MORE</td>
<td>MORE</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>MORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groups with no entry at all but had signed the B.Dec (NN + NY - number of blue entries)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>+17</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>+12</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>+42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.ii Cumulative Progress Report Results

From Table 3, cumulatively it can be seen:

- There have been 341 groups, organisations, and countries that have been reported on in IWG progress reports. This number has increased with each progress report produced.
- The number of entries increases with each progress report and dedicated entries and/or Brighton Declaration signatories peaks for From Windhoek to Montreal (black text = 200). However, these entries actually decrease afterwards to an extent that in From Kumamoto to Sydney there are nearly as many previous entries not mentioned at all (red text = 131) as there are dedicated entries and/or Brighton Declaration signatories (black text = 158). Furthermore, the number of previous entries not mentioned at all (red text) more than doubles cumulatively over the final three progress reports.
- There is a decrease in dedicated entries that had signed the Brighton Declaration (YY) throughout the progress reports, even though the first three were the most comprehensive and numerous. However, the number of mentioned entries that have signed the Brighton Declaration (NY) more than doubles between the From Windhoek to Montreal and From Kumamoto to Sydney progress reports, acknowledging that work was being carried out by those who were signatories, but perhaps it was not being fully reported. Interestingly, the number of dedicated (YN) and mentioned (NN) entries that have not signed the Brighton Declaration also increase over the first three progress reports. This pattern stops after the fourth progress report, with the latter (NN = 157) being ten-fold the number in From Brighton to Windhoek. Thus it can be argued that although more work was being completed, it was not necessarily being reported and was perhaps not being guided or influenced by the Brighton Declaration.
- The number of dedicated entries (YY + YN) initially increases after the first two progress reports, but then sharply decreases after the third and fourth progress reports. As highlighted in Section 2, the first two progress reports were more detailed and comprehensive in reporting than the latter two progress reports. The number of mentioned entries (NY + NN) increases rapidly over time, with nearly one hundred entries added after both the third and fourth progress reports.
- The number of entries that had and had not signed the Brighton Declaration both increase over the progress reports, the latter more dramatically than the former. Crucially, From Montreal to Kumamoto shows an important shift as the cumulative number of entries that had signed the Brighton Declaration is less than the cumulative number that had not. This means more groups who had not signed the Brighton Declaration had been reported on in IWG progress reports. This trend continues into the fourth progress report. This may highlight the decreasing utilisation and importance placed upon the Brighton Declaration over time.
- The number of groups, organisations and countries with no entry at all but which had signed the Brighton Declaration increases over time, further indicating the Brighton Declaration was potentially not fully being utilised. However, it must be acknowledged that the nature of the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report may skew this figure, as only selected good practice was included rather than the focus on worldwide action which is demonstrated in the previous three progress reports.
Table 3. Cumulative Progress Report Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Brighton to Windhoek</th>
<th>Windhoek to Montreal</th>
<th>Difference to Bri-Win</th>
<th>Montreal to Kumamoto</th>
<th>Difference to Win-Mon</th>
<th>Kumamoto to Sydney</th>
<th>Difference to Mon-Kum</th>
</tr>
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<td>253</td>
<td>+70</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>+67</td>
<td>341</td>
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<td>249</td>
<td>+32</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>+16</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>+2</td>
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**CODING TOTALS**

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<tr>
<td>Dedicated entry and/or B.Dec signatory (black)</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td>190</td>
<td>59.38%</td>
<td>158</td>
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<tr>
<td>Entry included but w/o dedicated section and/or B.Dec (blue)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.67%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>23.44%</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Previous entries not mentioned at all (red)</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>10.28%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>17.18%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Dedicated Entry / B.Dec Signatory**

| Dedicated entry in report and signed B.Dec (YY) | 96                  | 94                   | 37.15%                | 55                   | 17.18%                | 21                  | 6.16%                |
| Dedicated entry in report and not signed B.Dec (YN) | 41                  | 65                   | 25.69%                | 72                   | 22.50%                | 29                  | 8.50%                |
| Not a dedicated entry in report and signed B.Dec (NY) | 30                  | 53                   | 20.95%                | 98                   | 30.63%                | 134                 | 39.30%                |
| Not a dedicated entry in report and not signed B.Dec (NN) | 16                  | 41                   | 16.21%                | 95                   | 29.69%                | 157                 | 46.04%                |

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<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BRI-WIN</td>
<td>WIN-MON</td>
<td>Diff.</td>
<td>MON-KUM</td>
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<td><strong>REPORT TOTALS</strong></td>
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<td>Dedicated entry in report (YY + YN)</td>
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<td>YY</td>
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<td>[70.07%]</td>
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<td>[59.12%]</td>
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<td>[53]</td>
<td>[56.38%]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Report Entries</strong></td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>253</td>
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</table>

**B.Dec Signatory**

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Entries that had signed B.Dec (YY + NY)</td>
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<td>68.85%</td>
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<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>NY</td>
<td>[30]</td>
<td>[23.81%]</td>
<td>[53]</td>
<td>[36.05%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[98]</td>
<td>[64.05%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entries that had not signed B.Dec (NN + NY)</td>
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<td>31.15%</td>
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<td>41.90%</td>
<td>+49</td>
<td>167</td>
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<td>[41]</td>
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<td>[61.32%]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[72]</td>
<td>[43.11%]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>183</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>+70</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>100%</td>
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**More or Less B.Dec signatories reported on?**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MORE</th>
<th>MORE</th>
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<th>LESS</th>
<th>CHANGE</th>
<th>LESS</th>
<th>No Change</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Groups with no entry at all but had signed the B.Dec (NN + NY - number of blue and red entries)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>+20</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>+22</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>+45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 Challenges in analysing the reports

There were a number of issues encountered when carrying out this work that made analysis challenging.

A general issue was that many groups changed their name or ceased to exist, and there was sometimes no indication or acknowledgement of this occurring in the progress reports themselves. Occasionally though a name-change was highlighted. For example, Women and Sport Oceania had previously been called the Oceania Women Sport Committee. The International Committee of the Games of La Francophonie (CIJF) is an example of a group that ceased to exist (as it merged under the auspices of CONFEJES) and in the spread-sheets this is acknowledged with a line through its name and removal from counting as a statistic in later progress reports.

Throughout the progress reports are entries that are territories or areas of land that hold no official member status with the UN. The cumulative spread-sheet (Appendix 2) shows the following (their identified geographical region or political allegiance is in parentheses):

- Antilles (Caribbean)
- Aruba (Netherlands)
- Catalonia (Spain)
- Chinese Taipei / Taiwan (China)
- Cook Islands (New Zealand)
- Guam (USA)
- Hong Kong (China)
- Melanesia (Asia)
- Niue (New Zealand)
- Palestine (Middle-East)
- Puerto Rico (USA)
- Tahiti (France)
- Tibet (China)

All were included in the overall statistics, but it may be beneficial for the IWG to address these entries.

Also, throughout the A-Z of Worldwide Action part in all the progress reports, North, Central, and South America are referred to as ‘the Americas’, but in the Brighton Declaration signatory list they are separated into ‘North America and the Caribbean’ and ‘Central and South America’. There is no obvious reason for this, apart from perhaps categorising action reported in line with the five continents that exist.

In addition to these general issues, each progress report had particular challenges for the researcher.

From Windhoek to Montreal Issues

There was some confusion within this progress report regarding Africa. In this progress report the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA) Zone 6 are reported on. Yet previously in the From
Brighton to Windhoek progress report, it was the Sport Ministers of Southern Africa Zone 6 that had been referred to. This is an example of the same group being reported on differently.

Additionally, the Nigerian Association of Women in Sport (NAVIS) seems to have been re-created after previously ceasing according to the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report.

*From Montreal to Kumamoto Issues*

Many of the aforementioned geographical issues occur in this progress report. Tonga is included in the African section, Mauritania in the Asian section, Catalonia in the European section, Niue, Guam and Puerto Rico are also included. Additionally, Sudan, Algeria, Morocco and Egypt are stated to be part of the Middle East but continentally they are not, meaning not all progress reports necessarily maintain continental categorisation, despite attempts to do so. For ease of comparative analysis, statistically they are included under their geographically correct continent section in the spreadsheets.

*From Kumamoto to Sydney Issues*

The From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report was challenging to analyse due to the different way the content was selected and presented compared to the previous progress reports. As mentioned in Section 2 of this report, the overall presentation of the progress report was more akin to a brochure of good practice, rather than a comprehensive record of worldwide action, and this will have affected the statistics produced and made comparisons difficult. Furthermore, the lack of a Brighton Declaration signatory list meant the coding of this progress report was difficult. However for ease of comparative analysis, a signatory list from the 5th IWG World Conference (2010b) was provided by the current IWG Secretariat. The difficulty in coding was highlighted with whether England Netball had signed the Brighton Declaration, for the signatory list – when referring to multiple organisations – only gives a number and not the name of these groups. After finding no supporting evidence, it was decided that England Netball were not a signatory and the coding could be completed.

3.5 *Brighton Declaration Anomalies*

A number of anomalies were found during data collection and analysis related to signatories of the Brighton Declaration.

*From Brighton to Windhoek Issue*

There is an issue with South Africa’s signatories. In its dedicated entry, Women and Sport South Africa (WASSA) is said to have signed it, but in the signatory list it is the South Africa Women’s Sport Federation and not WASSA. It is unclear from the progress report entries whether this is a mistake, the two groups may have merged, or whether one group took over from the other.

*From Windhoek to Montreal Issues*

In the previous progress report, Swaziland is said to have nine Brighton Declaration signatories. This decreases to three in this progress report. This may not be because groups have ‘de-signed’
themselves, but merely because the number of national sport federation signatories is not given, whereas in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report it is. This trend continues in the following two progress reports, thus potentially distorting the total signatory number. In addition, Thailand’s dedicated section claims many groups have signed it, yet the attached signatory list states otherwise. This is further highlighted in the following progress report.

From Montreal to Kumamoto Issues

Within this progress report were results from the Japan Women and Sport (JWS) Asian Survey on Women and Sport. It is stated that ‘nine of the 28 countries and regions (Bangladesh, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Laos, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen) that responded to the survey have other organisations that have adopted the Brighton Declaration’ (IWG, 2006, p.56). However according to the signatory list data that was inputted into the spreadsheets, Bangladesh, Laos, South Korea, Thailand and Yemen are reported to not have adopted it.

From Kumamoto to Sydney Issue

The main issue was that no Brighton Declaration signatory list was included with the progress report. However as stated, a list was acquired from the current IWG Secretariat and used for comparative analysis (IWG, 2010b).

3.6 Countries never reported

There are a number of countries that have not had a dedicated section in any of the progress reports produced. When compared to the UN list of 192 member states (UN, 2012), 36 countries are missing. These are: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, DPR (North) Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Georgia, Guinea Bissau, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Moldova (Republic of), Monaco, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and the Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Timor-Leste. These countries are also highlighted in red-text on the ‘all’ sheet in the cumulative spreadsheet (Appendix 2). There may be a number of reasons for these countries not being included ranging from dominant attitudes toward women in a given society, to the fact that some countries have only just come into existence such as South Sudan, so limited work will have been reported thus far.

3.7 Conclusion

This analysis was undertaken using a variety of colour- and lettered-coding in an attempt to examine every aspect of all four IWG progress reports.

From the tables above it can be seen that entries increase progress report by progress report and cumulatively until From Kumamoto to Sydney, when, largely due to the selective approach to reporting, the number of entries recording action on women and sport dramatically decreases. The number of Brighton signatories has always increased, albeit at different rates. There is some
confusion in the dedicated/mentioned/non-mentioned reporting of groups, organisations, and countries in the progress reports. In addition, there is not always clarity as to which groups have signed or not signed the Brighton Declaration. However, this summary is important in understanding the nature and scope of activities related to women and sport, and it allows for some patterns and trends to be determined. In summary it can be stated that over time:

1. The number of dedicated organisations becomes less than the number of mentioned organisations. This is important for it shows that not all work on women and sport worldwide is either being reported to the IWG, or reported by the IWG. Alternatively, it may also indicate that there has been an increase in collaborative work.
2. The number of organisations that have signed the Brighton Declaration becomes less than the number of organisations that have not. This is important for it may demonstrate the growing under-utilisation of the Brighton Declaration as a tool for guidance on women and sport issues.
3. The number of groups with no entry at all but had signed the Brighton Declaration increases. In addition to point two, this is important for it may indicate that even groups who have signed the Brighton Declaration are not doing any work with it.

However, it must be stressed that all this is dependent on what information the IWG has received. Thus the monitoring and evaluation of work undertaken by groups advocating the advance of women and sport issues worldwide is paramount. Unfortunately, there were a number of issues, inconsistencies, and anomalies found when undertaking this research including:

- the reporting of areas of land not considered by the UN as a member state;
- groups and organisations either ceasing to exist or changing name and there being little or no indication of this in the progress reports;
- groups claiming to have signed the Brighton Declaration but not being recorded as so doing;
- a number of countries that have never been reported on in any IWG progress reports.

Further detailed analysis will occur in the following section of this report.

Below are some actions the IWG may wish to consider based on findings found in this section:

1. Make contact with countries that have never had a dedicated or mentioned entry in an IWG progress report.
2. Consider the position of the IWG toward the Brighton Declaration and how best to integrate it into future work.
3. Address the Brighton Declaration signatory anomalies to produce a definitive list.
4. Address and amend progress report entries by territories and areas of land that are not part of the UN member state list.
Section 4  Reflective Review and Issues Identified

4.1  Introduction

This section analyses the four IWG progress reports and is divided into two parts. The first looks at the progress reports as individual documents and relies heavily on the review of progress contained in each. The second part addresses the cumulative mapping of the interaction of different groups with the women and sport movement using the twelve sections of the ‘all’ sheet in the cumulative spread-sheet (Appendix 2). Throughout the analysis, trends and patterns are highlighted including the continents, countries, groups and organisations which, for example: are doing more work than others, have been included in earlier progress reports and fail to appear in latter versions, and may have signed the Brighton Declaration but never reported to the IWG.

4.2  Review of Progress in the four Individual Progress Reports

Each IWG progress report includes a section reviewing the progress made and some concluding IWG reflections (see Section 2). The majority of the following section examines these examples of self-analysis.

4.2.1  From Brighton to Windhoek

The From Brighton to Windhoek progress report was the first of the progress reports, and so offers an introductory, yet very critical and reflective look at progress completed. Over 180 entries of action on women and sport were reported and over 200 groups, organisations, and countries had signed the Brighton Declaration (see Section 3). This is applauded within the progress report as well as ‘the significant progress that has been made to develop a sporting culture that enables and values the full involvement of women in every aspect of sport across a very diverse range of organisations and countries’ (IWG, 1998, p.1). However, this is followed by an admission that it is ‘time to reflect, learn and consider’ for the future (IWG, 1998, p.46). There is a concern that although a successful and fruitful start has been achieved, there is a possibility for this work to lose momentum and new groups not to adopt the Brighton Declaration, set targets, and create action plans. The progress report states that ‘it is apparent that many organisations are prepared to accept a situation that is in reality far from a position of true equality simply because a target figure has been achieved’ (IWG, 1998, p.47). An example highlighted is the IOC, who are applauded for setting targets, but criticised as their targets are ‘exceptionally low’ (IWG, 1998, p.47), perhaps creating the impression among some federations who have adopted the Brighton Declaration and met the IOC targets that ‘they are doing their bit’ (IWG, 1998, p.47) for women and sport. The entries within the progress report highlight worldwide differences. While some countries are advocating prominently, others are losing support and funding. Some of these turned to using wider social movements as vehicles for change, especially regarding social and health issues in Africa. The differences portrayed, coupled with methodological difficulties of collecting information, led to the ‘consideration at the 2nd IWG World Conference on Women and Sport in Namibia 1998 about what should be done in the future to ensure that there is action and not just words’ (IWG, 1998, p.47). The result was the Windhoek Call
for Action that linked together the above issues to ‘build on the Brighton Declaration and links into relevant international instruments’ (IWG, 1998, p.48) such as the UN Beijing Platform for Action.

The eleven points are explained (IWG, 1998, p.48) including how the Call for Action encourages organisations and individuals to:

- develop action plans based on the Brighton Declaration and to set up monitoring and reports on their implementation
- reach out to global women’s equity movement
- promote and share information about the benefits of sport for women and girls
- build the capacity of women’s leadership and decision making and create mechanisms
- establish and strengthen quality PE programmes
- encourage positive media portrayals
- ensure a safe and supportive sport environment
- recognise differences and diversity when relating to opportunities
- urge government to develop legislation, funding and policy
- ensure Official Development Assistance programmes provide equal opportunities
- encourage more research and more female researchers.

To further facilitate advances for women and sport the progress report advocates that, ‘a co-ordinated, strategic and purposeful approach is required … [and] … should focus on translating policy into practice’ (IWG, 1998, p.48). One of the ways this was to be achieved was through the IWG itself and its roles of monitoring the adoption of the Brighton Declaration and implementation of the Call for Action. However it is not stated how this will be done. Indeed the existence of a ‘list’ of Call for Action signatories is unknown, and although this was not one of its characteristics, may be assumed an example whereby monitoring its implementation was not achieved. A further role that was to be continued was acting as a reference and contact point. There is, however, no data regarding how many times the IWG fulfilled this role between 1994 and 1998 although there was a call for more cooperation:

‘We hope that every organisation will nominate a representative, if they have not already done so, to keep the IWG informed of positive progress and actions and to enable a new updated progress report to be produced for the next four years’ (IWG, 1998, p.48).

There is a contact list given in the Appendices of From Windhoek to Montreal for those who contributed to the progress report, but it is not known whether this also acted as a representative list, nor how active representatives were.

Thus, this opening progress report attempted to address concerns that had emerged between 1994 and 1998. The progress report was tabled for changes and amendments during the 2nd IWG World Conference in order that those involved with advancing women and sport worldwide could comment on its content.
From Windhoek to Montreal

The second IWG progress report builds upon the critical and reflective nature of the first progress report. Unlike other progress reports, there are a few pages dedicated to analysing the third part – the A-Z of Worldwide Action – and issues similar to these will be examined later in this section. Additionally, there are also paragraphs containing conclusions, reflections, critical success factors and future plans. It states ‘the women and sport movement continues to expand and become stronger at the national, regional and international levels’ (IWG, 2002a, p.128) and highlights areas where good progress had been made (such as raising awareness of sexual harassment), where some good work had been made (such as on research), where more attention needs to be paid (such as media portrayals), and where much more attention is needed (such as diversity issues). The importance of leadership, sharing information and good practice, networking, cooperation and coordination are considered critical success factors for future work but attached is a warning that ‘with the proliferation of committees and organisations at the national level, there is a danger of duplication, increasing the importance of working cooperatively together’ (IWG, 2002a, p.128). This is further emphasised by the IWG when it states that by ‘continuing to respond to and implement the Call for Action in the future, organisations will need to take into consideration which action points are most relevant to them, and where they can make the most effective contribution’ (IWG, 2002a, p.127).

In addition to the general progress report conclusions, each of the eleven Call for Action points is examined and recommendations are put forward based on lessons learned from the previous eight years. In many of the points, it is acknowledged that more work needs to be done. A few examples are highlighted below:

- **PE and school community programs** – ‘There is still little evidence of a real improvement in the situation over the last four years, and disappointingly few examples of the women and sport movement working closely with the PE profession. There is certainly scope in this area for much closer cooperation and recognition of mutual benefits’ (IWG, 2002a, p.123).
- **The media** – ‘Portrayal of women’s sport in the media also continues to give cause for concern and despite isolated examples, success stories are few and far between, and much remains to be done’ (IWG, 2002a, p.123).
- **Recognition of diversity** – ‘This part of the report was disappointingly thin, reflecting the few responses received on this action point. It is difficult to judge whether the scarcity of examples of good practice is indicative of a general apathy towards diversity issues or not. Whatever the case, it appears that the women’s sport movement need to give diversity and inclusion issues greater attention and publicity’ (IWG, 2002a, p.124).
- **Government involvement** – ‘Responses to this action point were also somewhat weak...it appears that little of the gender impact analysis called for at Windhoek has as yet been carried out’ (IWG, 2002a, p.124).

Although work reported to the IWG had been completed by mostly Western nations, in particular Australia and Canada, the IWG identified a general need for improvement. Despite these negative examples, there was praise for the innovative ‘promoting and sharing of information’ that was occurring and for the significant progress and research toward ‘ensuring a safe and supportive environment’. Much like the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report, groups are urged to
‘continue to monitor the implementation of their plans, reporting whether or not targets have been met and evaluating the reasons why’ (IWG, 2002a, p.121). This was to be further facilitated by uploading the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report to the internet in an optimistic attempt to transform it into a ‘living document’ for updates and additions… [to] … continue to build on the information, lessons and successes captured, and effectively hope to move forward the agenda for women and sport throughout the world’ (IWG, 2002a, p.128).

4.2.iii From Montreal to Kumamoto

The third progress report offers considerably less analysis and reflection than the previous two, even though it contains the most entries of action reported. As seen from Section 2 of this report, the review of progress and conclusion part is made up of two pages and makes up just 1% of the whole progress report. There are no examples recognised and generic summative sentences are used. It is recognised that women and sport still suffer from inequality issues despite the increasing progress made. In contrast to this statement is the Netherlands dedicated entry which claims ‘the network of women in Olympic and Paralympic sport is fully integrated’ (2006, p.81). However, there is no further mention of this gender-equal structure in the progress report, thus questioning the legitimacy of the above statement as it would have been a strong example of good practice that could have been highlighted. Local and international level critical success factors are given but there are no clear links to where this work was done and by whom.

It was claimed in the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report that the ‘the Montreal Tool Kit will be invaluable to individuals wishing to make a difference to their own area of influence’ (IWG, 2002a, p.128). However, the Montreal Tool Kit is mentioned just twice in the whole of From Montreal to Kumamoto and these references only describe what it was. As with all entries that are (or are not) reported by the IWG, this does not necessarily mean it was not being used by groups and countries worldwide but it is significant that in the progress report containing more entries than any other, no single group mentions it. Although the Montreal Tool Kit and Montreal Communiqué may not be used in the same way as the Brighton Declaration and Windhoek Call for Action, it is still surprising they are rarely mentioned.

4.2.iv From Kumamoto to Sydney

Even though there were significant action plans and strategies outlined in the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report, it is not possible to know the outcomes or progress of these because of the limited number of entries and a lack of a review of progress and conclusion section in this progress report. At the start of the progress report are four pages that highlight the success and influential partnerships the IWG have achieved but there is no analysis of the worldwide action that has been completed. When the spread-sheet was being constructed, it was decided that the Brighton Declaration signatories should be included for comparative use. Without the coding and statistics that its inclusion produced, it would have made the amount of entries look even more minimal. The aim of the progress report was to highlight examples of good practice, but there is a Western bias in the examples given as most come from countries such as Australia, Canada and the USA.

With most of the progress reports, the entries include limited guidelines or tools which a country, group, or organisation could use for their own advances. However, in the more recent progress
reports, it becomes easier to contact a group with the advance of the internet and greater global communications.

4.3 Cumulative Record by Different Groups and Countries

By using the ‘all’ sheet in the cumulative spread-sheet (Appendix 2), a number of patterns and trends can be seen from the twelve sections of groups, organisations and countries that have ever been reported on in IWG progress reports. The first five sections contain groups and organisations. The latter seven sections are countries.

4.3.i Section 1 – International and Regional Governmental Organisations

The significance of these organisations supporting women and sport has allowed issues to be debated on government agendas at the highest level. This includes the UN acknowledging sport in the Beijing Platform for Action, meaning for the first time that sport was recognised on the UN’s women’s agenda. The strong early advances undoubtedly provided a catalyst for action on women and sport around the world.

Over time, the number of entries does decrease to the extent that in From Kumamoto to Sydney there are no dedicated entries. Also, more groups over time that have signed the Brighton Declaration are not reported. Powerful groups such as the UN, WHO and UNESCO all feature in the first three progress reports but have not signed the Brighton Declaration. The Arab Ministers of Youth and Sport and the Commonwealth Ministers for Women’s Affairs are the only two groups to have signed the Brighton Declaration and not appeared in any progress report thus far. The confusing nature of the Brighton Declaration signatories are supplemented by the fact that although the Commonwealth Ministers for Women’s Affairs have signed it, the Commonwealth Sports Ministers have not; thus showing that within organisations there may not be the same priorities and agendas. The African Union (previously called the Organisation of African Unity) and the South Pacific Sports Ministers are the only groups to appear in the first progress report that do not appear in the following three. The UN, UNESCO, CONFEJES, and the Council of Europe: Committee for the Development of Sport, ESC and European Ministers of Sport appear in every progress report. Within this section are a number of key groups that have been targeted since the 1st IWG World Conference as ‘support for the women and sport movement at ministerial level is useful for those working on the ground [and] to call their own governments to account if they are ignoring gender equity in sport, it allows us to turn policy into practice’ (2002a, p.125). This point is repeated throughout every progress report.

4.3.ii Section 2 – International Multi-Sports Organisations

Another hugely influential group that has provided a stimulus for the women and sport movement was the IOC, who introduced targets to improve women’s leadership and decision-making numbers. It is acknowledged in the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report (IWG, 2002a, p.125) that ‘there is little doubt that the setting of universal targets for all NOCs and international federations by the IOC has put the issue of women in sport leadership firmly on the agenda of all these organisations’. It continues by praising the statistics that accompany the IOC’s work. This section peaks in numbers for the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report, and then mirrors many of
the forthcoming sections with a dramatic decrease to the extent that only two mentioned entries were recorded in the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report. It is not until the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report that there is no report on groups in this section that had signed the Brighton Declaration, also highlighting the significance of their inclusion beforehand. The South American National Olympic Committees (ODESUR) and the Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association are the only two entries to appear in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report that have not appeared in a progress report since.

4.4.iii  Section 3 – International PE Organisations and Fora

According to the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report, ‘the challenge, as with International Federations and Multi-Games Organisations, is to get more organisations to commit to taking action on women and sport issues, based on the example of those whose work is reported’ (IWG, 2002a, p.126). Despite this call for more work to be completed, very few entries were reported on in the final two progress reports. This section in the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report is the first example where the number of Brighton Declaration signatories increases (albeit by one) with the addition of European Non-Governmental Sport Organisations to the signatory list. However, it is important to keep in mind that there were also ICSSPE members included in this progress report, which inflates these figures. The Leisure Studies Association is the only group to have never appeared in a progress report, despite signing the Brighton Declaration. ICSSPE is the only one of these entries to appear in every progress report, and in response to one of the Call for Action points, helped organise the second World Summit on PE that aimed to address its world crisis.

4.3.iv  Section 4 – International Sport Federations

Over time, the number of federations not reported but which had signed the Brighton Declaration increases, despite the fact that the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report contains the most entries. This may reflect the enhanced attention received in attempting to increase international federation numbers after the 3rd IWG World Conference. Again however, this dramatically decreases in the fourth progress report in which 22 of the 41 federations that had ever been reported were not mentioned at all, even though some groups such as the International Cricket Council and the International Rugby Board do receive full-page recognitions of work being completed. This means it is possible that these groups were doing work to advance women and sport but had not reported it to the IWG, or the IWG had not included it in its report. A variety of approaches to action can be seen from this section ranging from the International Triathlon Union reporting on extensive activism and pushes for equality in competition and decision making roles, to FIFA who state in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report that the staging of a Women’s World Cup demonstrates their intent. It is another two progress reports before it is again mentioned which is disappointing for one of the largest and most influential international sport federations worldwide. However, this is more pro-active than the many federations that have never reported any action, as only 41 have ever done so. Furthermore of these, there are a few examples of federations being reported in the From Brighton to Windhoek document and then never appearing again. Finally, the Brighton Declaration signatory numbers for this section must be treated with caution as the majority belong to the International Table Tennis Federation (13 of the 28 from From Kumamoto to Sydney). Thus, the Brighton Declaration may not be very visible to many international sport federations. For one group, the Federation Aeronautique International, they may not have used it for they are the only...
federation that has signed it but do not appear in any progress report. Only the International Cycling Union and the International Hockey Federation appear in every progress report.

4.3.v Section 5 – International and Regional Women and Sport Groups

It is not surprising to note that International and Regional Women and Sport Groups appear frequently throughout the progress reports and EWS, IAPESGW, WSI and of course the IWG are mentioned in every progress report. IAPESGW and the EWS had been in existence before the Brighton Conference and WSI was launched at Brighton. Based on the success of regional groups such as the EWS, one of the objectives of IWG was to encourage the formation of regional groups and one of the successes mentioned in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report was the formation the Arab Women and Sport Association (SAAW) and the African Women in Sport Association (AWISA) who have both gone on to complete a variety of work. The Asian Women in Sport group (AWS) was also formed as a result of the 2nd IWG World Conference. The formation of these groups has allowed for significant advances relating to women and sport issues and awareness in many areas of the world. Across all four progress reports, there is only one mentioned section and four examples of a group that had signed the Brighton Declaration not being reported on at all. However, there is a gradual increase in the number of groups not being reported on and not signing the Brighton Declaration as the progress reports are produced. Perhaps more crucially from the cumulative data is the fact that less than half (7 of 16 total groups) of the groups in this section have actually signed the Brighton Declaration.

4.3.vi Section 6 – National Organisation – Africa

Africa is the largest of all the sections and unsurprisingly, due to the location of the 2nd IWG World Conference, the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report sees a large increase in countries from Africa being reported. According to the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report, ‘the Africa section of the A-Z chapter contains reports from 26 countries, seven more than in 1998’ (IWG, 2002a, p.126). According to the spread-sheet however, there are double this, although this does include countries that may have not had a dedicated section. This also explains the large increase in Brighton Declaration signatory numbers (54 to 71) between the two progress reports, despite the aforementioned issue with Tanzania’s signatory anomalies. This is further compounded in the following two progress reports whereby the number of dedicated entries decreases significantly. However from the colour coding (blue text) of the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report it is apparent that many African countries did do work towards advancing women and sport. It was just that this work was not presented as a dedicated entry. Thus without the utilisation of the colour coding for this section, it may have appeared that African nations were doing little to no work for women and sport when quite the opposite was occurring. An emerging pattern from the progress reports is the increasing number of countries that have signed the Brighton Declaration but are not reported on. In this section it increases from two, to five, to 19, to 22 (nearly half of all entries in From Kumamoto to Sydney). Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and the Principe, and South Sudan are the eight countries from Africa which have never reported to the IWG. Only Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia have action reported upon in every progress report. Chad is the only nation that is reported on in the From Brighton to Windhoek document not to be mentioned in the
following three progress reports. The Republic of Guinea is the only country to have signed the Brighton Declaration and never reported any work to the IWG.

4.3.vii Section 7 – National Organisation – Asia and the Middle East

As in Section 4.3.vi, the impact of the location of the 4\textsuperscript{th} IWG World Conference can be seen, with increasingly comprehensive reporting from Asia and the Middle East over the first three progress reports. This is also reflected in the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report after AWS was formed. The From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report contains 21 entries, exactly half as many as the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report did for this section. Throughout the four progress reports, there are many mentioned entries in this section, again emphasising the benefit of including countries that are mentioned via a secondary source. One pertinent example is the publishing of the JWS Survey in the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report, for it mentioned many Asian countries that would have previously been ignored in the progress report. Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Brunei, DPR (North) Korea, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, and Timor-Leste are the seven countries that have never been reported on, although another seven countries have been at least mentioned in every progress report (Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Syria). Between them, the two largest nations in Asia (China and India) have just one dedicated entry (China in the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report) and just four mentioned entries. India, Afghanistan and the Maldives were reported on in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report and not at all since. This section also has a unique occurrence as the number of Brighton Declaration signatories for Syria decreases from two to one – the National Olympic Committee not being included – between the From Windhoek to Montreal and From Montreal to Kumamoto progress reports. The reasons for this are unknown.

4.3.viii Section 8 – National Organisation – Europe

Overall, the number of countries that have signed the Brighton Declaration and are not reported on gradually increases across the four progress reports – a common pattern noticed thus far. Thirteen European countries have never been reported on: Andorra, Belarus, Belgium, Georgia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Moldova (Republic of), Monaco, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. This may initially appear to be an unexpected trend considering the European Women and Sport Group (EWS) was ‘formed in 1989 prior to the Brighton Conference and is the longest established regional women and sport group’ (IWG, 1998, p.31; 2002a). However, it must be acknowledged that many of the ‘non-reporters’ are former-Eastern Bloc countries that may have only gained independence in the last decade. Indeed, it is acknowledged that ‘government involvement in the women and sport movement appears stronger in Europe than in some other parts of the world’ (IWG, 2002a, p.127). Only Finland, Turkey, UK, UK Sport and WSFF are at least mentioned in all progress reports. Ireland is an example of a country that appears in the From Brighton to Windhoek progress report but is then never reported on again, despite signing the Brighton Declaration.

4.3.ix Section 9 – National Organisation – North America and the Caribbean

There is a very gradual increase in cumulative countries in this section, increasing from 15 to 24, to 25, to 27 over the progress reports. Regarding the Brighton Declaration signatories, both Canada (between the From Brighton to Windhoek and From Windhoek to Montreal progress reports) and
Grenada (between the From Windhoek to Montreal and From Montreal to Kumamoto progress reports) seem to lose a signatory, although Canada does regain one. Overall, the signatories do not fluctuate in numbers as significantly as other sections so although work may be reported on by an increasing numbers of countries and groups within them, the Brighton Declaration may not be being used or produced, or may not even be visible. This may have occurred in the Bahamas, the only country not to be mentioned in any progress report that has signed the Brighton Declaration. Additionally, the number of dedicated and/or mentioned entries peaks in From Windhoek to Montreal and has decreased ever since. The USA Young Women’s Christian Association is the only group reported on in From Brighton to Windhoek and never again, although the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport are also reported on and signed the Brighton Declaration, but then are never reported on again. Canada, CAAWS and WSF(US) are reported on in every progress report, although the WSF(US) has not signed the Brighton Declaration despite its influential standing in the women and sport movement. It is also apparent that Canada and the USA quite often have the majority of the reporting from this section, although this is understandable given their long-term involvement in women and sport work and the vast resources available compared to other countries in North America and the Caribbean. Antigua and Barbuda, Dominican Republic, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines are the five countries that have never been reported on in an IWG progress report.

4.3.x Section 10 – National Organisation – Central and Southern America

It is acknowledged in From Windhoek to Montreal that there has been ‘significant development of the women and sport movement in South America and Asia in the last 4 years’ (IWG, 2002a, p.128) and this is replicated in the spread-sheet with more dedicated entries and general action being reported at this time. This may be assumed to be a result of the establishment of the PASO Women and Sport Working Committee and the range of developments it initiated. Belize, Nicaragua, and Suriname have never been reported on and no single country ever appears in all four progress reports. This is the only section in which this latter occurrence appears. From the spread-sheet it is very obvious to see the scarcity in reporting in the final two progress reports as only Columbia has a dedicated entry in the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report. Despite this, every country that has been reported on from Central and Southern America have groups that have signed the Brighton Declaration, although much like the previous section, the numbers of signatories stalls after the second progress report. Thus there may be a situation whereby there is a strong possibility that work is being completed in South America but is simply not being reported to the IWG. In contrast to this, there is also a strong possibility that although it has been signed, the Brighton Declaration is not being utilised as a tool to aid women and sport in this area of the world. This may not be the case in all regions, as Columbia’s entry shows that the number of signatories increased over three progress reports. However, Bolivia, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay have all signed the Brighton Declaration but have never had a mention in any progress report. It must also be noted that this is the only region of the world not to stage an IWG World Conference, although the IWG has had annual meetings in the region.

4.3.xi Section 11 – National Organisation – Oceania

There are very few countries mentioned from the Oceania region in the first two progress reports, yet in the third progress report the number of countries reported on increases from six to
seventeen. Within these entries are many recently established women and sport committees and commissions. This increased work can almost certainly be linked into the fact Women and Sport Oceania was formed at the 3rd IWG World Conference after it was realised that Oceania was the last continent to have a formalised and coordinated continental women and sport group. The increasing networking that occurred can clearly be seen in the spread-sheet. However in the fourth progress report, almost all of the entries are from groups in Australia. This may be assumed as a backward step for the continent after such early promise and activism. It is frustrating not to see whether the newly-formed women and sport groups across Oceania have managed to be able to do any work. Whether they have or not is unknown due to the way From Kumamoto to Sydney was presented. Finally, apart from Australia and New Zealand, there are very few other countries that have adopted the Brighton Declaration.

4.3.xii Section 12 – Other Groups

This section is made up of territories and lands that are not recognised as member states by the UN. Interestingly, ‘Antilles’ is a Brighton Declaration signatory but has never had any mention in the progress reports. Overall, there are six Brighton Declaration signatories included and Hong Kong is mentioned in every progress report, the only one of these signatories to be included in the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report. Many of these were included in the report after appearing in the From Montreal to Kumamoto progress report and many do not appear in the other progress reports. Therefore there are some continuity issues. Despite this, this section also highlights how the women and sport movement has expanded to groups that do not necessarily primarily focus on women and sport, or even sport. This was an original aim from the 1st IWG World Conference in 1994 and is identified in the Brighton Declaration.

4.4 Conclusion

From analysing the progress reports it can be acknowledged that the first two reflective and critical progress reports were followed by a less critical but more comprehensive third progress report and a fourth progress report showcasing example of good practice. Given that all the progress reports depended on self-report, there is an inherent limitation in them all, as the authors of the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report highlight:

‘inevitably, some gaps still remain, and it has not been possible to verify the accuracy of the reporting. In some cases achievements may have been exaggerated, while in other cases they may have been too modest. Apart from minor editing and summarising, however, the authors have reproduced the reports as submitted, and let the respondents speak for themselves’ (IWG, 2002a, p.ix).

The methodology used to collect the data from groups may be questioned, but given the resources available to the IWG, it should be applauded for producing four progress reports that still exist as documentary evidence of action reported during the different Secretariat tenures.

When focussed on cumulatively, 36 countries, organisations, and groups have appeared in every progress report produced: CONFEJES, Council of Europe: Committee for the Development of Sport, ESC and European Ministers of Sport, UNESCO, UN, IOC, IPC, ICSSPE, the International Cycling Union,
the International Hockey Federation, EWS, IAPESGW, IWG, WSI, Egypt, Ghana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Malaysia, Pakistan, Syria, Finland, Turkey, UK, UK Sport, WSFF, Canada, CAAWS, WSF(US), Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong. Additionally, 36 countries have never been mentioned in an IWG progress report and are highlighted in red text in the ‘all’ sheet of the cumulative spread-sheet (Appendix 2).

There are a number of examples highlighted in this section that outline that the Brighton Declaration has potentially been under-utilised as many groups may have signed it and not reported any work to the IWG.
Section 5 Conclusion and Issues for IWG’s Consideration

5.1 Conclusion

This report has aimed to present a critical content analysis of the four progress reports that have been produced by the IWG since the 1st IWG World Conference in 1994.

Overall, the IWG should be congratulated for keeping a continued documentation of action reported to it. This was part of the initial rationale for the IWG in 1994, and despite the Secretariat being hosted by different countries from around the world each successive host of the IWG Secretariat has found the resources to produce a report. The scale of this work should not be underestimated or undervalued and, in the authors’ view, should be promoted to a much wider audience. There is a vast amount of information about the development of international women and sport organisations and activities since 1994 contained in these progress reports which is not widely known or acknowledged and that should be of interest to scholars and activists.

However, in analysing these progress reports a number of issues have emerged, which are worthy of note. Although the four progress reports are similar in structure, their content and their quality varies. The first three IWG progress reports may be assumed as semi-research; aiming to provide a comprehensive picture worldwide to encourage and demonstrate the growing women and sport network. These progress reports formed a base for a monitoring and evaluation framework that was not continued in the fourth progress report. The From Brighton to Windhoek progress report is a detailed introduction to the IWG’s work and an emerging women and sport movement. This strong base was added to with the From Windhoek to Montreal progress report which was more comprehensive and detailed. Furthermore, these first two progress reports are reflective and critical about the amount of work completed and undertaken, including whether issues impacting on women and sport were being addressed. The third progress report contains more entries than any other but the conclusion and review of progress is not very reflective. The final progress report is very different to the previous three progress reports. Rather than document as much progress from different organisations as possible, it showcases selected examples of good practice. It contains the least amount of data of all the progress reports and limited reflections and critique. Also, the examples used are predominantly Western-based. However they are written in a way that would attract the attention of the lay reader and may inspire them to action. Unfortunately, from the perspective of a scholar reviewing the cumulative impact of the women and sport movement, the fourth progress report fails to follow up on the growing amount of action plans and strategies reported to have been established four years previously. Although the From Kumamoto to Sydney progress report may not follow the research-based progress reports before, it does offer an alternative perspective on how the IWG may promote the action reported on women and sport in the future.

From the statistics produced and trends and patterns identified, it is clear that the IOC targets introduced in the mid-1990s had a fundamental impact, with a number of countries and groups
changing their constitutions and establishing women and sport groups, committees, commissions, and organisations. This is complimented by the formation of regional women and sport groups in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Central and Southern America, adding to women and sport organisations that previously existed such as IAPESGW, WSI, EWS and a number of Women’s Sport Foundations. However, the statistics also highlight a potential under-utilisation of the legacy of the 1st IWG World Conference, the Brighton Declaration on Women and Sport. Over time, more groups that have either not signed the Brighton Declaration, or have signed it and undertaken no work toward advancing women and sport, are reported on in IWG progress reports. However, it is crucial to note that a number of groups, organisations, and countries may have undertaken work on women and sport and simply may not have contacted the IWG, thus creating the opinion that as they do not appear in these IWG progress reports, nothing has been achieved.

5.2 **Issues for IWG’s consideration:**

- The IWG has a valuable resource in the form of the four progress reports produced by former IWG Secretariats, which could be promoted more widely.
- There is an excellent resource base, and established evaluation framework in place, for extending the cumulative record of progress on women and sport through to 2014.
- The databases constructed for the purposes of this report could be used as a foundation and extended to include more recent work.
- The detailed cumulative record established in the first three progress reports was not continued in the fourth progress report, so any attempt to extend this record through to 2014 needs to take this into account.
- Some of the issues identified in this progress report could assist the IWG in setting its priorities, and guide the current IWG secretariat in its work.
- For future monitoring and evaluation work, the IWG might consider the purpose of the work and its intended audience. Is it seeking to compile as comprehensive a historical record as possible, is it seeking to produce a good practice guide, or both/neither of these aims?
References


Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Individual Progress Report spread-sheet
- Appendix 2 – Cumulative Progress Report spread-sheet