

Policies for Sport for Development and Peace

Global contexts and national approaches

Background



Department of Sport and Exercise Sciences

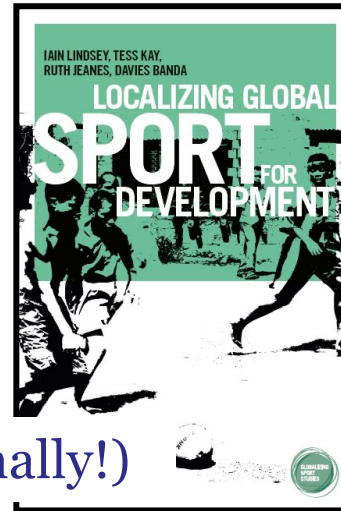
A new sport and exercise department that has already established itself as an outstanding place for excellence in research, teaching and employability of our students.



My background in SDP

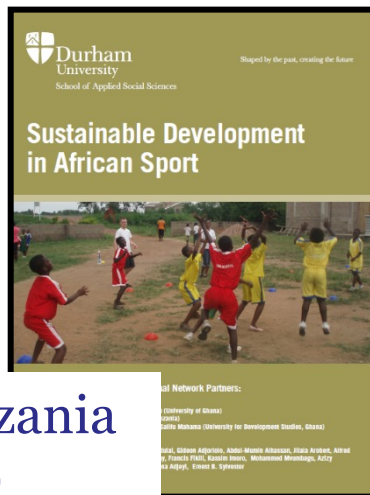


Zambia (2006 onwards)

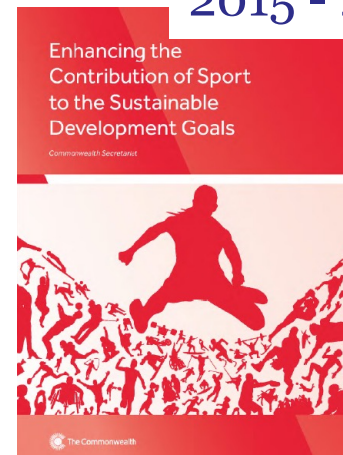


(2017, finally!)

Commonwealth Secretariat
2015 - 2019



Ghana & Tanzania
(2011 – 2015)



Global agencies join up to measure sports' contribution to the SDGs

Focus and Structure of Presentation

Three parts:

1. Sport and the SDGs:
Global policy alignment?
2. Implementation for SDP:
National governments, policies
and the SDP 'movement'
3. Enhancing SDP through new
approaches to working
collectively?

Aligned with three articles :

Lindsey & Darby (2019)

Lindsey & Bitugu (2018)

Lindsey, Chapman &
Dudfield (2020)

Part 1: Sport and the SDGs: Global policy alignment?

SDP & Global Policy Developments



(2015, para 37, p10)

Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace ...



SDP & Global Policy Developments



17 Goals and 169 targets

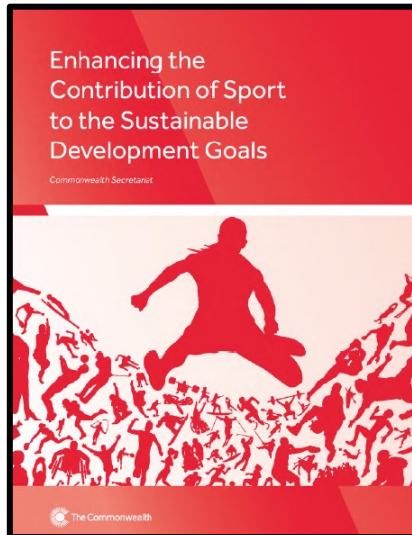
... The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance

(UNGA, 2015, p2)

How may sport (policy) be aligned with different SDGs and Targets ?



SDP & Global Policy Developments



Similarities in:

- Analysed and prioritized SDG Targets
- Distinctions between three ways for sport to align with SDGs and SDG Targets

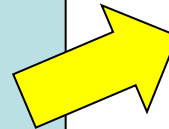
Sport, the SDGs and SDG Targets

Contributing through (1) existing SDP Approaches



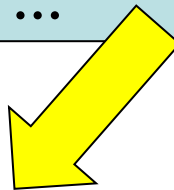
Target 4.7

Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development ...



Target 3.5

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse



Target 8.6

Reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Sport, the SDGs and SDG Targets

Contributing through ... (2) widespread participation



Target 4.1

.... free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.



Target 11.7

Universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces



Target 3.4

Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases

Sport, the SDGs and SDG Targets

(3) Reducing detrimental impacts across sport



Target 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against



Target 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and



Target 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and



Target 5.1

Protect labour rights and promote
safe and secure working
environments for all workers,
including migrant workers

Part 2: Implementation for SDP

National governments, policies and the SDP ‘movement’

Advance of the SDP ‘Movement’

2008



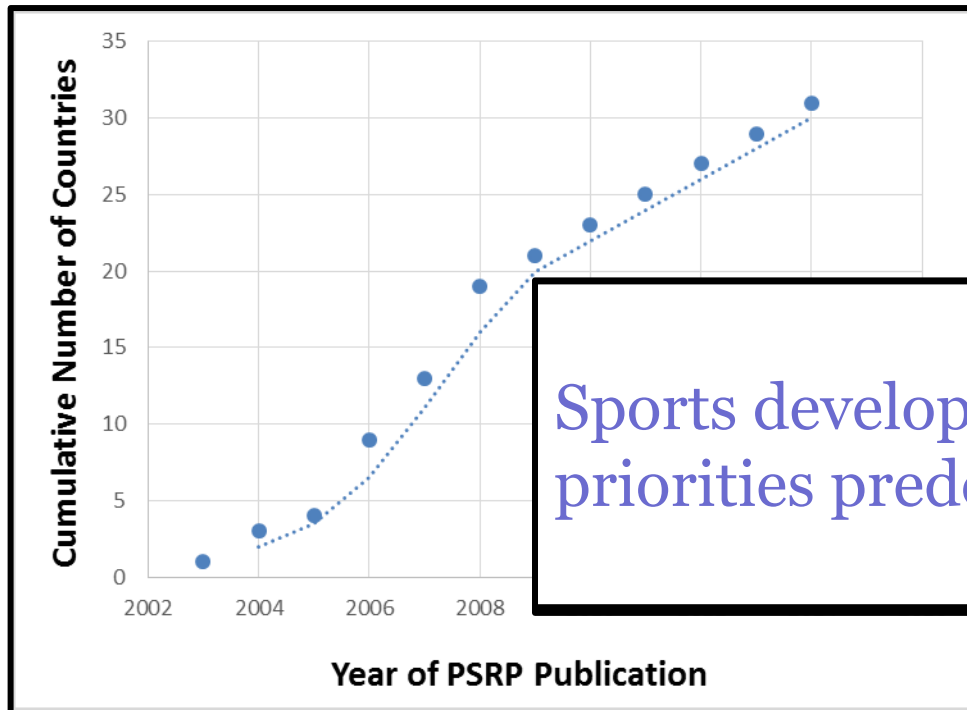
Non-governmental organizations were among the first to recognize sport's development and peace potential and have been at the forefront of the SDP movement since its inception. (p15)

appropriate national government policies, investment, and capacity are needed to support programs and, where appropriate, to scale-up these programs on a nationwide basis (p14)

Governmental Policy Development

Sub-Saharan Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers

(Lindsey & Bitugu, 2018)



Sports development
priorities predominate

“necessary political
commitment and
relationship is not in place,
the impetus exists to
[DP] policy as a
development”

(Keim and de Conning,
2014, p158)

Understanding SDP Policy ‘Diffusion’

- Diversity of approaches to sport and development
- Internal and external resources
- Possibilities for policy learning and advocacy

... suits flexibility of NGOs, rather than co-ordinated government policy development

... limited for governments & competing priorities
... donors more oriented to NGOs

... small-scale evidence of impact
... NGOs focused on delivery rather than influence

A non-governmental SDP movement?

Consisting of variety of :

- Country-specific NGOs - of different sizes and orientations
- International NGOs – with varying power and influence
- Sport governing bodies – with varying engagement in SDP
- Private corporations

Resulting in SDP movement being:

- Fragmented, uncoordinated and, often, competitive
- Limitations of scale and unevenness of provision

Part 3: Enhancing SDP through new approaches to working collectively?

'Partnerships' & Policy Implementation

SDG 17 (& Target 17.17)



Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

- Similar range of organisations involved in sport and development ...
 - ... with similarly vague advocacy for 'partnerships'
 - ... and limited academic differentiation

Potential government/non-government relationships for sport and development

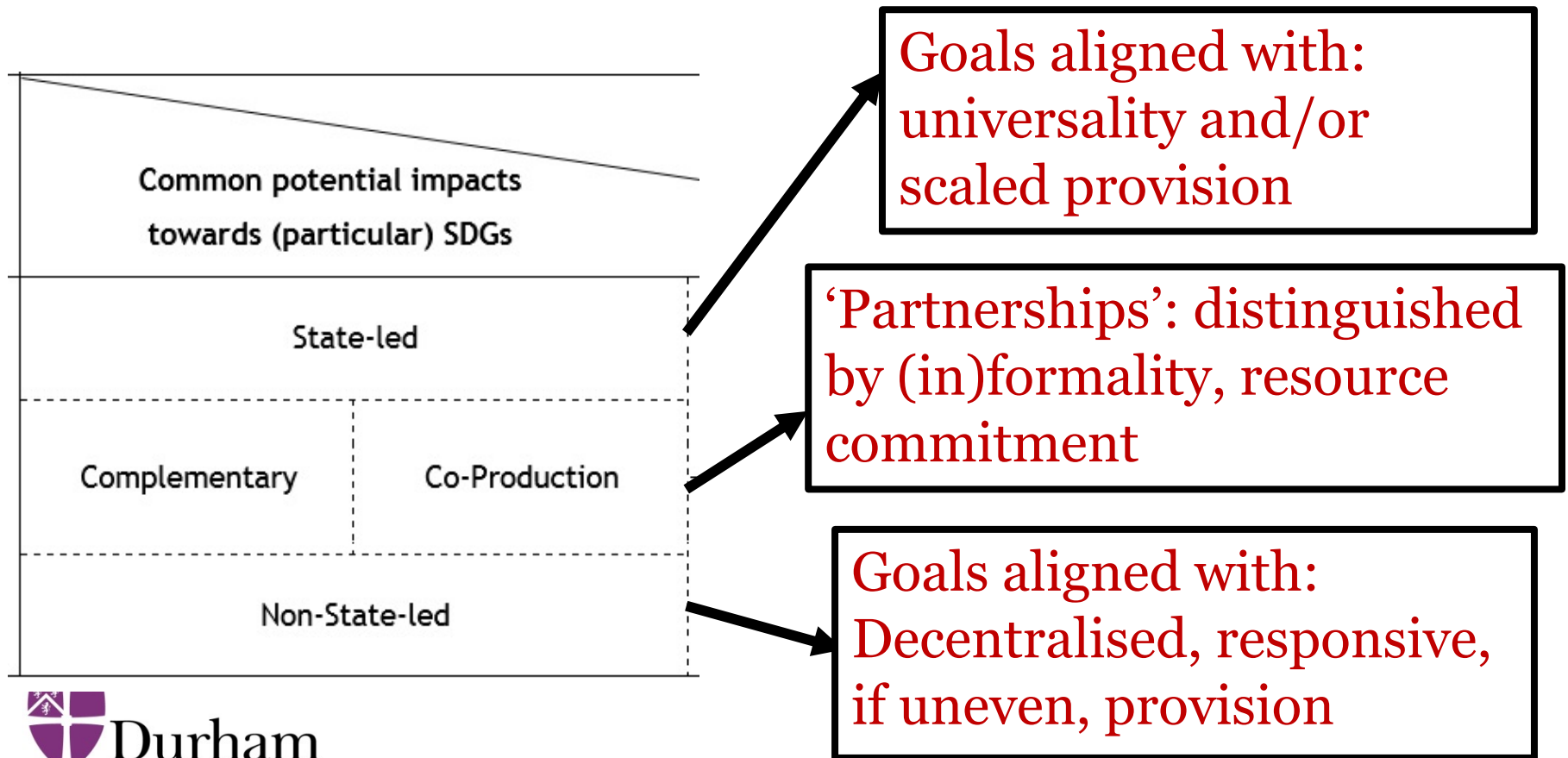
Lindsey, Chapman & Dudfield (2020)

Drawing from development studies literature (e.g. Najam, 2000; Batley & Mcloughlin, 2010; Teamey, 2010)

	Common potential impacts towards (particular) SDGs		Divergent potential impacts detract from (particular) SDGs	
	State-led		State-led regulation	
MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION	Complementary	Co-Production		
	Non-State-led		Non-state-led adversarial advocacy	

Supportive relationships

... aligned ends between state & civil society stakeholders

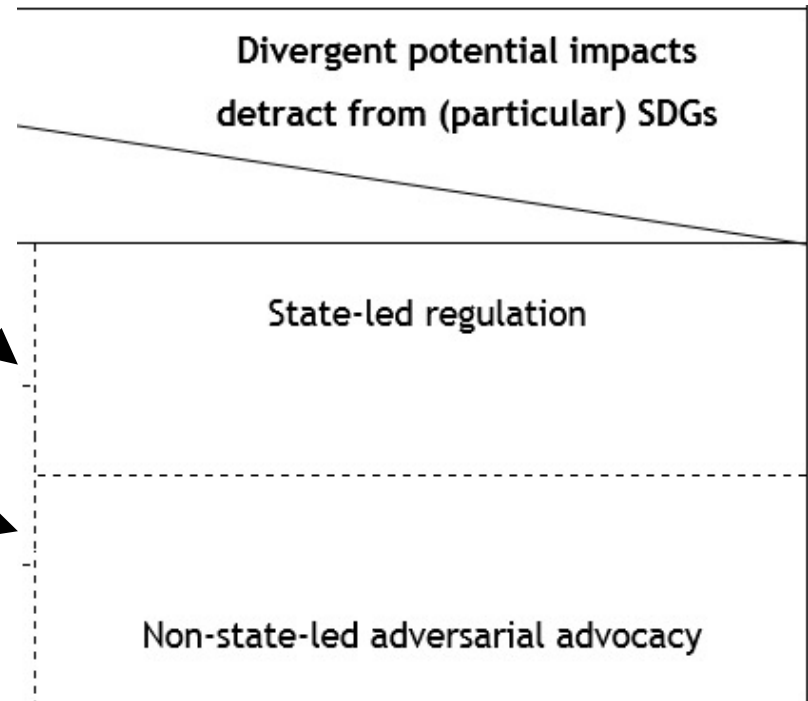


Adversarial relationships

... divergent ends across state & civil society stakeholders

Curbing problematic impacts, ensuring non-state quality

(Radical) challenge to government policies or practices



Conclusions

Time for new thinking and approaches to policies for sport and SDGs?

Or further continuation of NGO-centred SDP movement?

Developing alternative policy and SDP futures:

- Orientated by country context and capacities
- Differentiated approach according to prioritised SDGs
- Developing relationships between government and non-government organisations

Article References

Lindsey, I., & Darby, P. (2019). Sport and the Sustainable Development Goals: Where is the policy coherence?. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 54(7), 793-812.

<http://tiny.cc/LindseySDP1>

Lindsey, I., & Bitugu, B. B. (2018). Distinctive policy diffusion patterns, processes and actors: Drawing implications from the case of sport in international development. *Policy studies*, 39(4), 444-464.

<http://tiny.cc/LindseySDP2>

Lindsey, I., Chapman, T., & Dudfield, O. (2020). Configuring relationships between state and non-state actors: A new conceptual approach for sport and development. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 12(1), 127-146.

<http://tiny.cc/LindseySDP3>

Policies for Sport & Development & Peace

Global and national approaches

Thank you and Questions?