Bibliography produced by Dr Iain Lindsey, Senior Lecturer Sports Development in the Department of Sport and Physical Activity at Edge Hill University.

General

Black, David R.(2010) 'The ambiguities of development: implications for 'development through sport'', Sport in Society, 13: 1, 121 — 129

This essay brings the perspective of the academic sceptic to bear on Development Through Sport (DTS) – an area of rapid growth and burgeoning enthusiasm in the theory and practice of international development and organized sport respectively. It highlights some of the challenges and dangers of engaging in the development 'enterprise' for this comparatively new and hopeful field. While acknowledging the valuable contributions that may be made to development through sport, it identifies some core ambiguities in the idea and experience of development, and therefore some cautionary implications for those who come to development through this prism. Indeed, one of the key advantages of DTS advocates and actors is that they are latecomers to the development enterprise, with the opportunity to learn from the dangers and missteps that have befallen more 'mainstream' development practitioners through its post-Second World War history. Three key themes are explored: the ambiguous meanings and experiences of development; some of the core challenges they give rise to, particularly in the post-Structural Adjustment era of the late 1990s and beyond; and some key issues and possibilities for the DTS community in this context.

Beacom, A. (2007) A Question of Motives: Reciprocity, Sport and Development Assistance. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 7(1), 81-107.

The establishment of sport within the international development assistance portfolio signifies wider changes in the development assistance agenda as well as the expanding developmental role of a range of key sports organizations and agencies. The structure and objectives of such initiatives highlight shifting priorities of sports organizations as actors in international society, as well as informing wider debate concerning what constitutes effective international development assistance. Governmental and non-governmental sports organizations pursue their objectives through a range of international development assistance initiatives, while at the same time the efficacy of assistance based on reciprocal interests continues to provide the context for programme development. Tension between the principle of reciprocity and the pursuit of self-interest continues to challenge notions of mutualism. The effective management of this tension through open and transparent dialogue between donors and recipients predicates successful development assistance.

Giulianotti, R. (2011) The Sport, Development and Peace Sector: A Model of Four Social Policy Domains. Journal of Social Policy, 40, 4, 757–776

This paper examines the 'sport, development and peace' (SDP) sector which has grown substantially at a global level over the past decade. The SDP sector is located conceptually within the broader 'global civil society', a highly contested policy field that features diverse political actors and ideologies. The main discussion sets out four ideal-types within the SDP policy domain that tend to be associated with specific institutions: first, neo-liberal social policies, as embodied by private or commercial interests, such as transnational corporations and forms of 'corporate social responsibility'; second, 'developmental interventionist' policies associatedwith non-governmental and community-based organisations; third, 'strategic developmentalist' policies associated with national and international governmental organisations, and sport federations; and, fourth, social justice policies associated with new social movements and critical NGOs.Eachof these domains is examined in detail.Three main types of interrelationship across the domains are then identified. The paper concludes by arguing for a more sophisticated understanding of sport's policy capabilities, stronger cross-domain partnerships and a renewal of the SDP sector through a fresh focus on social justice issues.

Bibliography produced by Dr Iain Lindsey, Senior Lecturer Sports Development in the Department of Sport and Physical Activity at Edge Hill University.

Darnell, S. C. (2010) Power, Politics and "Sport for Development and Peace": Investigating the Utility of Sport for International Development. *Sociology of Sport Journal,* 27, 54-75

Sport is currently mobilized as a tool of international development within the "Sport for Development and Peace" (SDP) movement. Framed by Gramscian hegemony theory and sport and development studies respectively, this article offers an analysis of the conceptualization of sport's social and political utility within SDP programs. Drawing on the perspectives of young Canadians (*n* = 27) who served as volunteer interns within Commonwealth Games Canada's International Development through Sport program, the dominant ideologies of development and social change that underpin current SDP practices are investigated. The results suggest that while sport does offer a new and unique tool that successfully aligns with a development mandate, the logic of sport is also compatible with the hegemony of neo-liberal development philosophy. As a result, careful consideration of the social politics of sport and development within the SDP movement is called for.

Coalter, F. (2010) The politics of sport-for-development: Limited focus programmes and broad gauge problems? *International Review for the Sociology of Sport,* 45, 295–314.

This article explores the almost evangelical policy rhetoric of the sports-for-development 'movement' and the wide diversity of programmes and organizations included under this vague and weakly theorized banner. It is suggested that, although the rhetoric of sport as a human right has provided some rhetorical and symbolic legitimation for sport-for-development initiatives, the recent dramatic increase in interest reflects broader changes in the aid paradigm, reflecting perceived failures of top-down economic aid and an increased concern with issues of human and social capital, as well as the strengthening of civil society organizations. In this context the presumed ability of sport to offer an economy of solutions to a wide range of development problems led the United Nations, with the encouragement of a vociferous sport-for-development lobby, to turn to the world of sport in an effort to achieve its Millennium Development Goals. While there is a certain theoretical logic to some of the policy assertions about the contribution of sport to aspects of development, it is argued that the new approaches contain a number of dangers: confusing potential micro-level individual outcomes with community and broader macro-level impacts; ignoring wider socio-political contexts within which sport-for-development organizations have to operate; seeking to solve broad gauge problems via limited focus interventions; and encouraging mission drift by sport-for-development organizations wholly dependent on aid from a variety of aid agencies, with often overly ambitious nonsporting agendas. It is argued that if sport-for-development is to make a contribution to wider processes of development there is a need to 'de-reify' the rhetoric of sport-for-development and its implicit view of sport, and to view research and evaluation in terms of local programme development rather than the legitimation of international organizations and lobbies.

Hayhurst, L. M. C.(2009)'The power to shape policy: charting sport for development and peace policy discourses', International Journal of Sport Policy,1:2,203 — 227

This paper discusses findings from a development policy discourse analysis that was conducted using six key sport for development and peace (SDP) policy documents. The research was guided by a theoretical framework combining postcolonial theory and actor-oriented sociology in order to critically analyse SDP policies. Based on this analysis, three theses are proposed: (1) SDP policies are unclear, circuitous and are underpinned by political rationalities; (2) coordinated and coherent SDP policy approaches between the One-Third World and Two-Thirds World suggest that 'partnership' is possibly akin to 'developmental assimilation'; and (3) SDP policy models are wedded to the increasingly neoliberal character of international development interventions. Proposals for future research on SDP include an increase in the use of: (1) anthropological perspectives to uncover how those on the 'receiving end' of SDP policies are influenced and challenged by taking up the solutions and techniques prescribed for them; and (2) postcolonial perspectives that re-orient questions and

concerns towards the Eurocentric standpoints couched in development policies, and asks scholars to uncover how power relations, authority and influence are embedded in the social processes of policy-making. The article concludes by arguing that SDP policies are messy, unpredictable, ambiguous and, at times, contradictory.

Nicholls, S., Giles, A.R. & Sethna, C. (2011) Perpetuating the 'lack of evidence' discourse in sport for development: Priviledged voices, unheard stories and subjugated knowledge. *International Review of the Sociology of Sport.* 46: 249-264

Through an examination of the power relations embedded in the international movement of sport for development, we consider the dominant 'lack of evidence' discourse, which calls for more rigorous, scientific proof to validate the sport for development field. We argue that the lack of co-creation of knowledges, the politics of partnerships, and donor-driven priorities have subjugated sport for development practitioners' knowledge, and therefore fueled this lack of evidence discourse. Acknowledging and privileging the contributions that typically female, young, black African sport for development grassroots practitioners' knowledges make to the field will concomitantly result in a more robust evidence base and challenge the lack of evidence discourse.

Lyras, A & Welty Peachey, J. (2011) Integrating sport-for-development theory and praxis. Sport Management Review, 14 (4), 311-326

In recent years there has been a growing social movement toward the use of non- traditional sport practices as a vehicle for social change, reaching communities with messages in ways traditional sport practices cannot. However, scholars have suggested that the effectiveness of sport to promote positive social change has been minimal. The absence of scientific evidence and an undergirding theoretical framework of how sport can work for social change indicate significant gaps between theory and practice. Thus, the purpose of this paper is twofold. First,we provide the theoretical foundations of sport-for- development theory (SFDT) to showcase how sport interventions can most effectively promote social change and development. Secondly, we utilise the SFDT programme recommendations as a blueprint to compare and contrast two sport interventions that use sport as a vehicle to promote positive social change, one at the global and the other at the local level. Based on this analysis, suggestions for future research and practice are provided.

Kidd, B. (2008) A new social movement: Sport for development and peace. *Sport in Society.* 11 (4), 370-380.

In recent years, national and international sports organizations, governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities and schools have conducted programmes in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and the disadvantaged communities of the First World to assist sports development (e.g. Olympic Solidarity), humanitarian relief (e.g. Right to Play), post-war reconciliation (e.g. Playing for Peace), and broad social development (e.g. Kicking AIDS Out). These initiatives, linked under the banner of 'Sport for Development and Peace' (SDP), have been prompted by athlete activism and an idealist response to the fall of apartheid, and enabled by the openings created by the end of the Cold War, the neo-liberal emphasis upon entrepreneurship and the mass mobilizations to 'Make Poverty History'. A major focus of policy development has been the United Nations, the SDP International Working Group, and the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport. This essay sketches out the landscape of this new movement, critiques the problems and considers the prospects.

Levermore, R. (2008) Sport: a new engine of development? *Progress in Development Studies,* 8 (2), 183–90.

In an era when traditional engines – or suppliers – of development are being increasingly criticized, sport is being seen by some as a vehicle that can reach communities with messages in a way that

politicians, multilateral agencies and NGOs cannot. The list of development-through-sport initiatives is impressive, spanning many aspects of international development, from national development strategies to HIV/AIDS awareness. Those that favour the use of sport in such a manner are quick to point out its qualities. However, the traditional fi eld of development is taking longer to warm to the idea that sport might be an engine that drives development initiatives forward. This paper, the first of three, begins by outlining some of the ways that sport is being used for development. It concludes by noting that these schemes receive insuffi cient evaluation. The following two papers discuss how these initiatives might be evaluated, and share the results of the evaluation process.

Kidd, B. (2011) 'Cautions, Questions and Opportunities in Sport for Development and Peace', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 603 — 609

No abstract

Tiessen, R. (2011) 'Global Subjects or Objects of Globalisation? The promotion of global citizenship in organisations offering sport for development and/or peace programmes', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 571— 587

Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) has been adopted as a 'development tool' by Western development practitioners and a growing number of development organisations. Sport is frequently referred to as a 'global language' and used to promote international awareness and cross-cultural understanding—two key themes in global citizenship literature. In this paper I examine the language adopted by organisations promoting SDP—specifically, what SDP organisations say they do as well as the nature and implications of their discourses. Drawing on a large and growing body of literature on global citizenship and post-structuralism, and on post-colonial critiques, I argue that SDP narratives have the potential to reinforce the 'Othering' of community members in developing countries and may contribute to paternalistic conceptions of development assistance. In so doing, they weaken the potential for more inclusive and egalitarian forms of global citizenship. The article examines the discourse of SDP organisational material found online and analyses it in the context of broader sport and colonialism literature. The work of SDP organisations is further examined in relation to global citizenship discourse with a focus on the production— and projection—of global subjects, or objects of globalisation, and what this means for development 'beneficiaries'.

Huish, R. (2011)Punching above its Weight: Cuba's use of sport for South-South co-operation', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 417 — 433

While known for training world-class athletes to compete in prestigious international competitions, Cuba is also educating 983 coaches from vulnerable communities in 53 countries at its Escuela Internacional de Educació´n Fı´sica y Deporte (EIEFD). These athletes are bound not necessarily for the Olympic podium, but for marginalised communities where they are expected to develop sport and recreation programmes. While Cuba has garnered hard currency by training athletes from other countries, the EIEFD is funded entirely by the state under the auspices of South–South co-operation. Why would Cuba, a resource-poor country, commit to training foreign coaches? This paper argues that Cuba's sport internationalism is grounded in complex and historical notions of co-operation with other countries in the global South. Through a critical analysis of state policy, and the goals of current initiatives like the EIEFD, it argues that, while nationalism and foreign remuneration are a factor, the commitment to sport and development may be tied to broader goals of counter-hegemonic development. For scholars interested in Sport for Development and Peace Cuba's use of sport is noteworthy as it is not necessarily a means to development as much as a result of international social development.

Donnelly, P., Atkinson, M., Boyle, S. and Szto, C. (2011) 'Sport for Development and Peace: a public sociology perspective', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 589 — 601

In the increasing amount of published research and critical commentary on sport for development and Peace (SDP) two related trends are apparent. The first is a clear belief that, under certain circumstances, sport may make a useful contribution to work in international development and peace building; the second is that criticisms of it are frequently constructive, intended to support the work of practitioners in the field by outlining the limitations of what may be achieved through sport, and under what circumstances. Given these trends, public sociology provides a useful framing device for research and commentary and academics should now engage more directly with practitioners and provide more accessible summaries of their research to those engaged in SDP. We provide a brief introduction to public sociology, and outline its relevance in the sociology of sport, before making suggestions about the incorporation of public sociology into SDP research. Three main overlapping areas of research emerge from a public sociology perspective, and are needed in order to engage in a constructively critical analysis of SDP: descriptive research and evaluation; analyses of claims making; and critical analyses of social reproduction. The paper concludes with a brief examination of the dilemmas that may be encountered by those engaging in public sociology research, in both the academy and the field.

Darnell, Simon C. and Black, David R.(2011) 'Mainstreaming Sport into International Development Studies', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 367 — 378

No abstract

Peace-building

Giulianotti, R. (2011) Sport, Transnational Peacemaking, and Global Civil Society: Exploring the Reflective Discourses of "Sport, Development, and Peace" Project Officials. Journal of Sport and Social Issues, 35(1) 50–71

In recent years, there has been considerable political and public interest in the "sport, development and peace" (SDP) sector. SDP agencies employ sport as an interventionist tool to promote peace, reconciliation, and development in different locations across the world. This article examines how SDP officials view their work and the sector in general. The analysis situates the SDP sector in relation to contemporary transnational processes and the global civil society. The article draws heavily on wide-ranging primary qualitative research (interviews and fieldwork) with SDP officials who operate at different levels (from very local projects through to transnational SDP agencies) and in different settings, notably in Europe, the Middle East, the Balkans, and South Asia. Four key sociological themes were identified within the discourses of SDP officials, such as, the transnational ethics of SDP work, the anthropolitics of practice (notably in relation to user groups), the national and transnational 'interrelationships of SDP officials, and SDP officials' wider, transnational sector relationships. Various issues within each theme are identified and explored. The article concludes by reflecting on how analysis of these discourses serves to enhance understanding of transnational processes and the global civil society and, by suggesting some ways in which the SDP sector may be positively transformed.

Gasser, Patrick K. and Levinsen, Anders(2004) 'Breaking Post-War Ice: Open Fun Football Schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina', Sport in Society, 7: 3, 457 — 472

No abstract

Armstrong, G. (2004) The Lords of Misrule: Football and the Rights of the Child in Liberia, West Africa. *Sport in Society*, 7 (3), 473-502.

No abstract

Darnell, S. C.(2007) Playing with Race: Right to Play and the Production of Whiteness in 'Development through Sport', *Sport in Society*,10(4), 560-579.

'Development through sport' organizations use sport, physical activity and play as tools to facilitate social improvement in nations and communities targeted for development. The international movement supporting development through sport operates within two overlapping, yet distinct discursive frameworks: that of sport and play as universal and integrative social practices, and that of international development as the benevolent deliverance of aid, goods and expertise fromthe northern, 'FirstWorld' to the southern, 'Third World'. This essay offers a critical analysis of the implications of development through sport with respect to the construction of racial knowledge, particularly 'Whiteness' as a standpoint of privilege and respectability. Foucault's notion of discourse, and critical race theory, are used to investigate published testimonials from volunteers of Right to Play, an internationally recognized development through sport organization, and to illustrate the ways in which overlapping discourses of sport and development provide a grid of intelligibility that produces and constrains racial subjectivity. The results suggest that encounters and experiences within development through sport serve in the (re)construction of particular knowledge: Whiteness as a subject position of benevolence, rationality and expertise, confirmed in opposition to marginalized, unsophisticated and appreciative bodies of colour.

Giulianotti, R. (2004) Human Rights, Globalization and Sentimental Education: The Case of Sport. *Sport in Society*, 7 (3), 355-369

No abstract

Höglund, K. and Sundberg, R. (2008) 'Reconciliation through Sports? The case of South Africa', Third World Quarterly, 29: 4, 805 — 818

Can sports—and if so how—serve as a vehicle for reconciliation and increased social cohesion in countries wrecked by civil conflict? This article analyses the case of South Africa and its experiences in the sports sector since the fall of apartheid, in an effort to explore the processes necessary to understand the potential sports may hold for peace building. By identifying initiatives in South Africa employed at the national, community and individual level of analysis, the article outlines the possible effects of sports on reconciliation in divided states. Through linking experiences from state policies, NGO activities and donor projects with social identity and reconciliation theory, the article outlines the possible positive and negative aspects of sports. Finally, important avenues for further research to uncover how to turn sports into effective political tools for post-conflict peace building are suggested.

Rookwood, J. (2008) 'Soccer for Peace and Social Development', Peace Review, 20: 4, 471 — 479

No abstract

Sugden, J. (2006) Teaching and Playing Sport for Conflict Resolution and Co-Existence in Israel. *International Review for The Sociology of Sport.* 41 (2), 221–240.

Football for Peace (F4P) is a sport-based co-existence project, for Jewish and Arab children, organized by the University of Brighton in partnership with the British Council, which has been running in towns and villages of the Galilee region of northern Israel since 2001. This article examines this initiative, first, by placing it in its broader socio-economic and political context; and, second, by tracing its specific history and development. Third, the article draws upon interviews conducted in the field and records kept by student volunteers to identify some of the key issues that emerge when making sport-based social interventions in complex, divided societies like Israel. The article suggests that if projects such of this are locally grounded, carefully thought out, and professionally managed they can make a modest contribution to wider efforts to promote conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence. The conclusion raises some of the broader socio-political issues and controversies that continue to inform the Project's development.

Sugden, J. (2010) Critical left-realism and sport interventions in divided societies International Review for the Sociology of Sport, 45(3) 258–272

What, if any, is the value of sport to processes of peace and reconciliation? After introducing the largely rhetorical arguments for and against the value of using sport as a vehicle to promote peace building in divided societies, this article makes a more detailed and forensic examination of the evidence based on: the role played by sport in South Africa before and after apartheid; and second, drawing upon the author's own experiences garnered over more than two decades of conducting research and leading sport-based intervention initiatives in Northern Ireland and Israel. The article argues that sport is intrinsically value neutral and under carefully managed circumstances it can make a positive if modest contribution to peace building. The mobilization of an engaged sociological imagination in the context of a broader human rights agenda is central to this contribution. Drawing upon notions of pragmatism, left realism and praxis, the article concludes by presenting a 'ripple effect' model that illustrates the circumstances under which sport can make a difference in the promotion of social justice and human rights in deeply divided societies.

Education and Child & Youth Development

Burnett, C. (2006) Building Social Capital Through An 'Active Community Club' *International Review For The Sociology Of Sport*, 41(3–4), 283–294

The building of social capital at community level is explored by assessing the impact of the Australia Africa 2006 Sport Development Programme's Active Community Clubs Initiative as a catalyst of developing networks and active citizenship in the impoverished rural village of Tshabo, in the Easter Cape Province of South Africa. Main paradigms of neo-classical capital theory (Bourdieu), Coleman's rational choice theory, network theory, Putnam's framework of civil engagement and Verweel's multi-level analysis inform the conceptual framework for analysis. Pre- and post-impact assessments utilized interviews (18 major stakeholders) and focus group sessions during three intervals over a 13-month period which included a representative sample of community leaders ($n = 13$), households ($n = 47$), volunteer coaches and administrators ($n = 28$) and participants who participated in the programme ($n = 121$). Participation in the Active Community Club's programmes interfaced with other normative social institutional spheres to generate social capital at an individual and community level.

Coakley, J. (2011) Youth Sports: What Counts as "Positive Development?" Journal of Sport and Social Issues 35(3) 306–324

There is a widespread belief that sport participation inevitably contributes to youth development because sport's assumed essential goodness and purity is passed on to those who partake in it. Promoted and perpetuated by sport evangelists and kindred spirits, this belief inspires the strategy of using sports to create among young people the attributes needed to achieve personal success. This neoliberal approach to development is perpetuated by anecdotes and unsystematic observations that uncritically support the evangelistic promise that sport participation produces positive development among young people. Although a few scholars in the sociology of sport have studied sport participation and identified conditions under which particular outcomes are likely to occur, there remains a need for critical research and theory that identifies the processes through which sport participation is or is not linked with subsequent forms of civic engagement and efforts to produce progressive change transcending the lives of particular individuals. Strategies for doing this are identified.

Burnett, Cora(2009) 'Engaging sport-for-development for social impact in the South African context', Sport in Society, 12: 9, 1192 — 1205

The politics of development ideology and global leadership set the scene for sport (for) development in South Africa. Academic inquiry followed in an ad hoc way, mostly in the wake of contracted and/or externally and diverse disciplinary infused research paradigms. Diverse research agenda and donor requirements set the scene for Participatory Action Research as an enabling tool for researchers, funders and research participants whereby indigenous knowledge systems can be accessed and enriched in a collaborative venture of knowledge production. Four case studies of sport-for-development projects in the South African context explain the evolving architecture in this field. A discussion of three distinct and interrelated models, based on the rationale of Mintzberg (2006), affords insights within a social capital framework of a top-down, bottom-up and outside-in approach in various integrated formats. It is apparent that social impact and networking evolved around strategic alliance formation and development agendas of major stakeholders.

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Coalter, F. (2010) 'Sport-for-development: going beyond the boundary?', Sport in Society, 13: 9, 1374 — 1391

Recent policy statements by the United Nations relating to sport-for-development have gone beyond simple sports participation to emphasize the supposed importance of sport as an element of civil society. Reflecting changes in the wider aid paradigm, emphasis has been placed on sport's potential contribution to social cohesion and the development of social capital. However, such statements are vague and lack theoretical and policy coherence. This article reviews theories of social capital and, via a case study of the Mathare Youth Sport Association, explores the extent to which certain elements of sport-for-development organizations can contribute to certain types of social capital (bonding, bridging and linking). It also examines the extent to which various types of social capital can contribute to aspects of development and at the same time illustrates the potential limitations of overly romanticized, communitarian views based on limited and untheorized notions of bonding capital.

Cameron, C. (2006) "Happiness" and "Holes": Question for the Future of Development through Sport, Canadian Journal of Development Studies, 27(4), 567-572

Throughout the International Year of Sport and Physical Education (IYSPE 2005), the sport and development community made great efforts to raise its public profile and strengthen its role as a fundamental part of international development assistance. The 2nd Magglingen Conference provided an opportunity for the sport and development community to reflect upon its past efforts, and established a new focus for future development through sport. This article reflects on the Magglingen Call to Action 2005 through the lens of the author's experience, and asks how development through sport will address the complex reality of its new focus.

Guest, A. M. (2009) The diffusion of development-through-sport: analysing the history and practice of the Olympic Movement's grassroots outreach to Africa. *Sport in Society*, 12 (10), pp1336-1352.

The idea of sport as a tool for development has a long and ambitious history, up to and including a recent proliferation of international sport programmemes targeting grassroots development. The popularity of these programmes, however, raises interesting questions about the influence of sport across diverse contexts: how do ambitious claims about the universal value of sport diffuse into actual practices indistinct cultural communities? This essay uses the case of the Olympic Movement's grassroots outreach to Africa to document a historical pattern of grand and problematic ambitions for the role of sport in development consistently diffusing into modest, diverse and generally neutral practices. To analyse this pattern, the essay begins by drawing on concepts from existing scholarship related to the cultural diffusion of sport, and then considers examples in two parts: first, analysing the historical record of Olympic Movement outreach to Africa and second, analysing ethnographic examples from fieldwork in Angola with a contemporary development-through-sport programmes descended from the Olympic Movement. The essay concludes with a brief discussion of how analysing empirical examples from the history and practice of grassroots sport outreach might inform understandings of the development-throughsport endeavour.

Jarvie, G. (2011) 'Sport, development and aid: can sport make a difference?', Sport in Society, 14: 2, 241 — 252

It is the ability to combine sport with other social forces such as education that has facilitated an increased profile for sport with international aid and humanitarian organizations. This article recognizes the role that sport has to play in the field of international development, the promise and possibilities brought about by presidential elections in the United States of America and the distinct poverty traps that some countries continue to face. The lack of growth in those countries that make up the bottom billion of the world's poorest people requires particular strategies for particular

circumstances and it is open to question as to whether sport can bring about change or be a resource of hope. Improving life chances requires a coordinated effort and as such any contribution that sport can make must also build upon a wider coalition of sustained support in order to narrow the gap between rich and poor. In a substantive way this article, drawing upon international evidence, notes the potential of education through sport to help with influencing life chances, if not levels of poverty, in the world today.

Kay, T. (2009) 'Developing through sport: evidencing sport impacts on young people', Sport in Society, 12: 9, 1177 — 1191

The use of sport in pursuit of international development goals is broadening, with widespread policy support for sports-based programmes that promote social, educational and health goals. Academic assessment has however been more critical, posing searching questions about the paucity of evidence that justifies the use of sport in these roles. Recent growth in evaluation studies has increased the evidence-base but carries some risks of privileging positivist forms of knowledge and fails to engage with issues surrounding decolonization of research.1 This essay suggests that reflexive qualitative studies that capture authentic local knowledge can help address both of these issues, illustrating this through an exploratory study conducted with young women and adult sport workers involved in a 'successful' community-based sports programme in Delhi, India (n = 38). It is argued that the form of data obtained can enhance academic understanding and assist in the process of decolonization of sport-in-development research.

Jeanes R. (2011): Educating through sport? Examining HIV/AIDS education and sport-for-development through the perspectives of Zambian young people, Sport, Education and Society,

The sport-for-development movement has grown exponentially in the last decade generating increasing academic attention. However, existing research has rarely sought the views of young people despite them being both the main target audience of initiatives and frequently the deliverers. This paper seeks to address young people's absence within research and advocate the importance of engaging them in sport-for-development debates to enhance understanding of current delivery and to improve policy and practice in the future. The paper examines Zambian young people's views of HIV/AIDS peer-led education delivered through sport considering particularly whether young people believe such interventions can encourage empowerment and subsequent behaviour change. The paper outlines the importance of improving understanding of how young people can begin to translate knowledge into agency. The paper concludes with the suggestion that change is more likely if peer-led education through sport programmes are combined with multi-layered interventions directed at all levels of communities.

Kay, T. and Spaaij, R. (2011) The mediating effects of family on sport in international development contexts, International Review for the Sociology of Sport.

The role of family in influencing sports behaviour is widely recognized. This article extends this body of knowledge by examining how the family influences young people's responses to sport programmes operating in international development contexts. Recognizing the central role of the family as a social institution, the article highlights the cultural significance and specificity of the family, and the importance of this to sport programmes which aim to foster social change. Drawing on empirical data from studies in India, Zambia and Brazil, the multiple and contradictory roles that families play in relation to three sport programmes are analysed. It is shown that while families may support and even extend the positive impact of programmes, they might equally resist them, and in some cases may even be a source of the problems that such initiatives seek to alleviate. The article concludes that locating young people's experiences of and responses to sport within their family context is an important step in developing a better understanding of the social and cultural environment within which international development programmes operate.

Hartmann, D. and Kwauk, C. (2011) Sport and Development: An Overview, Critique, and Reconstruction, Journal of Sport and Social Issues, 35(3), 284–305

"Development" has become both a watchword and a fascination in sporting circles worldwide. Yet sport officials, policy makers, and advocates often have relatively unsophisticated understandings of development and the role of sport therein. This can result in programs and initiatives that are unfocused, ineffective, or even counterproductive. Drawing on critical theory and informed by our own research on sport-based social programs, the authors attempt to impart clarity by distinguishing two different approaches to sport and development: a *dominant vision*, in which sport essentially reproduces established social relations, and an *interventionist approach*, in which sport is intended to contribute to more fundamental change and transformation. The authors develop a critique of the former and elaborate on the latter, focusing on normative visions of the social status quo and the role of sport as an educational tool for otherwise disempowered, marginalized young people. The overarching objective is to show that practitioners interested in using sport for development however defined must recognize these theoretical issues and create appropriate programming if their intended outcomes are to be achieved.

Lindsey, I. & Grattan, A. (2012) An 'international movement'? Decentering sport-for-development within Zambian communities. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics. 4(1).*

The potential contribution of sport to development within the Global South has recently gained prominence in terms of policy, practice and as a subject of academic interest. Internationally oriented perspectives are predominant both in descriptive and analytic contributions to the emerging sport-for-development literature. Descriptive accounts highlight the importance of international policies, resources and organisational stakeholders. Analytic contributions are aligned with instrumental and hegemonic strands of the mainstream development literature that have been criticised for insufficiently contextualising development within localities in the Global South. To address this limitation of much existing sport-for-development research, this study of sport and community development in Lusaka, Zambia was guided by Bevir and Rhodes' (2003) 'decentred' approach and Long's (2001) actor-oriented sociology. Data was primarily collected through thirty seven interviews with representatives of organisations involved in youth and community development work in two case study communities. Sport was almost universally considered by interviewees to be an important aspect of local development efforts due to its popularity, accessibility and the malleable way it could be used to address complex and locally-identified problems. Organisations involved in sport-for-development were primarily indigenous, received limited international input and were more diverse than commonly identified in the existing literature. Particular approaches to sport-for-development both linked to and challenged local cultural values. These findings suggest that the two case study communities represent counter-examples to internationalist perspectives in the sport-for-development literature. Consequently, it is suggested that alternative methodologies may enable more balanced consideration of the relative influence of local and global aspects on sport-for-development.

Health

Delvaa, W., Michielsena, K., Meulders, B., Groeninck, S., Wasongae, E., Ajwange, P., Temmermana, M. and Vanreuseld, B. (2010) HIV prevention through sport: the case of the Mathare Youth Sport Association in Kenya, AIDS Care, 22(8), 1012-1020.

Sport has become a popular tool for HIV prevention, based on claims that it can foster life skills that are necessary to translate knowledge, attitudes and behavioural intentions into actual behaviour. Empirical evidence of the effectiveness of sport-based HIV prevention programmes is, however, sorely lacking. We therefore conducted a cross-sectional survey assessing sexual behaviour and the determinants thereof among 454 youth of the Mathare Youth Sport Association (MYSA) in Kenya and a control group of 318 non-MYSA members. Multiple (ordinal) logistic regression models were applied to measure the association between MYSA membership and attitudes, subjective norms and self-efficacy related to condom use as well as sexual experience, age at sexual debut, condom use, history of concurrent relationships and number of partners in the last year. MYSA members were more likely to use condoms during the first sex act (odds ratio (OR)_2.10; 95% CI: 1.10_3.99). Consistent condom use with the current/last partner was 23.2% (36/155) among MYSA members vs. 17.2% (17/99) among the control group. Even after adjusting for media exposure _ a factor associated with both MYSA membership and higher frequency of condom use _ MYSA members were still found to use condoms more frequently with their current/last partner (adjusted OR_1.64; 95% CI: 1.01_2.68). Nevertheless, levels of condom use remain disturbingly low. More rigorous evaluations of sport programmes for HIV prevention are needed. When possible, programmes should be preceded by baseline assessments, trends in risk behaviour of the intervention group should be compared with those of a control group, and protocols for data collection and analysis should include measuring of and adjusting for potentially confounding factors.

Maro, C. N., Roberts, G.C., Sørensen, M. (2009) Using sport to promote HIV/AIDS education for at-risk youths: an intervention using peer coaches in football. *Scandinavian Journal of Medicine and Science in Sports*, 19, 129–141.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of an ongoing AIDS education intervention program (EMIMA) using peers in a sport context. A secondary purpose was to determine whether a mastery-based motivational strategy would enhance the effectiveness of the peer coaches. A quasi field experimental study was employed in which at-risk children in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania (N5764) were recruited (average age513.6 years) and were randomly grouped into two treatment groups and two control groups. The treatment groups were peer coaches conducting the AIDS education to the children within sport, one with mastery coaching strategies and one without. The two control groups were in-school children, who received traditional AIDS education, and out-of-school children, who received no education at all. The intervention lasted for 8 weeks. The results indicated that the intervention using peers in sport was more effective in transmitting HIV prevention knowledge, cognitions and perceived behaviors than the control groups. The mastery-based motivational strategies were effective in influencing some of the variables. Contrary to expectation, the school-based HIV education was no more effective than the informal education obtained by the out-of-school children. The use of peer coaches within the EMIMA program was reliably the most effective means for HIV/AIDS education for these at-risk children.

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Lindsey, I. & Banda, D. (2011) Sport and the fight against HIV / AIDS in Zambia: A 'partnership' approach? *International Review of the Sociology of Sport.* 46 (1), 90-107.

Sport is being increasingly recognised for the contribution it can make to the Millennium Development Goals and, in particular, the response to the HIV / AIDS pandemic. In both sport-for-development and HIV / AIDS sectors, partnerships are advocated as an effective approach to achieving policy goals. This exploratory study examined the nature of partnerships involving non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that use sport as a tool for HIV / AIDS prevention in Zambia. Sensitised by development literature, the study utilised an inductive, qualitative research approach primarily centred on interviews with key stakeholders from a variety of governmental and non-governmental agencies both based in Zambia and supporting sport-for-development programmes from overseas. A large number of different partnerships were identified by interviewees that varied significantly in terms of their purpose and form. Within the Zambian sport-for-development sector, organisational fragmentation and competition for resources provided by overseas agencies inhibited the development of partnerships aimed at policy co-ordination across the whole sector. Productive bilateral partnerships existed between sport-for-development NGOs and between these organisations and health-based NGOs. However, the sport-development sector lacked integration into more strategic partnerships that addressed HIV / AIDS policy issues. Incremental progress is identified as the key to future improvements in partnerships involving sport-for-development NGOs. Further research that examines how partnerships influence the delivery of programmes within specific communities would also enhance understanding of the contribution of sport to development efforts.

Njelesani, D. (2011) 'Preventive HIV/AIDS Education through Physical Education: reflections from Zambia', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 435 — 452

Governments, UN agencies and international and local NGOs have mounted a concerted effort to remobilise sport as a vehicle for broad, sustainable social development. This resonates with the call for sport to be a key component in national and international development objectives. Missing in these efforts is an explicit focus on physical education within state schools, which still enrol most children in the global South. This article focuses on research into one of the few instances where physical education within the national curriculum is being revitalised as part of the growing interest in leveraging the appeal of sport and play as means to address social development challenges such as HIV/AIDS. It examines the response to the Zambian government's 2006 Declaration of Mandatory Physical Education (with a preventive education focus on HIV/AIDS) by personnel charged with its implementation and illustrates weaknesses within the education sector. The use of policy instruments such as decrees/mandates helps ensure the mainstreaming of physical education in development. However, the urgency required to respond to new mandates, particularly those sanctioned by the highest levels of government, can result in critical pieces of the puzzle being ignored, thereby undermining the potential of physical education (and sport) within development.

Economic Development

Levermore, R. (2011) 'The Paucity of, and Dilemma in, Evaluating Corporate Social Responsibility for Development through Sport', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 551 — 569

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sport—often in combination with each other—are being increasingly voiced as vehicles that assist various forms of social and economic development, particularly in years with mega-sporting events like the 2010 football World Cup. However, there is little evidence of evaluation to demonstrate that CSR-for-development or sport-fordevelopment works (especially over time). This article examines the extent to which evaluation of CSR for development through sport has been undertaken, with specific reference to the 2010 World Cup—an event portrayed as displaying developmental virtues. The research highlights not only a paucity of evaluation for CSR for development in general and CSR for development through sport in particular (as discussion on evaluation largely revolves around financial performance, often from the perspective of the corporation) but also a dilemma: when prevailing techniques of evaluation of mainstream development are conducted, a concern is raised that the techniques implemented are overly managerial or one-dimensional, representing a crass tick-box mentality that fails to address the contextual environment in which development is delivered and steeped in unequal power relations. As a result, the critical development perspective can point to a further element that highlights the paucity and inherent problems of CSR for development.

Swatuk, L.A. , Motsholapheko, M.R. and Mazvimavi, D. (2011) 'A Political Ecology of Development in the Boteti River Region of Botswana: locating a place for sport', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 453 — 475

Using a political ecology framework, this article describes the main developmental challenges facing communities living within the Boteti River subbasin of northwestern Botswana. The data derive primarily from household surveys conducted over several months in 2008. They show that residents within the study area face significant challenges from unstable supplies of potable water and a highly degraded physical landscape. The article suggests that new opportunities for improved livelihood security have arisen with the recent return of the river to a perennial condition. For more than two decades, only a small portion of the river has had significant surface flow, with the rest dry year round. Given the area's proximity to landscape-dependent, wildlife-based tourism activity, the article suggests that the shifting basin hydrology presents sport-for-development agents with numerous opportunities for meaningful development interventions. In elaborating on what Coalter calls 'sport plus' and' plus sport activities', the article cautions that rural development undertaken in a context of abiding structural marginalisation is not for the faint of heart. Meaningful participation requires strategic intervention and long-term commitment of resources.

Cornelissen, S. (2011) 'More than a Sporting Chance? Appraising the sport for development legacy of the 2010 FIFA World Cup', Third World Quarterly, 32: 3, 503 — 529

This article appraises the sport for development initiatives that were implemented or augmented during the 2010 FIFA World Cup hosted in South Africa, and reviews the processes, institutional features and likely consequences of those initiatives for the sport for development sector in the country. It does so against the background that sport for development is a growth industry, albeit one with many conceptual and operational deficiencies, and which offers little in the way of an evidentiary base for the claim that sport has intrinsic social benefits. To date, too, there has been little cross-fertilisation between the sport for development field as a practice of development, and the growing body of scholarship that assesses the development impacts of large scale sporting events. Given its distinctive setting and the intense international interest in its potential yields, the 2010 World Cup provoked a flurry of sportcentred development programmes implemented by a variety of international, domestic, public and private actors. This stimulated an interesting change in dynamics in the established sport for development landscape which, in time, may shape the sector and the broader sports environment in the country in both positive and negative ways. The case of the World Cup also

offers some insights about the way in which sport for development practices can be mediated or altered in the context of sport mega-events.