

Pacific Sports Partnerships



Introduction and
Approach



Findings and
Recommendations



Summaries of
each Project

Compendium of Research and Evaluation



All photos courtesy Aaron Kearney, ABCID

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Introduction

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning Framework (MERLF) June 2016 for the Pacific Sports Partnership (PSP) Phase 2 assists the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the PSP 2 Program Management Team (PMT):

- a. Deliver high quality monitoring and evaluation to make important programming decisions and for wider learning;
- b. Improve accountability; and
- c. Deliver a more effective and efficient aid program.

As one of the suite of documents that comprise the MERLF, the Reporting Framework provides a set of tools, for periodic use by all sports partners, which facilitate uniform collection of monitoring, and some evaluative, data.

In addition to the required periodic data collection for monitoring through the Reporting Framework, some sports partners have planned for and invested a component of allocated PSP grant funding in conducting **research for evaluation of their sport for development programs**. In some cases this has involved an ongoing evaluative research design e.g. Netball Australia for One Netball Pacific in Tonga and Samoa, and in others one-off exercises, including to design programs e.g. the application of formative evaluation research commissioned by Fiji and Vanuatu Volleyball Federations, and end of program outcome or early impact evaluation research e.g. Fiji Volleyball Federation. Moreover, some of the research institutions that have been engaged to conduct some of these evaluations have additionally used the data collected for PSP partner evaluation research purposes to inform wider academic research, preparing papers for publication in academic journals.

Understanding that a significant amount of PSP funding (a minimum of AUD 800,000¹) has been directed to evaluation and/ or academic research commissioned by the partners, the PSP program management team determined that it would be valuable to collate and review the quality and extent of research completed to date, with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort in the future and, if possible, to synthesise common research findings.

- This report documents the collated compendium of research funded by PSP, a few synthesised findings, a discussion about research quality, and makes recommendations for improving the quality and extent of research to be funded through PSP in the future. As discussed above the research reviewed ranges from pragmatic research for evaluative purposes to rigorous academic research for publication and knowledge building.
- The intended users of this report are the PSP Program Management Team, DFAT and sports partners who may be considering commissioning research for evaluation of their sports programs.
- The findings of this review are to be utilised for program improvement and knowledge sharing.

Approach

To enable a systematic approach for understanding the range of research conducted through PSP, the set of criteria described in **Table 1** was collated for each research 'report' provided to the reviewer by the PSP Management Team. The criteria are in two sets; A. Meta data (or descriptive data) and B. Criteria for quality of research. **Table 1** also provides a comment on the rationale for each criterion. Data against each criterion for each discrete research project is provided in **Annexure 1**.

¹ Not including the value of in-kind contributions of academic researchers.

Table 1 Explanation of data collated for each evaluation or research report

| # | Criteria | Rationale for Criterion |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | Each research piece has been assigned a code for the sport (Table 2) as per an international coding system https://sites.google.com/site/compendiumofphysicalactivities/ and a country code (Table 3). Where multiple reports have been prepared for a particular sport in a particular country they have been assigned a further code of a., b., c...etc. |
| A1 | Title | As provided on the report |
| A2 | Year of publication | - |
| A3 | Publication Status | Many reports were prepared for internal program use i.e. they contribute to the body of grey literature. Those reports published as academic papers are referenced to those journals. |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | For credibility, it is preferable to know who the researcher is and / or author of a research report, including for enabling follow up questions or deeper understanding of the research findings. |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | As above |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | The organisation that developed the terms of reference for the research and engaged the researcher(s). |
| A7 | Budget | Indicates the level of resources allocated to conduct rigorous evaluation / research. <i>[Due to absence of consistent budget or expenditure information, this information is not presented for all evaluation or research efforts. Thanks to those sports who were able to provide data. The figures provided are understood to represent the PSP contribution rather than also including partner and academic institution in kind contributions. For transparency in future we will aim to capture this information consistently.]</i> |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | PSP sport for development programs are designed to contribute to PSP End Program outcomes, as described in the PSP2 Program Logic in Annexure 2. Evaluation research should contribute to the body of evidence for describing progress toward desired outcomes. |
| A9 | Country (ies) | - |
| A10 | Sport (s) | - |
| A11 | Broad Focus | A broad description of the body of work that was being evaluated or the subject of research. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | To enable easier cross referencing if required. |
| Criteria - Quality of research | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Evaluation research should be designed and implemented to meet the needs of the intended users and the purpose for which they will be using it. |
| B1 | Research questions | All evaluation research should be framed by an explicit evaluation question (or a set of questions), which will then provide a framework for the datasets to be collected. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Target sample group and sample size are important to understand the validity of the research. |

| # | Criteria | Rationale for Criterion |
|----|--|--|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | It is important for a research report to describe the broad evaluation research design to enable demonstration that the approach applied is grounded in a documented research paradigm. This provides a basis to demonstrate reliability of the evaluation. Further, documentation of the research methods will enable a reviewer to determine if the research methods applied are appropriate for answering the evaluation question(s). |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | An adequate description of the approaches applied for data analysis (<i>What does this data tell us?</i>) and data synthesis (<i>How do these different sets of data fit together to build the picture of what has happened?</i>) is important to determine validity of the evaluation research. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid? | Key findings were drawn from each report, and, where possible, considered as to whether they were specific to the sport and/or the country context. If possible or relevant a judgement was made about their external validity i.e. where else would the finding be relevant and applicable. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | Finally, the reviewer provided a summary of comments on the quality of each research report |

Table 2 Sport Codes

Note: The international sport compendium coding system² did not provide codes for some sports i.e. AFL, Rugby League and Netball. Codes were created for these three sports, in bold.

| Sport | Compendium Reference Code |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| AFL | 16000 |
| Athletics | 15733 |
| Badminton | 15030 |
| Basketball | 15055 |
| Cricket | 15150 |
| Football | 15610 |
| Gymnastics | 15300 |
| Hockey | 15350 |
| Netball | 16001 |
| Rugby League | 16002 |
| Rugby Union | 15560 |
| Swimming | 18240 |
| Table Tennis | 15660 |
| Tennis | 15675 |
| Volleyball | 15711 |

Table 3 Country codes for PSP sports (allocated alphabetically)

| Country | Compendium Reference Code |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Cook Islands | 01 |
| Fiji | 02 |
| Kiribati | 03 |
| Nauru | 04 |

² Accessed 30 December 2017 at <https://sites.google.com/site/compendiumofphysicalactivities/>

| Country | Compendium Reference Code |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Papua New Guinea | 05 |
| Samoa | 06 |
| Solomon Islands | 07 |
| Tonga | 08 |
| Vanuatu | 09 |

A list of the reports reviewed is provided in **Table 5**. In summary, **twenty four (24)³ reports** were reviewed. **Six (6)** of these were **academic research papers**, either published or in process, with the research building on evaluation reports and processes that had been previously undertaken by the researchers. **Eighteen (18)** of the reports were **evaluation reports**, with the evaluations being formative i.e. collecting data about context and potential participant beliefs and attitudes, etc to inform a design (n=3); for effectiveness⁴ and impact⁵ (n=13), or appropriateness⁶ combined with effectiveness (n=1). **Seven (7) sports** --Netball, Rugby League, Rugby Union, Cricket, Table Tennis, Badminton and Volleyball-- were represented in the research, with several of the academic papers being framed more broadly about sports for development. Data was collected in relation to SFD programs in substantively **seven (7) countries** -- Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, with programs in three countries --Nauru, Kiribati and Philippines⁷ --being the subject of discussion in one paper.

³ Twenty seven (27) reports were provided to the reviewer, however, two of these were project monitoring reports and the other was a communication product.

⁴ Did the program work?

⁵ Did the program contribute to the intended change?

⁶ Did the program meet the needs of the beneficiaries?

⁷ SFD programs are implemented in the Philippines under the parallel Asian Sports Partnership.

Table 5 List of reports reviewed

| Compendium Reference Number | Title | Evaluation (E) or Academic (A) | Sport | Countries |
|---|--|--------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 16001-[01, 05, 06, 08, 09] a. | Pacific Netball Partnerships (PNP): Summary Research Report Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu |
| 16001-[08] a | Tonga Netball Association, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Tonga |
| 16001-[08] b. | One Netball Pacific Tonga Netball Association Evaluation Report 2016 | E | Netball | Tonga |
| 16001-[08] c. | One Netball Pacific Tonga Netball Association Evaluation Report 2017 | E | Netball | Tonga |
| 16001-[01] | Netball Cook Islands, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Cook Islands |
| 16001-[06] a. | Netball Samoa, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Samoa |
| 16001-[06] b. | One Netball Pacific Netball Samoa Evaluation Report | E | Netball | Samoa |
| 16001-[05] | Papua New Guinea Netball Federation, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Papua New Guinea |
| 16001-[09] | Vanuatu Netball Association, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation | E | Netball | Vanuatu |
| 16001 – [01, 05, 06, 08, 09] b. | Sport-for-Development in the South Pacific Region: Macro-, Meso-, and Micro-Perspectives | A | Netball | Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Vanuatu, and the Cook Islands |
| 16002-[05] a. | Rugby League in Schools Pilot Program Evaluation Report prepared for the National Rugby League (NRL) | E | Rugby League | Papua New Guinea |
| 16002-[05] b. | <i>League Bilong Laif</i> (LBL): rugby, education and sport-for development partnerships in Papua New Guinea | A | Rugby League | Papua New Guinea |
| 15150-[02,05] | Examination of intervention effectiveness, International Cricket Council (ICC) East Asia Pacific , | E | Cricket | Fiji and Papua New Guinea |

| Compendium Reference Number | Title | Evaluation (E) or Academic (A) | Sport | Countries |
|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | Pacific Sport Partnership (Fiji and PNG), Progress Report | | | |
| 15150-[02] b. | The Effectiveness of a Cricket Programme for Engaging People with a Disability in Physical Activity in Fiji | A | Cricket | Fiji |
| 15150-[05] a | Girls' Empowerment Through Cricket Program; Evaluation report prepared for the International Cricket Council (ICC) | E | Cricket | Papua New Guinea |
| 15150-[05] b. | Exploring Empowerment and Gender Relations in a Sport for Development Program in Papua New Guinea. | A (draft) | Cricket | Papua New Guinea |
| 15711 – [02] | Fiji Volleyball Federation; Formative Research Findings; Burebasaga village ; Waivou village, Rewa | E | Volleyball | Fiji |
| 15711 – [09] | Formative research on behavioural and dietary risk factors on non-communicable diseases | E | Volleyball | Vanuatu |
| 15711 – [02,09] | Monitoring and Evaluation of the Pacific Island Women's Village Volleyball Programs | E | Volleyball | Fiji, Vanuatu |
| 15560-02 | Formative Research for Behaviour Change: Evolution of Women's Rugby in Fiji | A | Rugby Union | Fiji |
| [14 sports] – [02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09] | Managing sport for development: an investigation of role conflict and organisation hybridity in sport for development. | A (In process-draft) | S4D | Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. |
| 16001 & 16002 – [01,05,06,08,09] | Sport-for-development: Inclusive, reflexive, and meaningful research in low- and middle-income settings | A | S4D – Netball & Rugby Leagues | Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the Cook Islands |
| 15030 & 15030 – [02,03,08,09] | [No specific title provided] Pacific Sports Partnership Evaluation Research | E | Table Tennis, Badminton | Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu |
| 15030, 15150, 15610, 15711, 15733, 16001, 18240-[02, 08, [06]] | Case Study- Strengthening Governance in Pacific National Sports Federations –with a focus on Tonga and Fiji | E | Athletics, Badminton, Football, Volleyball, Netball, Swimming | Tonga, Fiji, (Samoa) |

Findings

This section discusses the findings of the review in two sections; firstly a brief synthesis of research findings that would have broad potential use, and secondly, a discussion about the quality of research provided.

1. Potentially Useful Research Findings

The original hypothesis for undertaking this review of PSP funded evaluation and research was that there would likely be many common themes emergent across the body of research conducted, and that it would be possible to elicit these common themes as **largely trusted evidence** for designers and implementers of Sports for Development programs. Because of the diversity of purpose and quality of evaluation and research conducted, common themes were not present to the extent anticipated. However, there are many useful findings that can potentially be generalised to, or considered in a range of situations, beyond sport and nation. These are briefly discussed under three themes: Sport for Development, Disability and Gender Equity.

Sport for Development

Sherry et al (2017) *in draft*, 'Sport-for-Development in the South Pacific Region: Macro-, Meso-, and Micro-Perspectives', provides a synthesis of learning from eight (8) other evaluations conducted across two PSP funded netball programs i.e. the Pacific Netball Partnership (PNP), and the subsequently refined One Netball Pacific program (ONP). The eight constituent evaluations which informed this research represent a significant body of evaluative effort that provided longitudinal evidence of change for National Netball Federations in Tonga and Samoa. A summary of their synthesis follows and holds pertinent lessons and similarities with evaluation research conducted for other sports:

Sherry et al (2017) *found* both similarities and differences concerning the challenges faced by each nation in the implementation and development of PNP and ONP. The numerous differences across all levels of society demonstrated the importance of considering the local culture, government policy priorities, and environment when designing SFD programs. They described the effect of a development intervention dissipating as it moves further away from the centre, where the centre is focused on local community participants and significant others (*micro-level*), which then ripples to include wider social and sporting partnerships between various stakeholders (*meso-level*) and then further ripples to the social and political context (*macro-level*). The findings at each level follow:

Macro-Level

- In Vanuatu, PNG, Tonga, and Samoa, the conservative cultural context often inhibited women's participation in netball. There were strong expectations of "appropriate" and subsequently gendered roles for women, which impacted the attire women could wear for netball activities and the amount of time they had available to participate. In Polynesian cultural context the (predominantly male) village leaders have a strong influence over their communities and not all leaders endorsed female sport participation.
- Women had difficulty accessing safe and affordable public transport to travel to sporting sites. In PNG specifically, there are significant safety concerns for women traveling alone.
- The low priority accorded to Physical Education in the respective national curricula also inhibited participation rates and the uptake of netball.

Meso-Level

- Limited in-country knowledge in managing sport development inhibited the delivering of netball programs.
- The geographic spread and isolation of communities presented significant barriers to program implementation.

- It was critical to consider relations between netball and other sporting codes and activities regularly conducted in schools and local communities.

Micro-Level

- These were related to individual organisations (e.g. national federations), human resources, financial resources, or individual relationships.
- One of the challenges for the researchers was identifying people to work for them, high staff turnover rates and constant re-training of personnel.

These research findings are consistent with those for Rugby League in PNG, the two formative evaluations conducted for Volleyball in Fiji and Vanuatu, and the outcomes evaluation for Volleyball in Fiji and Vanuatu. They could most likely be generalised for all sports. Despite the many program implementation challenges described, the constituent evaluations for Tonga also provide evidence of steady improvement in development of staff capability, strengthening organisational governance, establishment and management of effective partnerships and, consequently, more effective SFD programming.

Disability

One research paper and one evaluation had particular focus on inclusive sport for people with disabilities: *'The Effectiveness of a Cricket Programme for Engaging People with a Disability in Physical Activity in Fiji'*, Beckman et al (2017), and Pacific Sports Partnership Evaluation Research, Holden, S. (2018). These papers had findings that are potentially relevant for any sport designing programs for disability inclusion:

- The research study showed that the program was able to effectively provide physical activity opportunities for people with a disability and provides context to the development of longitudinal programmes that should aim to improve physical activity participation and health literacy in the study population long term.
- Both studies suggested that such programs can have positive outcomes and it was evident that government policies of inclusion around sport are of profound importance. The difficulty of overcoming stigma related to disability remained an ongoing challenge.
- Beckman et al acknowledged the stigma of disability as a social policy issue for Fiji beyond the scope of the paper, as was the full integration of children with disabilities into either mainstream schools or mainstream sporting clubs.
- Beckman et al research findings *supported* the continuation of the program, while acknowledging that programs of development need more than good data. They need the support of developed nations and the political will to meet such obligations.
- Holden identified the following factors for improving social inclusion through sports going forward:
 - **Fitness:** Current efforts appear to be working, and ought to be sustained.
 - **Goals:** Attention should be given to what is meant by promoting social inclusion. Is it the sense of social inclusion experienced by PwD, acceptance by the broader community, changes in policy, etc? It is noted that all these goals are a function of multiple efforts and take time.
 - **Core-strength:** Ongoing and sustainable success of Sports for Development programs relies critically on the motivation of the lead-influencers (national participation / development officers, their assistants, and other key members of the local team), and their ability to reach and sustain a critical mass. Attention and resources to support lead-influencers and critical mass are essential.
 - **Scouting:** While the evidence that Sports for Development programs are helpful overall, there may be some value on giving some attention to those PwD who are suffering most socially exclusion whether it be due to their remote location, lack of transport, unawareness of the program, fear of participating, etc.
 - **Wins:** Athletes with disabilities who make a win (whether in sport or in some other domain) help themselves, they help change attitudes of the general population towards

PwD, and they provide a hero and aspirations for other PwD. Coordinated broad communication of the successes is to be encouraged.

- **Team-building:** Different people want to play different sports. The lead-influencers and critical mass need to be supported. And funders want more effect for the same amount of money. Greater coordination between the various sporting and other development programs offers an opportunity for greater wins all round.

Gender Equity

Two evaluations and one subsequent research paper focused on a SFD program specifically designed to engage young women participants in a deeper understanding of the concept of gender equity and what it could mean in their lives. In '*Exploring Empowerment and Gender Relations in a Sport for Development Program in Papua New Guinea*', Sherry and Seal (2017 in draft) found there are several factors in the Girls Empowerment Through Cricket program's design and delivery that assisted with the critical consciousness of program staff and participants, including: (a) partnering with activist, local community organisations to work with the participants, (b) being driven by a local sport organisation, (c) employing female staff to build their capacity and operate as role models, and (d) using a male-dominated sport that could actively contest traditional expectations. These design approaches may be of value for consideration in designing other gender equity focused sports programming.

Another example of successful targeted programming for a vulnerable group is for the 'leiti' (or third gender) community in Tonga, who have traditionally faced discrimination and stigma. Participation in netball is helping to challenge these barriers and increase social integration. This has resulted from development of a purposeful relationship between Tonga Netball Association (TNA) and Tonga Leities Association, where the TNA provides opportunities for the leiti community to integrate in society and undertake netball roles as volunteers.

Overall, the body of evaluation and research funded through PSP provides consistent largely valid evidence that SFD, as supported and guided through PSP2, has contributed in varying degrees to a range of important and desired outcomes.

2. Quality of Evaluation and Research

Throughout the review a number of consistent themes emerged regarding the quality of the evaluations and research conducted.

- Stand out examples of high quality research reviewed included:
 - *Monitoring and Evaluation of the Pacific Island Women's Village Volleyball Programs 2016 - Final Report* Professor Stephanie Hanrahan UQ
 - *Sport-for-Development in the South Pacific Region: Macro-, Meso-, and Micro-Perspectives 2017* This article will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *Sociology of Sport Journal*. Emma Sherry, Nico Schulenkorf, Emma Seal, Matthew Nicholson, and Russell Hoyer La Trobe Uni
 - *The Effectiveness of a Cricket Programme for Engaging People with a Disability in Physical Activity in Fiji 2017* Published *International Journal of Disability, Development and Education*, 2017 Emma Beckman, Tony Rossi, Stephanie Hanrahan, Steven Rynne and Jeremy Dorovolomo, UQ, QUT, USP.
 - *Formative Research for Behaviour Change: Evolution of Women's Rugby in Fiji, 2016*. Dr James Johnson, Dr Yoko Kanemasu, University of South Pacific.
- However, the overall **quality of the work reviewed is variable**. The main monitoring and evaluation research methodology utilised in the majority of the research reports was qualitative. A few papers were potentially very useful because they were rigorous in research approaches and data analysis, and these processes were clearly documented in the reports. Overall, the intent in many papers was to utilise qualitative techniques but they fell short in the rigour of their approaches in the following areas: sample selection, data collection (not necessarily sex disaggregated), overall data analysis, lack of participant inclusion in data

analysis, no description of data triangulation / synthesis, and lack of report back to participants to validate the methods utilised. Whatever approach is actually undertaken should be documented in a report, or in an annexure, to provide evidence of research validity and reliability.

- When done rigorously participatory evaluation and/ or **Participatory Action Research (PAR)** approaches utilised in qualitative evaluation methodologies contribute to both achievement of project outcomes and providing meaningful, tested evaluative information. Participants in PAR are empowered to learn and become part of an ongoing process for monitoring and learning. It is not clear if the international researchers, who designed and implemented the evaluation research, became ongoing participants or facilitators for the monitoring and evaluation activity or if they dropped in and out of the projects, while utilising local data collectors and informants. Without being clear about the extent of involvement and participation at all stages, it is difficult to verify the validity of observations and monitoring information.
- Further, there is no evidence in the majority of reports that data analysis and reporting was done with **validation by the key informants** or people who could be somewhat independent e.g. a panel of trusted experts. It is well known that many people in developing nations are very 'researcher-savvy' and know what to say to researchers to help the researchers get the 'right results'. Building local capacity is one vital outcome from PAR being utilised in monitoring and evaluation methodology.
- Notably **absent** was research design and commissioning being clearly driven by the need to know something specific i.e. to answer **clearly defined research or evaluation questions**, or to evaluate against e.g. the Development Assistance Committee⁸ criteria for evaluating development assistance, which include impact, effectiveness, relevance, appropriateness, efficiency, sustainability. **Only one** of the reports reviewed identified specific evaluation questions; however, these may have been present in a Terms of Reference or evaluation scope document. The consequence of this for the commissioners of the evaluations or research projects is that the researchers engaged may not have clear boundaries around their work. The consequence for the users of the evaluation research is that the resulting reports may not be sufficiently focused.
- Further, **few** of the reports reviewed identified **the purpose or intended use** of the evaluations or research. Clear, well designed and broadly agreed evaluation questions in combination with clarity about intended use and purpose should drive the design of any evaluation research.
- Some papers (La Trobe University) went to significant lengths to analyse the context of SFD investments and they did it well with comprehensive literature reviews and discussions. However, other evaluation research reports written by the same La Trobe researchers did not generally include all the qualitative methodology steps you would expect for valid and credible reporting. This said the Netball Australia approach to conduct ongoing **longitudinal evaluation** research through engaging Latrobe University across the life of a program was an example of good practice. In applying further good practice, Netball Australia has used their valid evaluative evidence to produce communication products that demonstrate program effectiveness.
- The three examples of **formative research** conducted for Volleyball in Fiji and Vanuatu, and, particularly, Rugby Union in Fiji represent good practice in developing an evidence based view of a local context prior to designing a SFD program.
- Finally, it is really good practice to acknowledge who funded the research. In most of these examples the most significant funding source is likely to have been the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs.

⁸ Accessed 30 December 2017

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

3. Cost of Evaluation and Research

- The actual cost of evaluation and research conducted has not consistently been collected. Indicative budget and or expenditure figures are provided for some projects. These figures are assumed to be the PSP component of funding, not including sport or academic partner in-kind contributions.
- In some cases data collection to support academic research has been enabled through the implementation of funded evaluations by academic institutions. The publication of rigorous academic research as a consequence of funded evaluations and any in kind contributions by these institutions could be considered as an important additional benefit or value of PSP funding, through adding to the broader sport for development body of knowledge.

Recommendations

The reviewer recommends that:

For Increased Evaluation / Research Use:

- This research compendium is made available in the public domain to ensure accessibility to PSP partners.

For Better Quality

- A **'good practice in evaluation and research' technical note** is developed for use by the sports partners when they are writing terms of reference to engage researchers and when they are assessing the quality (validity, reliability, trustworthiness and authenticity) of research conducted. The technical note could also be used by researchers as a standard for their research quality. The key authors/researchers who contributed papers or reports to the compendium could be a useful peer review group for a qualitative best practice note. Sports partners should expect good practice research. They should be clear about what they need to know, know how to ask for quality research and know how to quality assess draft and final reports. This recommendation has been implemented and the *Pacific Sports Partnerships Good Practice Evaluation and Research Technical Note* is now publicly available.

For Greater Transparency and Increased Value for Money

- For any future research under PSP, **DFAT be prepared to sufficiently fund best fit quality evaluation and research** that enables development of evaluation and research capacity at country level and development of cohorts of in-country researchers or research assistants, while also **contributing to the broader body of SFD knowledge**.
- In addition it will be of broad benefit to track the actual cost of research and evaluation to enable calculation of value for money from this investment.
- It is possible that a PSP Research Strategy co-designed with stakeholders and partners would enable **better prioritisation of investment in evaluation and research** for SFD.
- Further it would enable greater transparency if **a set of investment principles or criteria** were developed by PSP program managers, that any evaluation or research proposal would need to meet, prior to receiving funding approval. No research should be funded that is not commissioned/ requested through a high quality and transparent terms of reference.

Annexure 1 Summaries of each Evaluation Research Project

1. NETBALL – MULTIPLE COUNTRIES

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09] |
| A1 | Title | Pacific Netball Partnerships (PNP): Summary Research Report Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | November 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | \$100,000 (Total budget across the five participating countries) |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 Program Logic End Program Outcome(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is a summary and synthesis of five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] and one of 10 (one involving Rugby League) netball sports for development evaluative research projects. |
| Research data for each project | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. This report provides a summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program in the five Pacific Island Nations. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | 5 national netball federations – informants included stakeholders, development officers, officials # of informants not accessible in the incomplete report available for review (i.e. Annexures were not provided?) |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|--|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data was collected during 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops with board members and staff at each National Netball Federation. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma Sherry and Nico Schulenkorf, with a Netball Australia representative present. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Key contextual characteristics affecting netball development in the Pacific Island Nations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to sport for children and women; • (Mostly negative) cultural attitudes towards women's participation in sport; and • Low priority of Physical Education and Sport in school curriculum. <p>Common environmental factors affecting the National Netball Federations (NNFs) were identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge of netball rules; • Limited local know-how to assist capacity development; • Substantial geographic spread of villages/ communities, and • Competitive interactions with other sports. <p>Key operational factors that affected the NNFs were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Mostly a lack of) organisational readiness to embark on a development program such as the PNP; • A need to balance objectives of various stakeholders in a sport development/ health promotion partnership, and • (Mostly a lack of) strategic planning to maintain gains achieved through such a development program post-PNP. <p>Gains made across the areas of capacity building, sport participation and social development varied depending on the NNF's context and environment, and overall can be seen to have set a foundation for the further development of netball in these Pacific Island Nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PNP funding enabled development that would not have been possible otherwise due to a lack of financial support for women's sport in these Nations. • All Nations benefitted from governance developments with achievements dependent on the existing status of NNFs. For instance, in Tonga, a new NNF was established; in Vanuatu and the Cook Islands, existing Committees were moved to formal NNFs. • Four NNFs reported positive developments in their coaching capacity. TNA experienced foundational developments, relevant to its existing coaching development. NS, VNA and NCI experience a higher level of development due to foundational components being in place already. • All NNFs reported positive developments in their umpiring capacity. TNA, PNGNF and Ns experienced foundational developments, relevant to their existing umpiring and official development. VNA and NCI experienced a higher level of development due to foundational components being in place already. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importantly, VNA and NCI experienced developments in coaching and umpiring that, if adequately fostered, should contribute to ongoing capacity developments in these areas. Generally, stakeholders from the NNFs feel that the PNP-related developments have increased the awareness of netball, and that new participants have been attracted to the sport. Only two NNFs implemented strategies to develop women's leadership in their organisations (TNA and VNA), with the others of the opinion that it will automatically develop as result of involvement ins coaching/umpiring development and participation in netball and entry level governance positions in community clubs. Inputs for Health Promotion were variable across the Nations; again TNA appeared to have the most sophisticated model, due to the integrated Kau Mai Tonga model, which may have come at a cost to sport development objectives. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | No specific research questions; No information on sample size; No sex disaggregated data. |

2. NETBALL | TONGA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[08] a. |
| A1 | Title | Tonga Netball Association, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Refer 1.] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is one of the five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] conducted under the overall evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnerships, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. This research also precedes later evaluative research conducted for the subsequent program One Netball Pacific in Tonga, described in 16001 -[08] b. and 16001 -[08] c. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Tonga. The findings of this report are also considered in the overall summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. (Compendium Reference 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09]) |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program in the five Pacific Island Nations, in this case Tonga. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The target sample group was the board members and staff of Tonga Netball Association (TNA). The number and sex of key informants is not identified. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|---|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data were collected during an in-country site visit in July 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma Sherry and Nico Schultenkorf, with a Netball Australia representative present. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, staffed headquarters, dedicated development officers, and importantly, development of coaches, officials and general volunteers were important outcomes from the PNP. Positive outcomes were also evident in terms of the governance structure implemented, with TNA non-existent at the start of the PNP. Throughout the PNP, targeted programming appeared to work effectively in terms of engaging participants that would otherwise not have engaged with netball (i.e. school programs) and developments in the athlete pathway in terms of providing opportunities across age groups. There were concerns regarding the lack of links between the mass participation tournaments and longer term involvement of participants in terms of developing local clubs and associations. The program demonstrated a comprehensive approach to delivering health messages in association with netball program supporting women to reduce their weight, through the training and supply of NCD nurses, community mobilisers, provision of equipment and participation opportunities and techniques such as participant weigh-ins. Unique to the Tonga case, TNA undertook the most targeted effort of all PNP partner nations to upskill and train staff and volunteers, which included TNA's financial support of professional development activities. Partnership between the TNA and Ministry of Health was very strong, and unsurprising given the health promotion-focus background to the program. Unique to the Tongan case was discussion of role demarcation between partners, which seemed to be very effective in ensuring that the objectives of various partners were met. Accessibility of sport (travel/ transport), a traditional conservative cultural context, and poor existing health awareness and behaviour were macro-level challenges impacting on the development of netball in Tonga. TNA's interactions with local communities, interactions with the local netball stakeholders, interactions with other sports and access to facilities and equipment provided challenges to the organisation. At the organisational level, TNA had challenges with the non-existence of TNA pre-PNP, balancing development priorities, organisational readiness to implement the PNP and managing human resources. There was limited discussion of TNA post-PNP; instead the consensus was that TNA would struggle to maintain the development gains made through the PNP if the funding stopped. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other findings of note included the perception that the activity of netball was a critical success factor in the engagement of participants for the long-term, that most interviewees had extensive involvement in netball beyond their formal board, executive and development roles, and that many initiatives came down to the ideas and sustained efforts of a few key individuals. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase One of the PNP was running for several years prior to the engagement of the research and evaluation team, meaning that representatives from the in-country Federation and Netball Australia held much tacit knowledge. To ensure the research team adequately reflected the nuances of the PNP, a verification process was undertaken with a Netball Australia representative, who read through a preliminary version of this report and provided clarification of facts where relevant. Any additional information was attributed where relevant. The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). |

3. NETBALL | TONGA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[08] b. |
| A1 | Title | One Netball Pacific Tonga Netball Association Evaluation Report |
| A2 | Year of publication | July 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | Approx AUD 50,000 |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | One Netball Pacific is the program developed after the conclusion of the Pacific Netball Partnership and was implemented only in Samoa and Tonga. This research builds on previous evaluative research conducted for the Pacific Netball Partnership including in Tonga. (Compendium Reference Codes; Particularly 16001 -[08] and 16001 -[08] c.) |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of the One Netball Pacific initiative over 2015/2016 to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program in Tonga. |
| B1 | Research questions | Evaluation research questions were not specified. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Board members, staff at TNA and netball participants. Details are not provided on sample size or roles of informants interviewed. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data was collected through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops during an in-country site visit in June 2016 by lead researcher Dr Emma Sherry with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews/focus group sessions. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis undertaken in this report was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Orton, 1997; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). This means that frameworks of sport management, sport development and community |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data collected for this evaluative report. At the same time, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the ONP program. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, there were positive outcomes achieved by TNA over this review period. • Netball programming in the form of the corporate cup, club competitions, the national development teams and school tournaments have continued to generate participation opportunities. The key focus is on creating netball engagement, advocating health education and providing structured access points for these participants. • Self-confidence, leadership exposure (in formalised and organic ways), the development of new transferable skills/knowledge and creating aspirations for women in netball are the key processes that have contributed to empowering women; providing them with tools for changing their lifestyles/circumstances and building their professional/personal capacity. • The TNA has provided jobs for local community members in the form of TNA general staff, coaches, umpires and bench officials. Furthermore, roles as volunteers and club committee members have provided platforms for individuals to develop and utilise their capabilities. There is a future vision to lay down a pathway for future female leaders to access leadership roles in their communities and improve female representation. • As netball participants, individuals have received health messaging and an access point to a form of physical activity. Furthermore, they have been able to come together, build friendships, network with others, develop new skills and contribute to a wider sense of community cohesion. • The TNA has continued to build the reputation it has in the local community, by affiliating itself with local events, partnering with government departments and increasing the profile it has in a variety of contexts. Social media platforms have been harnessed to promote the ONP and the work the TNA is doing and increase people's awareness of the program and netball, and what opportunities are available to them. • The national development squads are exposing young women to health messaging. Informants report that they are improving their health knowledge and attempting to implement this in their lives away from netball. • The key operational issues faced by the TNA related to development priorities, human resources, communication, training opportunities and the organisational capacity of communities at local level. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). • The report does not describe how findings have been tested and validated with key stakeholders, informants and / or partners. |

4. NETBALL | TONGA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[08] c. |
| A1 | Title | One Netball Pacific Tonga Netball Association Evaluation Report |
| A2 | Year of publication | July 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer; Dr Justin Richards |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | Approx AUD50,000 |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness of One Netball Pacific as implemented by Tonga Netball Association |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | One Netball Pacific is the program developed after the conclusion of the Pacific Netball Partnership and was implemented only in Samoa and Tonga. This research builds on previous evaluative research conducted for the Pacific Netball Partnership including in Tonga. (Compendium Reference Codes; Particularly 16001 -[08] a. and 16001 -[08] b.) |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | The aim of this evaluation research project was to build on previous qualitative research evaluation, with collection of additional qualitative and quantitative data for the One Netball Pacific initiative over 2016/17 , to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program in Tonga. |
| B1 | Research questions | Evaluation research questions were not specified. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Board members, staff at TNA and netball participants. Details are not provided on sample size or roles of informants interviewed. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | The qualitative research tools involved individual interviews, focus groups and workshops with board members, staff at TNA, key TNA stakeholders and netball participants. Qualitative data was collected during an in-country site visit in April 2017 by the research team consisting of; Associate Professor Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Emma Seal; and Katherine Raw. The quantitative aspect of data collection was focused on |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | generating evidence to understand how sport can be used as a tool for promoting health and the subsequent impact on body composition, mental health and the risk of developing non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in low- and middle-income settings like Tonga. The data assesses the impact of TNA programming in ten villages with low netball engagement and minimal previous exposure to netball. Data was collected by locally trained women and included information about: 1) barriers to netball participation; 2) netball participation levels; 3) overall recreational physical activity levels; 4) mental well-being. Data has been collected at three different time points during the programming period (baseline, six month and 12 month) and these emerging results are presented in the health outcomes section. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>The data analysis undertaken in this report was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Orton, 1997; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). This means that frameworks of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data collected for this evaluative report. At the same time, the researcher searched for emerging themes from the data that are relevant to the ONP program.</p> <p>All qualitative data was organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. The report is organised around the major outcomes achieved by the ONP, followed by the key challenges faced by TNA in delivering ONP objectives.</p> |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were positive outcomes achieved for netball in Tonga as a result of the ONP program. There has been continued demand for the sport and TNA has facilitated this by organising mass participation tournaments, corporate cup events, club competitions, inter-school tournaments and national-level development teams. • The TNA has continued to build and leverage key partnerships with organisations and government ministries in Tonga. Cultivating these strategic partners provides access to resources and improves the potential for funding to be acquired. Furthermore, it ensures the work of the TNA is highly visible and more widely recognised to ensure that capacity can continue to be developed. • The program reach has developed significantly over this reporting phase. Sport committees have been established in three outer island regions and there are systematic plans to continue delivery in these areas. • Social media platforms have been harnessed to promote the ONP and the work the TNA is doing, this increases people's awareness of programming and the outcomes being achieved. • The other key outcomes related to the overarching ONP goals are developing female leadership/empowerment and those related to health. • Self-confidence, leadership exposure (in formalised and organic ways), the development of new transferable skills/knowledge and creating aspirations for women in netball are the key processes that have contributed to |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>empowering women. Staff, volunteers and participants have been equipped with resources for changing their lifestyles/circumstances and developing their professional/personal capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking formalised roles as TNA staff members and also voluntary roles in the community provide the women with opportunities for capacity building by acquiring new knowledge and skills. • Clear evidence of health outcomes associated with netball participation has been demonstrated. • The TNA has continued to provide training and accreditation opportunities for volunteers and staff members. Development pathways have been established so that coaching and officiating courses can be delivered, and progress in communities can be tracked. There are now two individuals trained in low engagement villages to help facilitate netball activities and educate community members about the rules and strategies of the game. • The TNA has been able to foster a greater level of social inclusion and acceptance of the leiti community in Tonga by creating safe spaces for interaction and bringing diverse groups of people together. Furthermore, more men are participating in netball via the corporate cup and Fiefia events, which is making it more acceptable for men to participate and is helping to break down gendered barriers. • The key operational issues faced by the TNA related to development priorities, human resources, training opportunities, equipment and facilities, and capacity and partnerships. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; • The report does not describe how findings have been tested and validated with key stakeholders, informants and / or partners. |

5. NETBALL | COOK ISLANDS

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[01] |
| A1 | Title | Netball Cook Islands, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia (In the Cook Islands the initial implementation of the program was managed by the Oceania Netball Federation, through Netball New Zealand before being passed to Netball Australia.) |
| A7 | Budget | [Refer 1.] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Cook Islands |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is one of the five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] conducted under the overall evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnerships, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Cook Islands. The findings of this report are also considered in the overall summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. (Compendium Reference 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09]) |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Cook Islands to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The target sample group was the board members and staff of Netball Cook Islands (NCI). The number, type and sex of key informants are not identified. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|--|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data were collected during an in-country site visit in May 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma Sherry and Nico Schlenker, with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, developments in the governance structure, financial capacity and human resources were important outcomes and represented key improvements in the sport system of netball in the Cook Islands. • In particular, human resource developments included the staffed headquarters and development of coaches and officials. However, coach development was aimed at a higher level than was needed, and there needed to be more of a focus on recruitment and development of general volunteers to support the additional workload and targeted programming. • Positive outcomes were evident in terms of the governance structure. However, there were concerns over the complexity of the structure within the context of a small nation, and the ways in which the structure was implemented. • NCI were able to engage participants who otherwise may not have engaged with netball. In addition, improvements in governance and capacity building were seen to contribute indirectly to the establishment of an athlete pathway. However, there seemed to be a need for greater training of staff and volunteers to engage with more diverse groups, and links between targeted programming and ongoing participation with community clubs needed more focus. • Partnerships between the PNP program and the Cook Island Health Department appeared to effectively communicate health messages. • NCI achieved some women's leadership gains through development of coaches and officials. • There were some limited examples of partnerships with other organisations, including within netball (e.g. a revolving panel of officials with Samoa and Fiji) and participation in the multi-sport Just Play Village Festivals. Further partnerships appeared to be hindered by a lack of human resources to pursue partnerships with organisations in other sectors. • NCI faced challenges dealing with local netball stakeholders who did not understand the scope of PNP. • The NCI Board also experienced challenges in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintaining the focus on PNP deliverables and not getting distracted by other stakeholder interests; this challenge was heightened by the increasingly narrow focus of the PNP from inception in 2010; ○ Attracting additional human resources to the Board and the organisation to deliver the PNP initiative; and |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NCI Board was also concerned with the sustainability of the gains made through the PNP without ongoing funding and the limited in country opportunities for ongoing support. • Other findings of note included the perception that the activity of netball was a critical success factor in the engagement of participants for the long-term, that most interviewees had extensive involvement in netball beyond their formal board, executive and development roles, and that many initiatives came down to the ideas and sustained efforts of a few key individuals. (<i>Same as for Tonga and Samoa??</i>) |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase One of the PNP was running for several years prior to the engagement of the research and evaluation team, with the consequence that representatives from the in-country Federation and Netball Australia held much tacit knowledge. To ensure the research team adequately reflected the nuances of the PNP, a verification process was undertaken with a Netball Australia representative, who read through a preliminary version of this report and provided clarification of facts where relevant. Any additional information was attributed where relevant. • The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). |

6. NETBALL | SAMOA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[06] a. |
| A1 | Title | Netball Samoa, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Refer 1.] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Samoa |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is one of the five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] conducted under the overall evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnerships, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. This evaluation also precedes evaluation research conducted under the subsequent program One Netball Pacific, in Samoa described in 16001 -[06] b. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Samoa. The findings of this report are also considered in the overall summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. (Compendium Reference 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09]) |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Samoa to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The target sample group was the board members and staff of Netball Samoa (NS). The number, type and sex of key informants are not identified. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|---|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data were collected during an in-country site visit in July 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma Sherry and Nico Schultenkorf, with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall, the gains in NS governance, development of local clubs and an association, the leveraging of PNP funding for additional and ongoing government funding, a staffed headquarters; development of coaches, officials and general volunteers were important outcomes from the PNP in Samoa. NS were able to engage participants who otherwise may not have engaged with netball. Community outreach programs were not very effective, but special events were being used strategically to attract interest, with the idea that local teams and clubs would form as a result of the increased engagement. There was one example where this worked to plan, however, a clash of interest/ ideology between NS and the Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (government partner) meant there was a lack of similar examples. This was being addressed. The PNP indirectly contributed to the establishment of an athlete pathway, with retired athletes encouraged to move into other modes of participation (e.g. umpiring) and athletes who started in development programs early in the PNP now being selected in representative teams. The delivery of health messages in association with netball programs was a low priority. While the Board recognised the importance of promoting health through netball, at the operationalisation level there was a lack of commitment to health promotion. Instead the belief of NS staff was their contribution needed to be through the provision of sustainable netball opportunities, and that improved physical activity and health would result. Rather than targeting women's leadership through specific programming, NS achieved some gains through coach and official development. The PNP was delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture and NS. Both partners agreed the relationship had improved since its inception, but there were clear issues around a shared vision, common objectives and role demarcation. Transport, the traditional conservative cultural context, poor health awareness and behaviour, and a lack of priority placed on PE in school curriculum were macro-level issues impacting on the development of netball in Samoa. NS found interactions with the local netball stakeholders, interactions with local communities, interactions with other sports, interactions with government, and access to facilities challenging for various reasons. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the organisational level, NS faced challenges of balancing development priorities and managing human resources. There was a lack of confidence that NS would continue to progress without outside support post PNP. Other findings of note included the perception that the activity of netball was a critical success factor in the engagement of participants for the long-term, that most interviewees had extensive involvement in netball beyond their formal board, executive and development roles, and that many initiatives came down to the ideas and sustained efforts of a few key individuals. (Same as for Tonga?) |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase One of the PNP was running for several years prior to the engagement of the research and evaluation team, resulting in representatives from the in-country Federation and Netball Australia held much tacit knowledge. To ensure the research team adequately reflected the nuances of the PNP, a verification process was undertaken with a Netball Australia representative, who read through a preliminary version of this report and provided clarification of facts where relevant. Any additional information was attributed where relevant. The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). |

7. NETBALL | SAMOA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[06] b. |
| A1 | Title | One Netball Pacific Netball Samoa Evaluation Report |
| A2 | Year of publication | July 2015 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Approx AUD50,000] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Samoa |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | One Netball Pacific is the program developed after the conclusion of the Pacific Netball Partnership and was implemented only in Samoa and Tonga. This research builds on previous evaluative research conducted for the Pacific Netball Partnership including in Samoa. (Compendium Reference Codes; Particularly 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06] a.; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]) |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of the ONP initiative over 2014/2015 to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program in Samoa. |
| B1 | Research questions | Evaluation research questions were not specified. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Board members and staff at Netball Samoa (NS). Details are not provided on sample size or roles of informants interviewed. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data was collected through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops during an in-country site visit in May 2015 by lead researcher Dr Emma Sherry with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews/focus group sessions. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis undertaken in this report was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Orton, 1997; Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006). This means that frameworks of sport management, sport development and community |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data collected for this evaluative report. At the same time, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the ONP program. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, NS development/re-structuring, improvements in existing sport structures, better monitoring and evaluation procedures, and increasing participation rates were positive outcomes achieved for netball in Samoa. • There have been further developments in the sport system in Savai'i with the establishment of a netball committee that meets regularly and a league in the process of being established. • NS has continued to focus on running special events to strategically attract interest in netball, with the idea that local teams and clubs would form as a result of the increased engagement. As part of the new plan, attention is being directed towards a few key areas to build solid sport systems and participation levels in these locations. • The coach and umpire development pathways require further development to establish clearer routes for progression and to attract more volunteers on a local level. An increase in volunteers could lead to improved netball capacity in less-urban locations. • There has been increased focus on delivering health messages during the review period. NS is aiming to partner with more health institutions to use netball as a vehicle to leverage health-related development outcomes. 'Step for Life' is an example of one initiative being implemented, which is targeted at increasing physical activity levels in older populations. • The ONP contributed to the development of women's leadership by creating roles that women could move into (coach/official/NS staff member). Many women involved in the program commented that they had developed on a personal level from the opportunities created by the ONP. Leadership development was focused around staff and committed volunteers to ensure sound investment through a separate fund with Netball Australia. • In Samoa, the ONP is delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Sport and Culture (MESC) and NS. It was suggested that the relationship between the two had improved over this review phase and in conjunction with the re-structuring of NS. • The cultural context and gendered expectations in village communities were highlighted as issues inhibiting the implementation and success of netball programs in certain locations. Furthermore, the accessibility of sport in rural areas was also a barrier to the growth of netball. • At the meso level, funding, access to facilities/resources and negotiating access to local communities impacted on the development of netball in Samoa. Furthermore, it was commented that more training was required for coaches, officials and local netball committees to meet with participant demand, and to establish efficient and well-organised netball league systems. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the organisational level, NS faced challenges in sustaining women's engagement with netball and ensuring that local communities had the capacity to deliver netball programs independently. Furthermore, the NS had issues with human resources to ensure there were enough staff members and volunteers to run programs and leagues at the local-level. The priorities for development impacted on ONP-related outcomes; sometimes more emphasis was placed on establishing athlete pathways and talent identification systems, rather than community based development initiatives. Other findings included the improvement of the relationship between NS and the Board, NS planning to use netball as a vehicle to educate girls on issues related to family planning and sexual health. Furthermore, it is important to note that the success and implementation of initiatives relied on a few key members of staff/volunteers. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). The report does not describe how findings have been tested and validated with key stakeholders, informants and / or partners. |

8. NETBALL | PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[05] |
| A1 | Title | Papua New Guinea Netball Federation, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Refer 1.] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Papua New Guinea |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is one of the five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] conducted under the overall evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnerships, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Papua New Guinea. The findings of this report are also considered in the overall summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. (Compendium Reference 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09]) |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Papua New Guinea to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The target sample group was the board members and staff of Papua New Guinea Netball Federation (PNG NF). The number, type and sex of key informants are not identified. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data were collected during an in-country site visit in May 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma Sherry and Nico Schlenker, with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improved administration functions of PNG NF, a staffed headquarters, and development of officials were important outcomes from the PNP. However, other key areas of coach development and volunteer recruitment and training lacked discussion. • Positive outcomes were evident in terms of the governance structure. However, there were concerns over the use of staff for non-PNP related duties and self-interest apparent due to individuals wearing 'many hats' in the organisation. • The PNGNF were able to engage participants who otherwise may not have been engaged with netball. There is little evidence of the influence of programs on participants and the program was slow to gain momentum and little effort focussed on monitoring and evaluation. • The PNP indirectly contributed to a broader understanding of an athlete pathway, with unsuccessful athletes encouraged to move into other modes of participation (e.g. umpiring) and improved organisation of representative teams. • The delivery of health messages in association with netball programs was a low priority, and support was lacking due to an absence of partnerships between government agencies and PNG NF. • Gains in women's leadership were made through development of coaches and officials. • There were some examples of positive partnerships with other organisations with positive interactions with private sector sponsors and the PNGNOC. Partnerships with government agencies were lacking. • Provision of, and transport to, safe venues, the traditional conservative cultural context and a lack of priority placed in PE in school curriculum were macro-level issues affecting the development of netball in PNG. • PNG NF found interactions with local netball stakeholders, interactions with governments and interactions with local communities challenging for various reasons. • At the organisational level, PNGNF had come from an under developed state pre-PNP, and throughout the PNP faced challenges in terms of organisational readiness for the PNP and managing its human resources. • At the Board level, there was confidence that PNGNF could maintain PNP-related development gains moving forward, however, this confidence was not shared at the operational levels, where there was criticism of a lack of contemporary thinking and succession planning. • Other findings of note included the perception that the activity of netball was a critical success factor in the engagement of participants for the long-term, that most interviewees had extensive involvement in netball beyond their formal board, executive and development roles, and that many initiatives came down to the |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | ideas and sustained efforts of a few key individuals. (Same wording as for Tonga, Samoa and Cook Islands?) |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). |

9. NETBALL | VANUATU

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 -[09] |
| A1 | Title | Vanuatu Netball Association, Pacific Netball Partnerships. Phase One Evaluation |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Evaluation consultancy report – Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry; Dr Nico Schlenker; Dr Matthew Nicholson; Professor Russell Hoyer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact Faculty of Business, Economics and Law La Trobe University |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Netball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Refer 1.] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Vanuatu |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program effectiveness |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This is one of the five (5) constituent research assignments [Compendium Reference Codes 16001 -[08]; 16001 -[01]; 16001 -[06]; 16001 -[05]; and 16001 -[09]] conducted under the overall evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnerships, which was implemented from 2009/10 to 2013-14. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Program Evaluation of first phase of Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Vanuatu. The findings of this report are also considered in the overall summary and synthesis of the five evaluations conducted for each component country. (Compendium Reference 16001 -[01,05,06,08,09]) |
| B1 | Research questions | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of Phase One of the Pacific Netball Partnership as implemented in Vanuatu to identify outcomes, successes and challenges of the program. <u>No specific evaluation research questions were identified.</u> |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The target sample group was the board members and staff of Vanuatu Netball Association (VNA). The number, type and sex of key informants are not identified. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data were collected during an in-country site visit in April 2014 through qualitative research methods, predominantly individual interviews, focus groups and workshops. Data was collected by lead researchers Emma |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | Sherry and Nico Schultenkorf, with a Netball Australia representative present at most interviews/ focus group sessions. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis was a hybrid inductive/deductive model (Fereday & Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Orton, 1997). A framework of sport management, sport development and community development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data. Simultaneously, the researcher searched for themes that emerged through the data specific to the PNP program. All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a board and revision and refinement of policies and procedures and articulation of organisational roles and responsibilities, and development of coaches and officials were important outcomes for the VNA. • Enabled by the PNP funded development officers, community outreach and targeted programming appeared to work effectively in terms of engaging participants that would otherwise not have engaged with netball (i.e. school netball and Rock Netball mother's program). • It was reported that the development activities had resulted in increased interest and new participants coming into the sport. • The delivery of health messages in association with netball programs was a low priority. • There was a targeted approach to the development of women's leadership apparent through partnership with the Vanuatu NOC and exchange of tacit knowledge between female staff. This was different to other nations involved in PNP. • It was evident that the VNA had more work to do in activating its relationship with the NOC, and establishing relationships with relevant government departments. • The traditional and conservative cultural context, political instability and the low status of the sport of netball were macro-level issues impacting on the development of netball in Vanuatu. • VNA found interactions with local netball stakeholders and interactions with local communities challenging for various reasons. • At the organisational level, VNA was under-prepared for the extent of development embarked upon through the PNP and experienced challenges in managing human resources for the project. • Other findings of note included the perception that the activity of netball was a critical success factor in the engagement of participants for the long-term, that most interviewees had extensive involvement in netball beyond their formal board, executive and development roles, and that many initiatives came down to the ideas and sustained efforts of a few key individuals. (<i>Same findings as for Tonga, Samoa, PNG and Cook Islands?</i>) |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase One of the PNP was running for several years prior to the engagement of the research and evaluation team, meaning that representatives from the in-country Federation and Netball Australia held much tacit knowledge. To ensure the research team adequately reflected the nuances of the PNP, a verification |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|---|----------|---|
| | | <p>process was undertaken with a Netball Australia representative, who read through a preliminary version of this report and provided clarification of facts where relevant. Any additional information was attributed where relevant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report did not provide specific research questions; information on sample size; sex disaggregated data (most key informants were likely women?). |

10.NETBALL | COOK ISLANDS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, TONGA, VANUATU

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 – [01, 05,06, 08,09] b. |
| A1 | Title | Sport-for-Development in the South Pacific Region: Macro-, Meso-, and Micro-Perspectives |
| A2 | Year of publication | Draft 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | This article will be published in a forthcoming issue of the <i>Sociology of Sport Journal</i> . |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Emma Sherry, Nico Schlenker, Emma Seal, Matthew Nicholson, and Russell Hoye. |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia. Business School, Sport Management, University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo, New South Wales, Australia. |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia. Business School, Sport Management, University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo, New South Wales, Australia. |
| A7 | Budget | [Approx AUD25,000] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Vanuatu, and the Cook Islands |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | As the field of sport-for-development (SFD) has developed, there has been increasing debate over the ability of SFD programs to effect lasting structural change on target communities. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | Most likely builds on other netball evaluative research conducted by Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria, Australia and funded through PSP. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | <p>Highlighting the barriers to SFD program delivery in five Pacific Island nations, in this paper we argue that numerous challenges emerging at macro-, meso-, and micro-levels must be explored, understood, and accounted for to enact structural change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the relevant SFD literature, including critiques of SFD programs' ability to effect lasting structural change. Overview of each Pacific Island nation involved in the research, including an examination of the cultural context and social factors influencing netball (for) development. |
| B1 | Research questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate perceived barriers and challenges for sustained social development, structural change, and capacity building across the macro-, meso-, and micro-levels. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying factors that had a limiting effect on the programs' achievement of—or progress towards—the original PSP outcomes of reducing NCDs and increasing female leadership capacities. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Collected data during several in-country visits to each of the five nations. A total of five to 10 individual interviews, three to five focus groups, and one collaborative workshop with board members, program staff, and a variety of stakeholders at each program site. 68 individuals participated in a combination of individual and focus group interviews. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | The research approach was based on Participant Action Research (PAR) and utilized a combination of qualitative research methods. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | A wide range of qualitative data that were analysed following a hybrid inductive/deductive approach. All qualitative data were organized with the support of NVivo 10 with a systematic data coding process. Specifically, data were analysed in the first instance to identify the program outcomes, as implemented in each nation. Then, achievement or progress towards those outcomes was coded. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid | <p>There were both similarities and differences concerning the challenges faced by each nation in the implementation and development of the PNP program. The numerous differences across all levels of society demonstrate the importance of considering the local culture, government policy priorities, and environment when designing SFD programs.</p> <p>Like a stone dropped into a pool of water, the ripple effect of a development intervention dissipates as it moves further away from the centre. The centre is focused on local community participants and significant others (micro-level), which then ripples to include wider social and sporting partnerships between various stakeholders (meso-level) and then further ripples to the social and political context (macro-level).</p> <p>Macro-Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Vanuatu, PNG, Tonga, and Samoa, the conservative cultural context often inhibited women's participation in netball. There were strong expectations of "appropriate" and subsequently gendered roles for women, which impacted the attire women could wear for netball activities and the amount of time they had available to participate. In Polynesian cultural context the (predominantly male) village leaders have a strong influence over their communities and not all leaders endorsed female sport participation. Women have difficulty accessing safe and affordable public transport to travel to sporting sites. In PNG specifically, there are significant safety concerns for women traveling alone. The priority accorded to Physical Education in the respective national curricula also inhibited participation rates and the uptake of netball. <p>Meso-Level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited in-country knowledge in managing sport development inhibited the delivering of netball programs. The geographic spread and isolation of communities presented significant barriers to program implementation. It was critical to consider relations between netball and other sporting codes and activities regularly conducted in schools and local communities. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | Micro-Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These could be related to individual organizations (e.g., national federations), human resources, financial resources, or individual relationships. • One of the challenges we had was identifying people to work for us and high staff turnover rates and constant re-training of personnel. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | This is a thorough paper and provides insights into the context for research applying qualitative methods to investigate change through sports. |

11. RUGBY LEAGUE | PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16002-[05] a. |
| A1 | Title | Rugby League in Schools Pilot Program Evaluation Report prepared for the National Rugby League (NRL) |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2015 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Grey literature-Unpublished internal report |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry (PhD); Dr Nico Schlenker (PhD) |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | La Trobe University, Centre for Sport and Social Impact |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | National Rugby League |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | PNG |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Rugby League (League Bilong Laif (LBL)) |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Review SFD literature; describe the contextual situation for SFD in PNG and to evaluate the LBL Pilot program in PNG. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | Related to <i>League Bilong Laif</i> research; 16002-[05] b. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Undertake a qualitative research evaluation of the LBL pilot program (2013-2014) to identify progress and indicators of program success held by the various stakeholders in Australia and PNG. |
| B1 | Research questions | None provided |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Data was collected during in-country visits by lead researchers, with an NRL representative present at most interviews/focus group sessions. 23 research interviews and focus groups were undertaken with over 30 individual Australian and PNG stakeholders. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Data was collected for this research project through qualitative research methods, including individual interviews and focus groups with representatives from organisations and relevant government departments in sport, education and community development contexts. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | All qualitative data were organised in NVivo 10, a software package designed to assist in the organisation of qualitative data for analysis. A framework of sport management, sport development and community |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>development concepts and theory provided a broad framework to help the researcher understand the qualitative data collected for this evaluative report.</p> <p>The themes presented here were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation.</p> |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Overall, the review of the pilot phase indicates that the NRL/LBL has made meaningful progress in this early phase and paved a strong foundation for future growth and delivery. LBL has substantial and valuable stakeholder support, and organisations that can see a bigger picture and opportunities to collaborate and leverage the strength of the program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NRL/LBL has most control over the Meso and Micro Levels, with teacher engagement highlighted as a key issue (Meso Level) as well as educational resources and ongoing program support (Micro Level). • Progress included LBL staff training; teacher training program and delivery of sporting opportunities in schools. The NRL's work with PNGRFL on governance was considered as ancillary but critical in providing options for program sustainability. • Factors enabling the achievements included: the program philosophy reflecting 'everyone participates'; the backing of the NRL brand; good organisation structure and governance; human resources management (HRM); and strategic program design. • Stakeholders suggestions for program development, included: the refinement of aims and broader stakeholder engagement; the input of physical resources; further developments in HRM; program refinements and modifications for improved effectiveness; NRL to maintain and develop their relationship with the PNGRFL for development of governance and organisational capacity; and success indices (General Program Descriptors; Sporting Outcomes; Teacher Development; Personal Development; Attitudinal Outcomes; Behavioural Outcomes; Educational Outcomes; and Community Engagement). |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | This qualitative research study had sound research methods, treated qualitative information in an appropriate way and derived contextual meaning for use in further developing SFD projects. |

12. RUGBY LEAGUE | PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16002 -[05] b. |
| A1 | Title | <i>League Bilong Laif</i> (LBL): rugby, education and sport-for development partnerships in Papua New Guinea |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Sport, Education and Society, 2016 Vol. 21, No. 4, 513–530, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13573322.2015.1112780 |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Emma Sherry & Nico Schulenkorf |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Australia; UTS Business School, Sydney, Australia |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation(s) | Australian Rugby League Commission |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | PNG |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Rugby League |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Discusses the qualitative review of the pilot phase of the LBL project, and the implications for programme design and delivery for education outcomes through a SFD programme. The LBL programme was conducted in schools across four regions of PNG: the National Capital District (Port Moresby), the Eastern Highlands (Goroka), East New Britain (Kokopo) and the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (Buka). |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | Developed from the Rugby League in Schools Pilot Program Evaluation Report prepared for the National Rugby League (NRL). 16002 -[05] a. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | To provide a snapshot of the current state of play with LBL in PNG in relation to the educational components of the programme. The purpose of this research was to examine findings from the qualitative review of the pilot phase of the LBL project, and to provide implications for programme design and delivery for education outcomes through a SFD programme. |
| B1 | Research questions | Not defined. The research sought to understand the pedagogical approaches utilised to train programme staff and teachers, the difficulties and strengths of adopting such methods and wider practical recommendations for SFD programmes. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | 23 in-depth interviews and focus groups. In total, 33 individual representatives from relevant organisations and government departments. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B3 | Research design and research methods | Qualitative investigation into the LBL pilot programme (2013–2014) aimed to evaluate progress towards stated development outcomes focused on identifying indicators of programme success held by the various stakeholders in both Australia and PNG. In addition to the face-to-face methods described above, two experienced SFD researchers undertook an in-country visit to all programme sites for observation and documentation purposes. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | All data were collected and interviews and focus groups were transcribed. A thematic analysis process was undertaken that was facilitated by the NVivo 10 qualitative analysis software package. The themes presented were identified through a systematic coding process. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Preliminary findings indicate that despite a challenging beginning, the LBL programme has made some progress in terms of the initial development of programme aims and stakeholder engagement, largely because of the rigorous design process that kept desired programme outcomes at the forefront.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“Schools are coming up, approaching us to run the program in their area ...Its not us going to the schools, they’re actually coming and asking us to go to their schools”;</i> • <i>“As so many people have commented, even the parents have turned out to see what their students were doing...It’s amazing to see this LBL really getting so much interest in the schools as well as the community”;</i> • Functional training provided by NRL staff was reported to have been useful in developing professional technical skills for programme delivery, as well as soft-skills that impacted positively on a personal level (confidence, self-esteem, etc.); • One highlight of the teacher training initiative was the large number of participating teachers (n = 638), particularly female teachers (62%). <p>The study highlighted that for any meaningful discussion around the programme, its evaluation and potential educational impacts, the importance of considering the local context—in this case the PNG education system and variety of local cultures, norms and values—cannot be underestimated.</p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | Good qualitative study, although short on data descriptions and analysis; has appropriate acknowledgement of local contextual circumstances. |

13. CRICKET | FIJI AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15150-[02,05] |
| A1 | Title | Examination of intervention effectiveness, International Cricket Council (ICC) East Asia Pacific , Pacific Sport Partnership (Fiji and PNG), Final Report |
| A2 | Year of publication | August 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Grey literature; Final Research Report |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | University of Queensland; The research team at The University of Queensland contains two project coordinators: Dr Emma Beckman and Dr Steven Rynne; two other Chief Investigators: Associate Professor Stephanie Hanrahan and Dr Tony Rossi; and a variety of other academics including Professor Stewart Trost, Associate Professor Cliff Mallett, Professor Doune Macdonald and Dr Eimear Enright. There were a variety of other research assistants involved including Jeremy Dorovolomo (and students from the University of the South Pacific), Mr David Firisua (consultant), and students at The University of Queensland. [Specific report authors were not detailed in final report] |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | University Queensland, ICC EAP, USP and Cricket Fiji; ICC EAP Game Development Manager and Cricket PNG. |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | ICC East Asia Pacific |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of people with disability |
| A9 | Country (ies) | PNG; Fiji |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Cricket |
| A11 | Broad Focus | This is a final report on research into the effectiveness of cricket interventions implemented in Fiji (focused on quality of programs, levels of physical activity, and issues of inclusion) and PNG (focused on quality of programs, levels of physical activity). |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15150-[02] b., which only focuses on Fiji |
| B0 | Research purpose | Associated with growing acknowledgement of the value and importance of sport for development, there have been increasing efforts made to scrutinise the potential, as well as the limitations, of sport in achieving a range of personal, community, national, and international development objectives. Of interest is what physical activity (in this case, engagement in cricket) means in the |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | lives of Fijian and Papua New Guinean young people and what (if any) impact physical activity programs have on the lives of those who participate, considering that physical activity is embedded in a complex web of meanings in relation to families and the broader community. This report considers the experiences of Fijian and Papua New Guinean young people while accepting the position leisure cannot be separated from spiritual, cultural, social, or physical connections. |
| B1 | Research questions | <p>No research questions were specified. The report stated the research aimed to investigate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The quality of sport experiences provided in the BSP School Kriket Program (PNG) and the disability cricket program (Fiji) primarily with respect to positive child/youth development; 2. The levels of physical activity for those involved in the BSP School Kriket Program in PNG (with some comparison of current non-participants' physical activity levels) and the disability cricket program (Fiji); and 3. Issues associated with inclusion of children with a disability in Cricket Fiji's Disability Program. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | <p>Data was collected in 2013 and 2014.</p> <p>In Papua New Guinea, data collection targeted 2 districts (Western Highlands and National Capital) across 8 schools (total of 696 participants). Data were collected at Sacred Heart and Tokarara Primary (schools not currently involved in Kriket programs) and Boroko Primary and Hohola Demonstration (active Kriket programs) in Port Moresby. Research was also conducted in four schools in the Western Highlands district (Mt Hagen) including Kelua Primary, Engnui Primary, Hagen T Primary and Rabihamul Primary. The number of participants (more than 700) was approximately double the anticipated number.</p> <p>Overall, Fiji data collection involved 4 schools (total of 54 participants). Data were initially collected at Suva Special School and Hilton Special School and involved approximately 80 children with disabilities of various types and severity. Valuable pedometer and observational data were gathered at this time. The collection of survey data was managed differently in that Dr Rossi used the available time to train a small number of teachers at each site on how to conduct the surveys (to be completed at a later time and collected by Mr Dorovolomo). As per the modified research plan, Mr Dorovolomo retained all of the research materials for a further round of data gathering at Suva Blind School and Suva Vocational School.</p> |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <p>The research design is characterised as <i>Exploratory, Cross-Sectional Cases</i> in that the research is a preliminary snapshot of two particular programs; the BSP School Kriket Program in PNG and Cricket Fiji's Disability Program. This research design was appropriate for the resources available.</p> <p>Data were sourced from a variety of quantitative (e.g. questionnaires, pedometers) and qualitative (e.g., field notes, interviews, written reflections) methodologies. An explanation of data collection instruments was annexed.</p> |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>Data analysis and synthesis approaches are not explained in detail, however, it can be inferred that specific data were collected to answer some sub-research questions.</p> <p>PNG:</p> <p><u>Quantitative Data</u> collected: Descriptive data; After School Physical Activity Measures (PDPAR) and Kriket Program Physical Activity (pedometer). These data were compared statistically to answer the following questions:</p> <p><i>Q: Are children who take more steps during the program, more active after school?</i></p> <p><i>Q: Are boys more active during and beyond the Kriket program than girls?</i></p> <p><i>Q: Are there more active schools than others regarding the Kriket program?</i></p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p><i>Q: Are children in 'active' schools more active after school than children in 'dormant' schools?</i></p> <p><i>Q: Are children in 'active' schools higher on self-description scales than children in 'dormant' schools?</i></p> <p><u>Qualitative data</u> collected: Participants were asked to respond to questions to obtain information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what they liked about the Kriket program, • what they didn't like about the Kriket program, • what three words they would associate with the program, • whether they would like to continue playing Kriket, and • what they knew about Kriket. <p>Themes emergent from this data were presented.</p> <p>Fiji:</p> <p><u>Quantitative data</u> collected: Descriptive data; Functional measures and disability (applying Washington indicators self-assessment), and Cricket Program Physical Activity (pedometer). These data were compared to develop some ideas but did not appear to be used to answer specific questions.</p> <p><u>Qualitative data collected:</u> Observation through the Children's Activity Scale rating</p> |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>PNG</p> <p>Overall, children were active during the Kriket Program, completing an average of 1179 steps. This value constitutes approximately 10% of the total daily suggested values for children of a similar age for health and well-being. No profound differences were observed in either the qualitative or quantitative data across different schools, regions, or gender. The mean energy expenditure of 1.28 METS and the average of 85 minutes of after-school time spent in moderate to vigorous physical activity were considerably lower than the values found in previous studies in other countries. This may be indicative of poor cultural applicability for these measures but may also be reflective of comparatively lower levels of physical activity in this population and the need for effective programs (like the Kriket Program) to raise daily physical activity levels.</p> <p>Participation opportunities appeared to be available for all (i.e., did not favour highly active vs less active participants or males vs females to clinically significant levels). There were differences in activity levels between schools and this may be related to issues such as class size, instructional methods and available space.</p> <p>The responses from children regarding the program were overwhelmingly positive. The enjoyment and reported intention to keep playing cricket appeared to be primarily due to the provision of fun experiences. Where issues were identified, they could potentially be accounted for by considering the reflected views of parents (cricket as a disruption to learning), improved instructional approaches (limited and/or delayed activity), and provision of equal opportunities for participants (domination of boys).</p> <p>FIJI</p> <p>Overall, disabilities and conditions of the individuals who participate in the cricket program are diverse. While the mean number of steps taken by participants was 1666.8, the minimum number was recorded as 276 and the maximum was 3597. Significant differences in the physical activity achieved by individuals also existed between schools with students from the School for the</p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>Blind consistently demonstrating the highest physical activity levels during the program as indicated by both the pedometer counts and observational field notes.</p> <p>It should be noted that the number of steps taken during the Cricket Program was not correlated to functional independence and relatedly, disability did not appear to moderate participation in the cricket program. Students with visual impairments had much higher mean step counts than any other disability groups (related to their dominant grouping in School 2 – the highest scoring school) but there were no significant differences in the step counts between participants with Down Syndrome, learning disabilities and Cerebral Palsy.</p> <p>The 3 or 4 students who were observed at each school during the Cricket Program spent about 43% of their time during the program at activity levels that can be considered moderate to vigorous. This confirmed the strong opportunity for physical activity that students were provided with through the cricket program.</p> <p>Finally, findings included that students may be more likely to be physically active during the Cricket Program if their self-esteem and confidence is higher, or that active participation in the Cricket Program enhances self-esteem and confidence.</p> <p>Summary: To relate the findings back to the research aims, this project enabled an evaluation of the role the cricket programs played in the lives of children in PNG and Fiji, as well as an indication of the physical activity opportunities that are presented at both sites through their respective programs. The Programs had significant reach. With 696 children assessed in PNG, it was clear that the dissemination of the program was extensive and that the children participating in the Kriket Program in PNG valued the experiences very highly and spoke positively about many aspects. The Programs were highly active as evidenced through strong indicators of physical activity participation generally. This is an encouraging finding with respect to the Program's goals of addressing the health of children in PNG.</p> <p>While the target population for the Cricket Program in Fiji was smaller, the importance of increasing physical activity opportunities for such a disadvantaged population group is highly significant. The results showed that individuals in the Cricket Program in Fiji were highly active during the program despite their disabilities. It was also shown that the confidence and self-esteem of these individuals was somewhat predictive of their engagement in physical activity which may be an important factor to consider when implementing the Cricket Program in Fiji in the future. Moreover, an important strategy for inclusion of individuals with a disability may not necessarily be the modification of the activity but the way that the program is approached and engaged with by program staff.</p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Behavioural and Social Sciences Ethical Review Committee of The University of Queensland endorsed the approach and orientation visits were made to each country program site. • The research team comprised many people including from Pacific cultures, with data collection apparently undertaken by Pacific researchers and individuals from each specific nation. This would suggest a high level of cultural competence for data collection. It is not clear the extent to which this cultural competence would have extended to the analysis and synthesis of data collected, nor the making of judgements about the data and development of findings. • It would have been of additional value to have a more detailed explanation for the logic of data analysis and synthesis with a clear line drawn to findings. • It would be great to know how ICC EAP has applied this research in designing later programs. |

14. CRICKET | FIJI

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15150-[02] b. |
| A1 | Title | The Effectiveness of a Cricket Programme for Engaging People with a Disability in Physical Activity in Fiji |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Published: <i>International Journal of Disability, Development and Education</i> , 2017 |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Emma Beckman, Tony Rossi, Stephanie Hanrahan, Steven Rynne and Jeremy Dorovolomo |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School of Human Movement and Nutrition Sciences, The University of Queensland, Brisbane; School of Exercise and Nutrition Sciences, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane; School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane; School of Education, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Supported by International Cricket Council East Asia Pacific |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of people with disability |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Fiji |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Cricket |
| A11 | Broad Focus | In a SFD context to determine the activity levels of people with a disability during a cricket programme delivered in Fiji by Cricket Fiji with support from the International Cricket Council. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15150-[02,05] |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Sport has been demonstrably linked to health particularly through community-based education and development programmes. This research examines participation rates of people with a disability in one cricket program. |
| B1 | Research questions | To determine the activity levels of people with a disability during a cricket programme delivered in Fiji and to investigate the relationship between levels of physical activity in the programme and self-esteem and indicators of general adaptive functioning. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | The cricket programme is delivered in the 17 special schools/vocational institutions in Fiji. 54 (30 males, 19 females, and 5 of unspecified gender) students were in this study across four school/educational sites. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | The study employed a cross sectional research design. Researchers attended each school for the delivery of one session of the programme. The researcher observed the sessions with the rating tool and organised the dissemination and collection of the pedometers. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>Descriptive statistics were performed on outcome measures. ANCOVA analysis with an age covariant determined differences between schools regarding step count and t-tests were performed to determine which schools were significantly different. An independent t-test determined for difference between males and females for step count.</p> <p>Pearson Product-Moment correlation coefficients were calculated to determine the relationship between step counts and function of the participants and were also performed on self-description scales and step count to determine whether severity of step count was related to individuals' self-descriptions. Field notes were analysed by using different codes to sum the time spent in moderate and vigorous activity of the observed participants using the CARS reporting tool.</p> |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Results showed that means for self-description scales were high. Step count analysis showed a wide range of steps taken during the programme but similar steps between males and females. Correlations between self-description items and steps showed moderate relationships for self-esteem and confidence.</p> <p>This study showed that the programme was able to effectively provide physical activity opportunities for people with a disability and provides context to the development of longitudinal programmes that should aim to improve physical activity participation and health literacy in this population long term.</p> <p>The study suggests that such programmes can have positive outcomes and in this programme it was evident that policies of inclusion around sport are of profound importance. The difficulty of overcoming stigma related to disability remains an ongoing challenge. This is a social policy issue for Fiji that is perhaps beyond the scope of this paper, as is the full integration of children into either mainstream schools or mainstream sporting clubs.</p> <p>The study advises that people with a disability in Fiji are being offered a sport programme (in this case cricket) that accounts for both disability and gender and is consistent across schools in offering opportunities for physical activity in for the form of sport.</p> <p>The findings <i>support</i> the continuation of the programme rather than question it. However, goes on to say that programmes of development need more than good data. They need the support of developed nations and the political will to meet such obligations.</p> <p>Future research should track the project longitudinally to determine whether programme participation can predict increased physical activity participation or improved physical literacy and whether participation in the programme is related to significant health outcomes and decreased incidence of non-communicable diseases.</p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust research methods and analysis of data and information, including evidence of use of sex-disaggregated data. An excellent study and report. |

15. CRICKET | PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15150-[05] a. |
| A1 | Title | Girls' Empowerment Through Cricket Program; Evaluation report prepared for the International Cricket Council (ICC) |
| A2 | Year of publication | August 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Interim Report Published-Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Associate Professor Emma Sherry (PhD), Dr Emma Seal (PhD) |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | La Trobe University, Centre for Sport and Social Impact, College of Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | ICC East Asia Pacific |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | PNG |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Cricket |
| A11 | Broad Focus | The GET program was directed at increasing the self-efficacy of girls and them being empowered through cricket participation, in combination with educational and social messaging. The program also provided opportunities for female staff to undertake roles as development officers and program managers. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15150-[05] b. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | The aim of this research project was to undertake a qualitative research evaluation of the GET program initiative to identify challenges and outcomes of the program in Papua New Guinea (PNG). |
| B1 | Research questions | The report did not specify research questions to guide the data collection for the evaluation |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Interviews were conducted during an in-country site visit in May 2016 by Dr Emma Seal. Young women participating engaged with a reflective journaling exercise with the GET program. Data collection started in May 2016 and is therefore, still at an early stage. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | No comment on research design. Data was collected for this research project through qualitative research methods; a variety of data gathering tools were been designed and implemented. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The data analysis undertaken in this report was a hybrid inductive/deductive model. All data was organised in NVivo 10. The themes presented were arrived at through a systematic coding process, including a broad read through, a search for recurring concepts and patterns, and then a grouping together of recurring concepts and patterns into themes to make sense of the data and address the research aims of this evaluation. The report is organised around the cultural context and the wider social and cultural barriers that make program delivery and achieving program outcomes challenging. The emerging outcomes achieved by the GET program are presented. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>“During the GET program, I learnt a lot of things like how to stand up for my rights as a girl, how to be a good listener and how to defend myself when I’m outside most of all I have learnt a lot about myself and who I am” (Gordon secondary school student);</i> There were initial positive outcomes achieved for women’s cricket in PNG as a consequence of the GET program. The program has been delivered across more schools and has exposed more women to the messages and activities that are part of the program. The main outcomes relate to increasing the self-efficacy and altering the behaviour of women across a variety of situations and contexts. These include social, sporting, educational and health/ lifestyle contexts. The program performed an act of ‘conscious raising’ about socio-cultural and health issues in PNG societies; consequently participants were keen to make changes and demonstrated belief in their ability to do so. Furthermore, positive outcomes were observed in relation to their social confidence (amongst peers and in a physical activity context) and their educational engagement. Participants discussed passing on knowledge learnt from the program; there were indications that they were actively engaging with their peers and family to instigate wider community change. The GET program has challenged current perceptions of cricket and whom it is suitable for. The program has provided unique opportunities for young women to play and has ignited their engagement and interest with the sport. It is currently unclear whether GET program participants will continue to play cricket by seeking external opportunities. The program has taught participants the skills, rules and techniques of the game, which has developed their experience with the sport and exposed them to a level of coaching they might not have received otherwise. Initial outcomes demonstrated that public speaking, social confidence, leadership building and knowledge development were the key ways that capacity building of development officers was occurring. Furthermore, these women were increasingly being viewed and viewing themselves as role models. The pertinent issues that could potentially impact on the development of the program related to the wider context, these included; socio-cultural barriers; educational engagement; the status of cricket as a sport in PNG; and geographical factors (such as transport infrastructure). There are future plans to grow the program after full establishment in Port Moresby, which will assist with reaching more young women and delivering program messaging. This will also expose more individuals to cricket as a sport and assist with generating engagement and interest. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No research questions were defined. No sample size was reported. Interview question techniques were not disclosed. Sex disaggregated data was not reported. |

16. CRICKET | PAPUA NEW GUINEA

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15150-[05] b. |
| A1 | Title | Exploring Empowerment and Gender Relations in a Sport for Development Program in Papua New Guinea. |
| A2 | Year of publication | Draft 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Draft in preparation for publication in <i>Sport in Society</i> |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Associate Professor Emma Sherry (PhD), Dr Emma Seal (PhD) |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | La Trobe University, Centre for Sport and Social Impact, College of Arts, Social Sciences and Commerce |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | ICC East Asia Pacific |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | PNG |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Cricket |
| A11 | Broad Focus | To contribute to contextual understandings of empowerment by providing a nuanced reading of micro-level interactions that can disrupt traditional gendered relations. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This research collected data while undertaking research described in 15150-[05] a. Girls' Empowerment through Sport (GET) Cricket Program |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Explore women's experiences of a sport for development (SFD) program delivered in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Exploring (a) the general surge of SFD programs, (b) the involvement of transnational corporations in governing and funding SFD programs, and (c) the rise of the Girl Effect movement that positions girls as solutions to current development issues. |
| B1 | Research questions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How "empowerment" could potentially be more productively understood in low and middle-income country (LMIC) contexts. Benefits derived from SFD programs focused on girls and young women in highly complex and constrained sociocultural environments. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Based on GET project evaluation. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A participatory action research approach (PAR) including interviews, observation, and reflective journaling. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contextual, critical pragmatist theoretical approach to comprehensively explore the micro-relations influencing empowerment (and agency) to better understand transcending traditional gendered relations. • Review of research literature, including critiques of current work and the efficacy of SFD programs to enact meaningful changes for women. • An overview of the sociocultural context in PNG and wider factors shaping program implementation /development. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | Thematic analysis to analyse the interviews and use of reflective journals by participants. Emerging themes from the interview transcripts and reflective journals were coded during an inductive process. Comparative themes were produced across participants' transcripts/ journals to help understand common topics. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research focused on the experiences of women involved with the GET program in PNG as participants and Cricket PNG staff. • Initial findings have demonstrated that the GET program did produce beneficial experiences for the individual women involved. The program provided spaces for "resistance by disrupting traditional gendered relations and challenging wider public perceptions". The women also discussed improvements related to their overall wellbeing, including a greater sense of self-efficacy, motivation, and a collective feeling of group solidarity with the creation of wider network support structures. • The education sessions fostered the critical consciousness of program staff and participants, enhancing their capacity to reflect on dominant structures of oppression in their lives. • There are several factors in the GET program's design and delivery that assisted with these processes, including: (a) partnering with activist, local community organizations to work with the participants, (b) being driven by a local sport organization, (c) employing female staff to build their capacity and operate as role models, and (d) using a male-dominated sport that could actively contest traditional expectations. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theoretical methodology is clear. The socio cultural economic description of PNG is limited. The analysis approach is unclear and more explanation of analysis coding and themes assessed would add value. • The presumptions about what women and girls cultural positions are, inherent in the researchers lenses, are unfortunately reflected in the discussion comments. It would have been valuable to have Papua new Guineans interpreting data. • Did the research and the program consider a 'do no harm' approach to challenging gender stereotypes? • Does the program seek to connect participants with the machinery of society that supports victims of gender based violence? • Consideration of this paper reinforces the need for the next phase of PSP to engage a gender adviser (or gender advisers for each participating nation) |

17. VOLLEYBALL | FIJI

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15711 – [02] |
| A1 | Title | Fiji Volleyball Federation; Formative Research Findings; Burebasaga village ; Waivou village, Rewa |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Evaluation research report |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Independent Consultant: Ana Laqeretabua |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Fiji Volleyball Federation (FVF); Volleyball Australia and Oceania Zonal Volleyball Association |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Volleyball Australia and Oceania Zonal Volleyball Association |
| A7 | Budget | [Approx AUD10,000] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion • Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Fiji |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Volleyball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Program that aims to get women physically active in an effort to reduce the risk factors of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD). |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15711 – [09] – Formative research for program design |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Collect and analyse formative research to inform the design of a Behaviour Change Communications Strategy. |
| B1 | Research questions | <p>The research sought to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prime target demographic including gender, age, daily activities, education levels, income sources (if any) and aspirations. • social context that influence the target demographic. This could include the influence that boys, men and other local gatekeepers have. • motivation and barriers to adopting or avoiding the target behaviour. • target demographic ways of getting messages and information. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Two indigenous communities to be targeted for the formative research. Villages, Burebasaga village and Waivou village are in the <i>tikina</i> or provincial boundary of Burebasaga, in the Province of Rewa. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|---|
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk Review - a review of available knowledge and data on NCD's, gender issues and sport in Fiji and Melanesia. 2. Time Use Surveys – targeted villagers were requested to complete a 12-hour time use survey. 3. Questionnaire – A questionnaire on participation in sports, barriers and obstacles. 4. Key Informant interviews – A number of research assistants were identified from the target villages and served as key informants. 5. Three visits were made to each village. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | Not described |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Overall: The women from the targeted communities will only be involved in any organised sporting activities with the consent of the men and therefore an inclusive participatory approach to involve the whole community/village is necessary in the implementation of the Program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The research identified men and women in both villages engaged predominately in traditional gender roles during the course of a 12-hour day. • Traditional governance structures played a key role in determining women's engagement in collective organised village activities. • All but one woman from Burebasaga village said they would play if there was an organised tournament and 73% of women from Waviou village said they would play if there was an organised tournament. • An interesting feature of lunch-time during the hours of 12noon – 2pm is the time spent watching TV Soap Operas with 17% of women from Burebasaga village and 13% of the women from Waivou village doing so (in groups). At least 23% of women from Waivou indicated spending time on Facebook and Social Media sites as part of their day. This provides an opportunity for sharing key messages during the day, given the interest of the target population. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <p>The formative research appears to have been fit-for-purpose in eliciting the type of information which FVF would need to design a volleyball program that would meet the needs of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>It is a useful example of undertaking a relatively simple research process to underpin a program design. More sports partners would benefit from implementing such an approach for designing more effective on-ground sports for development programs.</p> |

18. VOLLEYBALL | VANUATU

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15711 – [09] |
| A1 | Title | Formative research on behavioural and dietary risk factors on non-communicable diseases |
| A2 | Year of publication | June 2014 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Research Report |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Not provided |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Vanuatu Volleyball Federation (FVF); Volleyball Australia and Oceania Zonal Volleyball Association |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Volleyball Australia and Oceania Zonal Volleyball Association |
| A7 | Budget | [Approx AUD10,000] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion • Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Vanuatu |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Volleyball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | The purpose of this study was to assess the diet and exercise habits and perceived barriers to following a healthy lifestyle of randomly selected groups of Urban and peri-Urban areas of Port Vila. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15711 – [02] -- Formative research for program design |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | To understand attitudes and behaviors in relation to diet habit and physical activity as well as access to mass media and social networks. |
| B1 | Research questions | <p>Questions related to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Behavioral and socio-demographic information about dietary structure, dietary choices and issues relating to access; 2. Physical activity; and 3. Access to mass media and social networks. |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | Participants for the study were selected on the bases of existing Vanuatu Volleyball Federation (VVF) partnerships including sports teacher students of the Vanuatu Institute of Teachers Education (VITE); the Wan Smol Bag Youth Group, which is in charge of the National Junior Beach Volley competitions in partnership with VVF; the History Makers Church (HMC) Youth Group; a group of young people that regularly plays Volleyball as |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>part of their socializing activities and members of a community based in the peri-urban area of Port Vila, called Freswota 4.</p> <p>A total of 97 participants, men and women randomly selected of ages between 13 – 58 years old, with different levels of literacy and socio-economic conditions.</p> |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <p>No description of research design.</p> <p>The assessment methodology combined qualitative and quantitative research methods and comprised of a desk review, face-to-face semi structured interviews and a survey.</p> <p>Data collection consisted on carrying out a desk review, a survey as well as semi-structured interviews. 6 semi-structured reviews that involved staff from government, Wans Smol Bag, freswota community leaders, VITE as well as with the youth group took place before starting the surveys.</p> <p>A survey, consisting of 25 questions, was designed to explore knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in relation to dietary habits and physical activity. Semi-structured interviews were used in order to carry out a mapping of stakeholders in order to identify relevant partners to ensure maximum impact of the BC communication strategy.</p> |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | Not described. |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>Overall: The percentages of people consuming the recommended amounts of fruit and vegetables, 3% to 10%, can be interpreted as people not being well informed about the recommended daily in-take of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat and fish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the 97 people that answered the survey, 62 (63%) were women and 37 (37%) were men of ages comprised between 13 and 50 years old. • Only 36% of the participants 'always' eat breakfast, 41% 'sometimes' and hardly ever' and 12% 'Seldom/hardly ever'. In addition, 53 % affirmed that they 'always' or 'usually' have lunch, while 36% 'sometimes' eat lunch and only 2 % skip it. • Most of interviewed people (73%) are inclined to snack one to two times per day. "Boredom" is the most frequently cited reason for snacking (39%). • 71% of participants recognised that they do not follow a healthy diet. • 58% of participants indicated that they do not practice sports or only practice it once per week; 25% two or three times per week and only 17% stated that they practice sports regularly. • 75% of interviewed people know of Vanuatu Women's Beach Volley suggesting that they should be involved as much as possible in all community activities and fully engaged in the delivery of the beach volley activities. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <p>The research report contains useful information, however, without details of the analysis of the qualitative information it is difficult to assess reliability and repeatability of the findings. The author's names were not provided so follow up is restricted. However, similar to the formative research conducted by Fiji Volleyball Federation detailed in 15711 – [02] this simple formative research would most likely have been useful in designing a sport for development program.</p> |

19. VOLLEYBALL | FIJI & VANUATU

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15711 – [02,09] |
| A1 | Title | Monitoring and Evaluation of the Pacific Island Women's Village Volleyball Programs |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Final Report |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Professor Stephanie Hanrahan |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | University Queensland |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Volleyball Australia |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Vanuatu, Fiji |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Volleyball |
| A11 | Broad Focus | This research examined the Pacific Sport Volleyball Partnership programs in Vanuatu and Fiji. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15711 – [02] -- Formative research for program design 15711 – [09] – Formative research for program design |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | This research project investigates the attitudes of participants and non-participants in Vanuatu and Fiji towards the volleyball program and the general participation of women in sport and physical activity, as well as intentions to remain involved in the program and have healthier diets in the future. The research also included qualitative data regarding opinions about the program and perceived effects of the program. |
| B1 | Research questions | <p>This research aimed to investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants' attitudes towards the volleyball program and participating in sport or physical activity over the next 12 months; and intention to continue to participate in the volleyball program, personally have a healthier diet and have their families have healthier diets over the next 12 months. Nonparticipants' attitudes towards the volleyball program and women in the village participating in sport or physical activity over the next 12 months, their support of women in their village participating in the volleyball program, and their intention to personally have a healthier diet and have their families have healthier diets over the next 12 months. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants and non-participants' opinions about the volleyball program, the effect it is or is not having on their lives, and additional qualitative information deemed relevant by the local Volleyball Associations |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | <p>Vanuatu: Quantitative data were collected from 94 individuals from three villages. Between 28 and 35 people participated from each of Epau village on Efate and Mango and Solway-Narara villages on Espiritu Santo. The total sample included 83 females and 11 males (not a surprising gender split given the program is for women).</p> <p>Fiji: Due to a variety of issues (with the primary one being cyclone Winston), questionnaire data in Fiji were collected in two villages (Narau and Nasaibitu) and at one point in time. Only two questionnaires were received from nonparticipants, so only the participants' questionnaire data will be mentioned. Questionnaires were received from 33 women (21 from Nasaibitu and 12 from Narau).</p> |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <p>Characterised as descriptive and pre/post (with unmatched comparison groups for some villages).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QUESTIONNAIRE MEASURE OF ATTITUDES: Attitudes and intentions were measured using a previously validated questionnaire based on the theory of planned behaviour. FOCUS GROUPS/INTERVIEW: Potential questions were workshopped resulting in slightly different questions for Fiji and the two islands in Vanuatu (Efate and Espiritu Santo). Separate questions were developed for program participants (women) and non-participants (men). |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>Focus Groups: Local staff were responsible for transcribing (and in Vanuatu also translating from Bislama to English) the focus group and interview recordings. The transcriptions were then sent to the researcher for analysis. Qualitative data were analysed using a general inductive approach to identify common themes across participants. Two people independently analysed the qualitative data to decrease the potential of researcher bias.</p> <p>Questionnaire: Local staff were responsible for entering the data from the questionnaires into pre-established spread sheets, which were then to be forwarded to the researcher for analysis.</p> |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific Country specific Externally valid | <p>Overall: Vanuatu – the attitudes and intentions of the villagers towards the volleyball program, physical activity in general, and healthy diets were positive, although slightly more positive for women and program participants than for men and non-participants. There was a slight decline over time in the attitudes of the participants towards participating in the volleyball program or physical activity in general over the next 12 months. In Vanuatu, attitudes and intentions were less positive in Solway-Narara compared to Epau and Mango (there were no differences across villages in Fiji). The distance participants lived from the location of the program did not appear to influence their attitudes or intentions. Many participants felt they had lost weight, learned new volleyball skills, and changed the way they ate as a result of the program.</p> <p>Fiji – Zumba and tournaments with other villages were very popular. Both the men and women noted that the women were healthier, fitter, or lighter. The women reported feeling more confident and happier as a result of the program. The men observed increased village unity and their own improved attitudes towards women as a result of the volleyball program. Both participants and nonparticipants want the program to continue.</p> <p>Overall the women's village volleyball program is successful in enhancing physical activity levels and improving volleyball skills and diets of participants. Possible considerations for the future are the inclusion of goal setting or</p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>other techniques to maintain motivation, reflection on why there may have been differences across villages in Vanuatu regarding attitudes and intentions, the inclusions of more tournaments across villages, and greater clarity in coaching (primarily in Fiji).</p> <p>From a research perspective there should be some longitudinal work to see if the changes last or if the women revert back to former behaviour patterns after the program ends, and if the inclusion of refresher sessions or workshops might help maintain the positive changes. It could also be worth investigating the process by which the men changed their attitudes towards women. In summary, the villagers enjoyed having the volleyball program and wanted it to continue.</p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <p>A robust methodology, which could have been more purposefully participatory, with insights into the need for local translation and interpretation of qualitative data from discussions. Local enumerators 'trained' by the lead researcher undertook data collection. However, this took place in the absence of and without day to day oversight of the lead researcher. Quantitative data analysis was very well described.</p> |

20. RUGBY UNION | FIJI

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15560-02 |
| A1 | Title | Formative Research for Behaviour Change: Evolution of Women's Rugby in Fiji |
| A2 | Year of publication | September 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Grey literature – report to client. |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr James Johnson, Senior Lecturer in Psychology and the Head of the School of Social Sciences, the University of the South Pacific; Dr Yoko Kanemasu, Senior Lecturer in Sociology and the Deputy Head of the School of Social Sciences, the University of the South Pacific; Ms. Vela Naucukidi, FRU Women's Rugby Development Officer |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | University of South Pacific |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Oceania Ruby and the Fiji Rugby Union |
| A7 | Budget | Approx AUD80,000.00 |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Fiji |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Rugby Union |
| A11 | Broad Focus | To understand the reason why women and girls want to participate in rugby, the opportunities they have for participation, and how opportunities for participation can be enhanced and increased. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | None specific |
| B0 | Research purpose | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide information about the local context including major social and physical issues that have the potential to impact on women's participation in community activities including rugby. To collect information on cusp players (women, aged 16 – 35 who do not play Rugby but are physically active) perceptions and opinions of issues relating to women's rugby in Fiji, including (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women's participation in rugby; positive and negative characteristics of women's rugby in Fiji; and support for and obstacles to women's participation in rugby. To collect information on gatekeepers of cusp players (e.g. parents, pastors, teachers) perceptions and opinions of issues relating to rugby, including (but not limited to): |
| B1 | Research questions | |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women's participation in rugby; positive and negative characteristics of women's rugby in Fiji; and support for and obstacles to women's participation in rugby. <p>4. To collect information on current players (women aged 16 – 35) perceptions and opinions of issues relating to their sport, including (but not limited to):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> their playing environment; their motivations for playing rugby; positive and negative characteristics of women's rugby in Fiji; and support for and obstacles to playing rugby. <p>5. To collect information on the communication modalities that influence these people including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> channels through which these groups receive information times of day they are most likely to receive information people who are best placed to share information with them phrases, key messages and calls to action that participants are most likely to motivate key groups. <p>6. To formulate recommendations, on the basis of the research findings, to local, regional and international rugby bodies for the purpose of promoting and developing women's rugby. Among other things, these recommendations may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timing (days, time of day, duration) location (what's needed at the facility for it to be safe and appealing for women) additional activities that will support participation of the target demographic (e.g. activities for children) equipment (quality vs amount) clothing physical safety (presence of good; absence of bad) social safety (presence of good; absence of bad) style of activities (e.g. multiple festivals, regular leagues, skill development, social activities, competitions for prizes?) coaches and officials (gender? local or external? ages?) major barriers/opportunities that require partnerships avenues for communication |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | <p>The survey sample was drawn from three groups; 1) culp players (women, aged 16 – 35 who do not play Rugby but are physically active); 2) current players (aged 16 – 35); and 3) gatekeepers of culp players (parents, other family members, teachers, school sport coordinators) in Suva and Nadi. The total sample size for the survey was 230 (80 culp players, 70 current players and 80 gatekeepers). Given there are about 270 registered senior female players in the country (International Rugby Board, 2012), the player sample of 70 has a margin of error of 9% (at 90% confidence level), which was considered acceptable for a study of a limited scale and exploratory nature.</p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B3 | Research design and research methods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To generate valid empirical data to meet the research objectives, the study employed a mixed-method approach, combining a questionnaire survey and focus group discussions. The questionnaire was constructed by the Primary and Co-Researchers who modified the template provided by World Rugby to suit local contexts and needs. Whilst it was not possible to undertake random sampling due to the unavailability of relevant sampling frames for cusp players and gatekeepers, and the research sites were limited to two urban areas, the researchers sought to enhance the validity of the data by combining convenience sampling with maximum variation sampling. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>The questionnaires were administered by Research Assistants who received prior briefing and training by the Primary Researchers. The RAs engaged in convenience sampling of cusp/current players and gatekeepers in various areas of Suva and Nadi. The two research sites were selected because they are the main areas in which most women's rugby clubs are located. Due to the concentration of players in Suva, the Suva sample of current players was larger than the Nadi sample. Other major towns and islands (such as Ba, Rakiraki, Savusavu, Tavenui and Kadavu) and most importantly, remote areas and islands, could not be included in the study due to logistical and financial constraints. It is noted that this may somewhat limit the generalisability of the findings and that a larger study would be necessary for a more exhaustive investigation.</p> <p>The RAs recruited participants from rugby fields, fitness gyms, schools, players' homes, churches, community halls, etc. In this process, they sought to maximise the diversity of the participants and to avoid recruiting too many participants of the same age, sex, gender, educational backgrounds, employment status, clubs, sports, etc. (i.e. maximum variation sampling).</p> <p>The data thus collected was put to regression analysis to determine the strongest predictors of rugby-related responses.</p> <p>The survey was complemented by six focus groups discussions. Two focus groups consisting of six to seven persons drawn from each of the three populations (cusp players, current players and gatekeepers of cusp players) met for 1 hour – 1.5 hour discussions moderated by a trained RA and a Principal Researcher. A total of 38 persons participated in these discussions. They were recruited by the RAs, who sought to maximise the diversity of the participants and to avoid recruiting too many participants of the same age, sex (in the case of gatekeepers), gender, educational backgrounds, employment status, clubs, sports (in the case of cusp players), etc. (i.e. maximum variation sampling). The discussions were audio-recorded, transcribed, analysed qualitatively through thematic coding. The focus groups included questions and activities that allowed the participants to present in depth, detailed information about motivations and barriers to participation in or support for rugby.</p> <p>Data was not obviously synthesised or triangulated; rather, the two forms of data collected were applied where relevant in response to each research objective.</p> |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall Sport specific | <p>The study made the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of women's rugby in Fiji has to date depended on players who are passionately committed due to their love of the game. In order to further develop and promote the sport, however, rugby bodies |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country specific Externally valid | <p>should retain these players, and furthermore, reach beyond them. Urgent and significant increase in institutional support for women's rugby in multiple areas (detailed below) is essential to reward the current players for their contribution to the development of the sport to date, to motivate these players to continue to contribute in mentoring capacities, to recruit new players from wider pools of physically active girls and young women, and to encourage greater family/community/ public support for the players.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rugby bodies should urgently look into the issues raised by the current player participants to maintain the existing player base and to improve performance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address urgent issues highlighted by current players, Provide career guidance/counselling. Rugby bodies should tap into the pool of cusp players who are generally appreciative of positive aspects of rugby and willing to consider playing it themselves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate and publicise these positive aspects, Provide what cusp players require to take up rugby, Address cusp players' concerns regarding the current status of women's rugby, Rugby bodies should urgently undertake activities to enhance gatekeeper support, since the focus group results indicate strong family/community opposition to women's participation in rugby. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target family members in these activities Consolidate and publicise the positive aspects of rugby that gatekeepers approve of; Provide what gatekeepers require to support women's participation in rugby. Collaborate with external bodies to address opposition to women's participation in rugby on the basis of gender norms. While good facilities, good coaching, medical insurance, more game time, greater FRU support, appropriate clothing and equipment, etc. are technical, institutional and policy matters to be dealt directly with by rugby bodies, greater family/community/public support and removal of stigma/negativity require broad, longer-term educational activities to promote gender equality at the grassroots level. Collaboration with external bodies, including NGOs (e.g. Fiji Women's Rights Movement, Fiji Women's Crisis Centre, DIVA, FemLINK PACIFIC), Government Ministries, and development partners, is recommended. Actively undertake activities to disseminate information on the benefits of women's rugby at the grassroots level to address family/community disapproval and safety concerns. Actively enlist male rugby stars and female rugby players in promotional activities and community outreach activities. To induce gatekeeper support and cusp player interest, male rugby players should publicly display support for women's rugby, and female players' personal stories should be made more visible in the public eye, by way of putting-a-face-to-the-sport type media exposure. Undertake further research to better inform policy-making and practice. One of the key findings of the focus group discussions is that gatekeepers in family member roles and professional roles have considerably different views of and responses to women's rugby. Peers (i.e., friends) were also identified by cusp players as a significant gatekeeper group. A study that examines the views/needs of and triggers for various |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | types of gatekeepers is recommended for the formulation of more sophisticated, fit-for-purpose promotion activities and strategies. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | The research was of high quality and generally good practice: conducted by an in-country research institution; data collection and analysis undertaken by people with high level of understanding of the cultural context; approach and methodology well explained and clear connections made between data collected and answers required. This research should have been very useful to the client, particularly as the client had an officer as part of the research team. |

21. SPORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT | 14 SPORTS | 8 COUNTRIES

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | [14 sports] – [02,03,04,05,06,07,08,09] |
| A1 | Title | Managing sport for development: an investigation of role conflict and organisation hybridity in sport for development. |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Preliminary report prior to publishing in an academic journal |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Emma Sherry, Katherine Raw, Dr Emma Seal, Dr Nico Schulenkorf |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | La Trobe University, Centre for Sport and Social Impact |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Pacific and Asia Sports Partnership Program Management Teams |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Program Activities Planned, Managed and Reported Organisational effectiveness addressed |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu. |
| A10 | Sport (s) | 14 sports supported by the Australian Government under the Pacific Sports partnership (PSP) |
| A11 | Broad Focus | A study to investigate role conflict and organisation hybridity in sport for development (SFD). |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | Relates to many PSP funded projects, from an overarching sport for development perspective. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | Investigate role conflict and organisation hybridity in sport for development (SFD). |
| B1 | Research questions | None specified |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | 17 managers shared their knowledge, understanding and experiences via telephone interviews. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | Research design was not described. Research method was (semi structured or structured?) Telephone interviews. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | Discussions were recorded, transcribed and imported into the NVivo 11 qualitative data analysis software program. Analysis of data involved analysing, coding and grouping data into common themes. These themes and sub-themes were organised relative to the following groups: role demographics and duties; key skills, experiences or qualifications; challenges; benefits; and recommendations. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | Results have been reported in order of the frequency in which themes were discussed, that is, the themes presented first were discussed most by participants. These initial findings will be further developed into a research journal article, inclusive of an academic literature review and discussion and implications of findings. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | Has this initial work been used to inform the design of the next phase? We look forward to the research paper that reveals the research information and discusses the findings. |

22. SPORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT | ADVICE FOR CONDUCTING RESEARCH

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 16001 & 16002 – [01,05,06,08,09] |
| A1 | Title | Sport-for-development: Inclusive, reflexive, and meaningful research in low- and middle-income settings |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2017 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Published: Sport Management Review 20 (2017) 69-80 |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Emma Sherry, Nico Schlenker, Emma Seal, Matthew Nicholson, Russell Hoye |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Australia; Sport Management, UTS Business School, UTS, Australia |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation | Centre for Sport and Social Impact, La Trobe University, Australia; Sport Management, UTS Business School, UTS, Australia; Netball Australia and the Australian Rugby League Corporation (National Rugby League) |
| A7 | Budget | [Budget information not presented for this compendium edition] |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased opportunities for participation in physical activity Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Increased opportunities for participation of women and girls |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the Cook Islands |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Netball, Rugby League |
| A11 | Broad Focus | A reflection on our experiences as researchers in low- and middle-income countries and specifically discuss the combination of traditional research methods and innovative approaches to qualitative inquiry within two distinct projects that were funded under a single SFD program. |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | This paper is a discussion on SFD evaluative research approaches and refers to the research conducted by the researchers on a number of PSP funded programs. |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | To highlight the efficacy of a flexible, innovative, and locally-relevant research design, and advocate for inclusive, reflexive, and participatory research approaches during the monitoring and evaluation processes. Identification of likely success factors and challenges for current SFD research, and recommendations for future qualitative inquiries in and around sport-based development programs. |
| B1 | Research questions | The work builds on previous research by utilising a cooperative and participatory approach, which fostered the production of a tailored research design that is empathetic to unique Pacific nation contexts. Furthermore, the researchers claim to have developed new qualitative research tools that have not been widely used in the SFD space. By outlining the iterative nature of our applied research process and the development of specific research tools, we are aiming to be both transparent about our own experiences and provide practical guidelines and resources for others. |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----|---|---|
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | A variety of different participant groups, including national sport organisation staff and board members, program stakeholders from government and industry, program participants, volunteers, teachers, coaches, and officials. |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <p>A participatory research approach was applied across several research sites, each with distinct sociocultural differences and divergent program foci. The primary aims of the Netball Australia (NA) programs in Tonga, Samoa, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the Cook Islands were (a) to reduce the impact of non-communicable diseases and (b) to develop female leadership capacity. The National Rugby League (NRL)'s program focused on Papua New Guinea specifically, where projects were originally designed around two key aims: (a) to contribute to students' educational engagement; and (b) to communicate positive social messages, with a particular emphasis on gender equity and respect.</p> <p>The research design and implementation phases of both the NA and NRL programs were discussed under the following five thematic headings:</p> <p>(1) pre-evaluation; creation of an extensive and inclusive design process;</p> <p>(2) research ethics; an active focus on the participants, and one which aims to privilege the participant voice and cultural context, the requirement of presenting institutional research ethics committees with all details of the interview, multipage participant information statements, and written consent forms created significant challenges;</p> <p>(3) data collection; data collection post-design phase included traditional elements of qualitative inquiry: individual interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation;</p> <p>(4) challenges and unintended consequences; and</p> <p>(5) research innovations; reflective surveys delivered by iPad, stories of change collected, photos and videos.</p> |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | The paper reports on research approaches applied, but not the data analysis and synthesis approaches applied. However, reflexivity is discussed as a continuously applied practice. |
| B5 | Key findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p><i>“Overall, this article presented our practical research engagement in SFD projects across five Pacific Island nations. Based on a critical discussion of traditional as well as innovative qualitative research approaches and methods, we have attempted to inform the development of progressive yet culturally sensitive PAR in the field of SFD. Despite the numerous challenges faced in both theory and practice, we conclude that the employment of an inclusive, flexible, reflexive, and locally relevant research design is not only beneficial to participants and their communities, but it is equally rewarding for researchers in the field.</i></p> <p><i>To encourage a stronger practice-theory link, is to place more focus on the transparency of the research design by outlining the choice of methods and tools used to support the analysis process. Hence in this, we not only advocate the use of Participatory Action Research (PAR), but we also provide a clear insight into the processes and innovative methods we employed, which were borne from an iterative research process. In particular, for our empirical work in the Pacific islands region, we undertook participatory action research in addition to adopting a reflexive mindset, in an attempt to produce\ authentic, ethically responsible, and culturally appropriate SFD scholarship....</i></p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p><i>The PAR approach that underpinned our research ensured that the voices of local people were privileged over the voices of the researchers; in fact, local community members were actively engaged in the project from inception: in design, data-collection, and recommendations for program development and improvement....</i></p> <p><i>Local communities were engaged in the methodology as true partners, rather than data sources and importantly the research also acknowledged that it would be contributing to the SFD program outcomes.”</i></p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <p>This paper is missing a discussion of how the research data collected was analysed, synthesised and interpreted. Best practice research would ensure the participants are engaged throughout these processes.</p> <p>This paper contains a worthwhile discussion of PAR approaches and principles especially in treating participants in the research as ‘full participants’.</p> |

23. TABLE TENNIS AND BADMINTON | FOCUS ON SOCIAL INCLUSION | FIJI, KIRIBATI, TONGA, VANUATU

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15030 & 15030 – [02,03,08,09] |
| A1 | Title | [No specific title] Pacific Sports Partnership Evaluation Research |
| A2 | Year of publication | 2018 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Grey Literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Dr Stephen Holden |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | halfamind2.com |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation (s) | Table Tennis Australia, International Table Tennis Federation – Oceania, Oceania Badminton, Oceania Paralympic Committee |
| A7 | Budget | Approx AUD125,000- Funded by PSP Innovation Grant |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | Increased opportunities for participation of people with disability |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Badminton, Table Tennis |
| A11 | Broad Focus | Sport for development for people with disability and the contribution to social inclusion |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | 15150-[02] b. [Cricket program for People with Disabilities] |
| | | |
| B0 | Research purpose | The objectives of this research were to investigate the effectiveness of Sports for Development (S4D) in helping improve social inclusion of people with disability (PwD). More specifically, the research focused on Pacific Sports Partnerships (PSP) programs in both table tennis (Smash Down Barriers) and badminton (Shuttle Time) in the Oceania region, and the degree to which they had developed social inclusion among PwD and acceptance of PwD within the broader community. |
| B1 | Research questions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has sport changed the social inclusion of people with disability? 2. Have levels of regular, inclusive participation in badminton and table tennis in schools increased? 3. Have people's perceptions of people with disability changed? 4. How have efforts of the Australian Government and sporting organisations contributed to achieving positive social outcomes? |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | <p>The report does not specifically describe the approach to identifying the sample group(s).</p> <p>The research design consisted of four components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - review of previous research reports - review of achievements / outputs - quantitative survey of program participants - qualitative research / depth interviews with various stakeholders <p>1. Review of previous research reports</p> <p>A number of recent reports (dated 2016 through to 2017) relating to a variety of programs (Sports for Development (S4D), Pacific Sports Partnership (PSP) and Table Tennis' Smash Down Barriers program) were examined. Key take outs of relevance to this project were extracted.</p> <p>2. Review of achievements / outputs</p> <p>Achievements and outputs of the PSP program were assessed by reviewing materials provided by the ITTF-Oceania (International Table Tennis Federation) in the form of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a six-monthly report (b) case-studies <p>3. Quantitative Research - survey</p> <p>The heart of the proposed research design was for the evaluation to be based primarily on a pre-post quantitative method. This was thought to be an ideal method for providing compelling evidence of the effectiveness of a project or campaign.</p> <p>The survey collected over 400 responses from school children in Fiji.</p> <p>As an initial analysis of the pre-test results showed that children with disabilities had very similar ratings of social inclusion relative to able-bodied children combined with a range of difficulties encountered in administering the survey as explained in the results section, the quantitative effort was abandoned after the pre-test.</p> <p>4. Qualitative Research – depth interviews</p> <p>Qualitative research was proposed as a means of uncovering the perceptions of PwD in Pacific nations, the behaviours towards PwD, the effect of efforts to promote social inclusion, and other benefits of sports programs.</p> <p>Over 75 stakeholders participated in the qualitative research component.</p> <p>The participants interviewed represented a wide range of stake-holders including students participating in PSP programs, teachers and headmasters, carers/social workers, development & participation officers (from a wide range of sports), government, NGO and agency personnel.</p> |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | The researcher conducted interviews in both English and in French, and where other languages were required; someone who could translate into English or French was used to assist in the interview. |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>The report does not specifically describe data analysis and synthesis approaches, but does report the following challenges with the quantitative data collection approach, which are worthy of consideration in other situations:</p> <p>Research challenges</p> <p><i>After the completion of the school-based inclusion programs, social inclusion was to be assessed again, and the difference between pre- and post-assessments would be examined and reported as reflecting a benefit that could be attributed to the school sports programs.</i></p> <p><i>However, a number of problems were encountered in the administration of this survey.</i></p> <p><i>In the first instance, the data collection (or at least the initial “pre-test” data collection) was going to be conducted by development and participation officers in each country. After many delays, it became apparent that this would not produce the required pre-test data.</i></p> <p><i>The researcher then visited Fiji, and it was realised that the pre-post design was going to be much more difficult to achieve than imagined for a host of reasons:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>development and participation officers were already trying to meet multiple objectives, and so getting questionnaires completed was difficult to negotiate with schools and to fit in with the program schedule</i> - <i>schools and teachers resisted the testing in some instances, the resistance being driven apparently by concerns about fitting in with other priorities, over-testing (it was clear that in some environments, a good deal of research on various issues has previously been conducted), and concerns about how this testing would be used</i> - <i>the sports programs to be delivered between the pre- and post-test was in fact delivered at different times in different locations around different nations. That is, some had already completed the program, some were starting, some were yet to start – meaning that the results obtained were not likely to genuinely reflect pre- vs post-measures.</i> - <i>the conditions where the program was being delivered in ways that were likely to be important to the achievement of the objectives – e.g., whether PwD were participating as a group, or in company with able-bodied students, whether the coach or trainer was a PwD, etc.</i> - <i>many of the children had already been exposed to similar sport for development style programs (in table tennis, badminton or even other sports) meaning that social inclusion may already have been improved to some degree</i> - <i>the children being interviewed ranged widely in age, and many were perhaps too young to be able to complete the surveys themselves. Others were perhaps old enough, but struggled in the self-completion task perhaps due to limited understanding of English – even though the questionnaire relied extensively on smiley-face scales. Yet others had difficulty self-completing due to other physical and/or intellectual</i> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>capacities. For example, testing of deaf students en masse required multiple translators, and testing at other sites saw the teachers trying to complete the surveys on behalf of the children</p> <p>For all these reasons, the quantitative method was recognised to be seriously constrained.</p> |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>While, the full report contains some rich and thoughtful discussion on a range of findings, the following key findings are excerpted from the report summary version:</p> <p><i>This research provides evidence that PSP efforts have contributed importantly to the creation and development of the experience or sense of social inclusion among PwD in the Pacific region.</i></p> <p><i>The quantitative research (conducted in Fiji only) shows that the children with disability who were surveyed experienced high levels of social inclusion on multiple scales ranging from 1=very unhappy to 7=very happy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunities to take part in sports events (average of 6.6 on 1 to 7) - feeling of safety within community (6.1) - opportunities to connect with friends and neighbours (6.3) - feeling of being included (6.0) - opportunity to participate (6.3) <p><i>The ratings of social inclusion given by able-bodied children were slightly higher than those given by PwD, but the differences were minor⁹. Moreover, the relatively high experience of social inclusion experienced by PwD was supported by another measure which showed that PwD had a higher number of friends on average than able-bodied people.</i></p> <p><i>The qualitative research (and review of previous reports and outputs) confirmed that sports for development programs had been life-changing for many of the participants with disabilities. Participation in a sports program gave many PwD a great deal of pleasure and an opportunity to access at least some sport from which many felt otherwise excluded. Even more importantly, such programs provided PwD with an opportunity to learn, to develop skills, to compete and achieve, and to connect with others both within and beyond the community of PwD.</i></p> <p><i>In terms of the degree to which able-bodied persons accepted PwD as members of their community, the qualitative research revealed that many considered that the views of PwD had changed markedly for the better in recent years in the nations where this research was conducted (Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Vanuatu). In many cases, this was reflected in and reinforced by changes in government policy, and by the efforts of a number of NGOs in promoting social inclusion.</i></p> <p><i>Some implications for improving social inclusion through sports going forward are suggested in the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fitness: Current efforts appear to be working, and ought to be sustained. |

⁹ The difference was less than .4 of a unit on the 1-7 scale, and was statistically significant for only two elements.

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals: Attention should be given to what is meant by promoting social inclusion. Is it the sense of social inclusion experienced by PwD, acceptance by the broader community, changes in policy, etc? It is noted that all these goals are a function of multiple efforts and take time. - Core-strength: Ongoing and sustainable success of Sports for Development programs relies critically on the motivation of the lead-influencers (national participation/development officers, their assistants, and other key members of the local team), and their ability to reach and sustain a critical mass. Attention and resources to support lead-influencers and critical mass are essential. - Scouting: While the evidence that Sports for Development programs are helpful overall, there may be some value on giving some attention to those PwD who are suffering most socially exclusion whether it be due to their remote location, lack of transport, unawareness of the program, fear of participating, etc. - Wins : Athletes with disabilities who make a win (whether in sport or in some other domain) help themselves, they help change attitudes of the general population towards PwD, and they provide a hero and aspirations for other PwD. Coordinated broad communication of the successes is to be encouraged. - Team-building: Different people want to play different sports. The lead-influencers and critical mass need to be supported. And funders want more effect for the same amount of money. Greater coordination between the various sporting and other development programs offers an opportunity for greater wins all round. <p>Finally, the research suggests that the impact of specific sports programs on development goals such as social inclusion tends to be cumulative in the sense of reflecting multiple efforts of multiple programs over extended periods of time.</p> <p>This leads to a questioning of the value of attempting to evaluate the degree to which one or a few sports programs conducted over one year or less can have an impact on social inclusion. Individual programs are unlikely to have much measurable impact on this broad goal in the short-term, and in any case, individual programs are often multi-pronged and likely have multiple broad impacts beyond the focal objective. For instance, table tennis, badminton and Paralympics programs are likely to help in improving health, reducing inequalities (including social exclusion), promoting policy change, etc.</p> <p>The implication is that assessing individual programs is perhaps best monitored by output measures such as participation which could be supplemented with periodic surveys containing more fundamental measures such as social inclusion which could be collected and monitored over time (i.e., years).</p> <p>Given that broad development goals are the product of multiple efforts by multiple parties over time, it is considered that evaluations of achievements at the level of broad development goals such as social inclusion ought to be conducted at a more global level rather than at the level of individual sports and/or programs.</p> |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | This report provided insightful discussions, particularly where informed by qualitative data collected. The research could have been enriched with authentic cultural participation: |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection tools being designed by nationals from each country, to ensure that the concepts being explored were culturally relevant, and with advice from PWDs, once again to ensure that the concepts being tested were socially and culturally relevant. • Participatory analysis and sense –making of qualitative and quantitative data; so that nationals and PWDs from each nation were interpreting what was said through their own cultural and social experiences. <p>The report described the challenge of collecting meaningful and valid quantitative data in this context, but demonstrated the greater value derived from qualitative data.</p> <p>This piece of research will add value to the body of social research collected through PSP, in relation to programming sport for development with a disability inclusion focus.</p> |

24. SPORT GOVERNANCE IN NATIONAL FEDERATIONS |FIJI, TONGA, (SAMOA)

| # | Criteria | Project details |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Meta data for each project | | |
| A0 | Compendium Reference Number | 15030, 15150,15610, 15711,15733,16001,18240-[02, 08, [06]] |
| A1 | Title | Case Study: Strengthening Governance in Pacific National sports Federations- with a focus on Tonga and Fiji |
| A2 | Year of publication (completion) | 2016 |
| A3 | Publication Status | Grey literature |
| A4 | Authors / Researchers | Jo Roberts |
| A5 | Research organisation(s) / institution(s) | PSP Monitoring and Evaluation Adviser |
| A6 | Commissioning organisation (s) | Government of Australian, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Pacific Sports Partnership, Program Management Team |
| A7 | Budget | <AUD100,000 |
| A8 | Relevant PSP2 End Program Logic Outcome | <p>Effective and sustainable partnerships for sport and health promotion Partnerships Established (<i>e.g. sports, government, NGOs, business, posts</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational governance addressed (<i>e.g. boards established</i>) • Organisational effectiveness addressed (<i>e.g. staff trained in administration, data collection, finance etc. and retained</i>) • Organisational collaboration undertaken (<i>coordination of activities, partnership brokering, knowledge sharing and learning in place</i>) • Program delivery activities undertaken (<i>e.g. sports planning, event management, program monitoring</i>) |
| A9 | Country (ies) | Tonga, Fiji, (Samoa) |
| A10 | Sport (s) | Athletics (Fiji), Badminton (Tonga), Cricket (Samoa), Football (Tonga and Fiji), Netball (Tonga), Swimming (Tonga), Volleyball (Fiji) |
| A11 | Broad Focus | The Case Study focuses on investigating Internal Governance in the broader context of ‘Sport in Society’ Governance and the sports system, while touching on Event Governance . Moreover, in relation to these issues, the Case Study has largely explored the aspect of Preventative Governance . |
| A12 | Relationship to other research projects | Nil |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| B0 | Research purpose | <p>The possibility of preparing this Case study was identified in the PSP Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Learning Framework December 2015. Principally, the Case Study looked for what had worked and why. The specific purposes of preparing the Case Study were for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the contribution of PSP programs towards intended governance and partnership outcomes (impact and effectiveness), • Informing the design of a future phase of PSP, • Learning about what worked, for whom, in what context to enable replication in similar contexts, or modification for different contexts, and • Contributing to the body of knowledge for sport for development approaches. <p>It was anticipated that Case Study findings would be used by policy makers and program managers in DFAT, the PSP Program Management Team, sports partners at Oceania Regional, Australian and Pacific National levels and sports policy makers in Pacific Nation governments.</p> |
| B1 | Research questions | <p>To what extent are Pacific In-Country Sport Federations or National/Regional Sports Organisations practicing effective governance? To what extent has stronger governance contributed to better partnerships and more diverse and reliable opportunities for funding sports programs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What has worked, for whom and why? In what context? b. What is the quality and sustainability of the partnerships? What factors have contributed to partnerships being sustainable? c. To what extent are partnerships contributing to health related and other desired program outcomes? |
| B2 | Target sample group and sample size | <p>There were 56 key informants (25 M, 31 W), nominated to represent 8 national sporting federations (NFs), 7 lead sports partners (RSOs/ ASOs), 3 national and regional sports governing bodies, 2 national government sports agencies/ ministries and a selection of other sports partners.</p> <p>Based on review of quarterly reports submitted by Sports partners during 2016 and their longer term understanding of PSP, the PSP PMT identified a purposeful sample of organisations to be surveyed as part of the Case Study. The initial sample was further negotiated with those sports and was finalised. Relevant national sports governing bodies and government partners were additionally included in the sample.</p> <p>The PSP PMT engaged with sports NFs and Regional SOs two months in advance of planned in-country data collection, in developing key informant lists and protocols for engaging key informants. Most key informants rated as 'essential' were interviewed.</p> |
| B3 | Research design and research methods | <p>A Case Study research design was chosen because it could potentially:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. explain the presumed casual links in real-life interventions that would be too complex for survey or experimental strategies; 2. describe the intervention and the real-life context in which it occurred; 3. illustrate certain topics within an evaluation in a descriptive mode; and |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>4. enlighten those situations in which the intervention being evaluated has no clear, single set of outcomes.</p> <p>Case Study preparation involved a review of relevant academic literature, with the aim of developing a synthesis of the current academic discourse about governance in sport as a context for the Case Study evaluation.</p> <p>Primary data was collected through semi structured interviews undertaken with 56 key informants some as individuals and some in groups;</p> <p>Secondary data was sourced through a review of relevant documents e.g. policies and plans, held by and pertaining to NFs, RSOs and ASOs.</p> |
| B4 | Data analysis and synthesis approaches | <p>Interviews were transcribed by an internet based company.</p> <p>After initial reading and broad derivation of themes, all interview transcripts were uploaded to and coded in NVivo (software for qualitative data organisation and analysis) using a theme related coding framework.</p> <p>Coded data from various perspectives was synthesised with and triangulated against relevant information from the documents, as the Case Study findings were drafted. This is explained in-depth in the Case Study Process Report 2016.</p> |
| B5 | <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall • Sport specific • Country specific • Externally valid | <p>The Case study described a complex sports system that NFs are required to navigate to comply with various rules and regulations. This in itself requires a high level of competence.</p> <p>Value</p> <p>There was strong evidence of a clear link between the availability of PSP funds, the implementation of efforts to strengthen governance in NFs, increasingly better governance practiced by all of the sample NFs and increased capacity to implement Sport for Development programs by the NFs.</p> <p>PSP funding has helped NFs to employ individuals to support PSP programs and to make significant contributions to the broader development of sport in the Pacific. PSP funded NFs have helped to increase knowledge and understanding of Sport for Development throughout the region, and have created a link between Sport for Development activities and athlete development structures and pathways. However, it is important to note that it takes time and commitment to achieve results.</p> <p>Governance in Practice</p> <p>It was found that good governance practice takes time to implement and continued commitment. It was clear that the extent to which the sampled NFs are practicing effective governance relates to the length of time they have been in existence as organisations and the quantum and duration of support that has been provided over time to establish, or strengthen existing, governance arrangements.</p> <p>Leadership</p> <p>Leadership also emerged as important. The presence of capable, motivated people with leadership skills within the organisation, either on the board or as paid staff within the NF, is a key ingredient to building effective governance. However, it is evident that PSP support has made a significant contribution to the establishment and practice of effective governance for most of the sampled NFs.</p> <p>Drivers of change</p> |

| # | Criteria | Project details |
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| | | <p>Factors that led to strengthened governance were varied but consisted of the following three main factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A driver to change • The right support for facilitating change • The availability and commitment of resources for embedding change <p>Partnerships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is evident that those NFs who are practicing more effective governance are equally more effective in establishing and maintaining the partnerships that are available in their operating environments, acknowledging that the scale of opportunities for partnerships is significantly different in Fiji compared to Tonga. For several of the NFs this has led to accessing a diverse range of alternative funding opportunities. • Most NFs demonstrated that they have partnerships in place, or are exploring the opportunities. NFs with a diverse range of partnerships demonstrated a high level of commitment and understanding of how to establish and manage partnerships. Those NFs indicated that they allocated resources to securing and maintaining those partnerships. It was also evident that they were seen as trusted and predictable organisations. <p>Better Governance contributes to PSP Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is clear that there are many activities being implemented by the sampled NFs through effective long term partnerships with other civil society or government organisations, which are strongly focused on contributing to health and social inclusion outcomes. • There is substantial evidence that these programs are achieving social inclusion through increased opportunities to participate in sports in remote areas, while being exposed to positive health and social inclusion messages and practices. • There is a growing body of evidence that these programs are leading to increased knowledge and awareness of positive health behaviours and social inclusiveness and at least some initial behavioural change. • Research to determine the extent to which participation in sport is contributing to behavioural to change and actual health outcomes is currently being conducted by Netball Australia. |
| B6 | Comments on research quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This evaluation benefited from a broad based review committee who participated in designing the evaluation and discussed and challenged findings. This process increased the trustworthiness and authenticity of the findings. • However, the evaluation could have been stronger and more culturally competent if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data collection had been undertaken by nationals in each country in addition to the Australian researcher; ○ Data analysis and synthesis had involved participation of nationals from each country, and ○ Judgements had been made by nationals from each country. • Unfortunately, these three opportunities for improvement were beyond the budget available for the evaluation. • The evaluation has been used for its intended purposes. |

Annexure 2 Pacific Sports Partnerships Phase 2 (PSP 2) - Refined Program Logic

Version: June 2016

