

## Chapter 2

### Stage One: Analysis

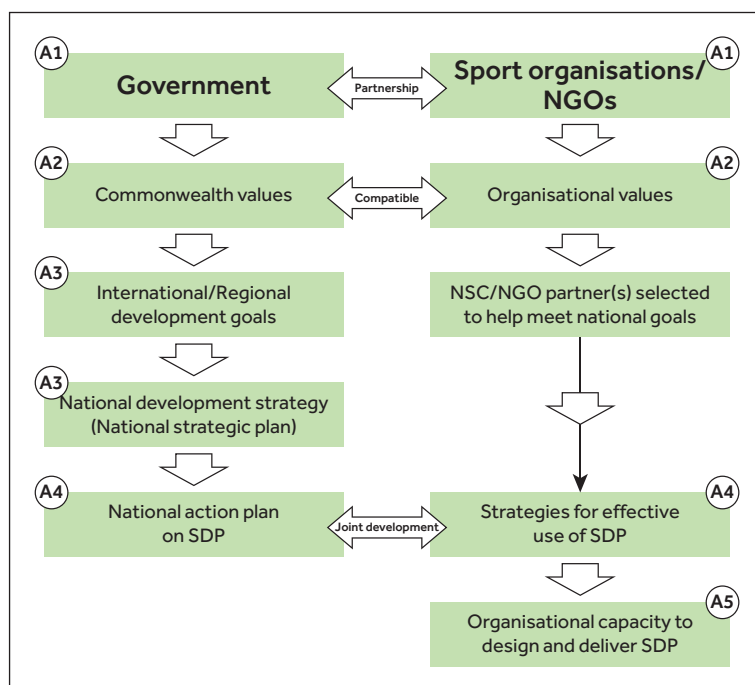
The analysis stage is predominantly the responsibility of national governments or their agents. It is comprised of five steps that examine the environment in which SDP programmes operate and that are concerned with development values and the alignment between existing SDP programmes, and national strategic objectives.

#### Analysis step 1 (A1): Using SDP in national development

It is highly likely within many jurisdictions that there are already SDP programmes and organisations with expertise in the field.

Use Exercise 1 in the back section of this book to summarise your current situation.

Figure 2. Stage One: Analysis of SDP programme potential



## Analysis step 2 (A2): Commonwealth and organisational values

Partnerships between governments and NGOs are most effective when both share common values. Therefore, governments need to assess the core values of organisations with which they may be contemplating a partnership in the design and delivery of SDP programmes.

Governments within the Commonwealth have agreed the following core values and principles:<sup>1</sup>

1. *Democracy*: We recognise the inalienable right of individuals to participate in democratic processes, in particular through free and fair elections in shaping the society in which they live. Governments, political parties and civil society are responsible for upholding and promoting democratic culture and practices and are accountable to the public in this regard. Parliaments and representative local governments and other forms of local governance are essential elements in the exercise of democratic governance. We support the role of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group to address promptly and effectively all instances of serious or persistent violations of Commonwealth values without any fear or favour.
2. *Human Rights*: We are committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant human rights covenants and international instruments. We are committed to equality and respect for the protection and promotion of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, for all without discrimination on any grounds as the foundations of peaceful, just and stable societies. We note that these rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and cannot be implemented selectively.

We are implacably opposed to all forms of discrimination, whether rooted in gender, race, colour, creed, political belief or other grounds.

3. *International Peace and Security*: We firmly believe that international peace and security, sustainable economic growth and development and the rule of law are essential to the progress and prosperity of all. We are committed to an effective multilateral system based on inclusiveness, equity, justice and international

law as the best foundation for achieving consensus and progress on major global challenges including piracy and terrorism.

We support international efforts for peace and disarmament at the United Nations and other multilateral institutions. We will contribute to the promotion of international consensus on major global political, economic and social issues. We will be guided by our commitment to the security, development and prosperity of every member country.

We reiterate our absolute condemnation of all acts of terrorism in whatever form or wherever they occur or by whomsoever perpetrated, with the consequent tragic loss of human life and severe damage to political, economic and social stability. We reaffirm our commitment to work together as a diverse community of nations, individually and collectively under the auspices and authority of the United Nations, to take concerted and resolute action to eradicate terrorism.

4. *Tolerance, Respect and Understanding:* We emphasise the need to promote tolerance, respect, understanding, moderation and religious freedom, which are essential to the development of free and democratic societies, and recall that respect for the dignity of all human beings is critical to promoting peace and prosperity.

We accept that diversity and understanding the richness of our multiple identities are fundamental to the Commonwealth's principles and approach.

5. *Freedom of Expression:* We are committed to peaceful, open dialogue and the free flow of information, including through a free and responsible media, and to enhancing democratic traditions and strengthening democratic processes.
6. *Separation of Powers:* We recognise the importance of maintaining the integrity of the roles of the legislature, executive and judiciary. These are the guarantors in their respective spheres of the rule of law, the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights and adherence to good governance.
7. *Rule of Law:* We believe in the rule of law as an essential protection for the people of the Commonwealth and as an assurance of limited and accountable government. In particular we support an independent, impartial, honest and competent judiciary and recognise that an independent,

effective and competent legal system is integral to upholding the rule of law, engendering public confidence and dispensing justice.

8. *Good Governance*: We reiterate our commitment to promote good governance through the rule of law, to ensure transparency and accountability and to root out, both at national and international levels, systemic and systematic corruption.
9. *Sustainable Development*: We recognise that sustainable development can help to eradicate poverty by pursuing inclusive growth whilst preserving and conserving natural ecosystems and promoting social equity.

We stress the importance of sustainable economic and social transformation to eliminate poverty and meet the basic needs of the vast majority of the people of the world and reiterate that economic and social progress enhances the sustainability of democracy.

We are committed to removing wide disparities and unequal living standards as guided by internationally agreed development goals. We are also committed to building economic resilience and promoting social equity, and we reiterate the value in technical assistance, capacity building and practical cooperation in promoting development.

We are committed to an effective, equitable, rules-based multilateral trading system, the freest possible flow of multilateral trade on terms fair and equitable to all, while taking into account the special requirements of small states and developing countries.

We also recognise the importance of information and communication technologies as powerful instruments of development: delivering savings, efficiencies and growth in our economies, as well as promoting education, learning and the sharing of culture. We are committed to strengthening its use while enhancing its security, for the purpose of advancing our societies.

10. *Protecting the Environment*: We recognise the importance of the protection and conservation of our natural ecosystems and affirm that sustainable management of the natural environment is the key to sustained human development. We recognise the importance of multilateral co-operation,

sustained commitment and collective action, in particular by addressing the adaptation and mitigation challenges of climate change and facilitating the development, diffusion and deployment of affordable, environmentally friendly technologies and renewable energy, and the prevention of illicit dumping of toxic and hazardous waste as well as the prevention and mitigation of erosion and desertification.

11. *Access to Health, Education, Food and Water:* We recognise the necessity of access to affordable health care, education, clean drinking water, sanitation and housing for all citizens and emphasise the importance of promoting health and well-being in combating communicable and non-communicable diseases.

We recognise the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

12. *Gender Equality:* We recognise that gender equality and women's empowerment are essential components of human development and basic human rights. The advancement of women's rights and the education of girls are critical preconditions for effective and sustainable development.
13. *Importance of Young People in the Commonwealth:* We recognise the positive and active role and contributions of young people in promoting development, peace, democracy and in protecting and promoting other Commonwealth values, such as tolerance and understanding, including respect for other cultures. The future success of the Commonwealth rests with the continued commitment and contributions of young people in promoting and sustaining the Commonwealth and its values and principles, and we commit to investing in and promoting their development, particularly through the creation of opportunities for youth employment and entrepreneurship.
14. *Recognition of the Needs of Small States:* We are committed to assisting small and developing states in the Commonwealth, including the particular needs of small island developing states, in tackling their particular economic, energy, climate change and security challenges, and in building their resilience for the future.
15. *Recognition of the Needs of Vulnerable States:* We are committed to collaborating to find ways to provide immediate

help to the poorest and most vulnerable, including least developed countries, and to develop responses to protect the people most at risk.

16. *The Role of Civil Society*: We recognise the important role that civil society plays in our communities and countries as partners in promoting and supporting Commonwealth values and principles, including the freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and in achieving development goals.

Use the check boxes in Exercise 2 in the back section of this book to assess whether a sport organisation or other NGO agrees with the shared Commonwealth values.

### Analysis step 3 (A3): International and regional development goals and national development strategy

There are likely to be international and regional development goals to which the government has agreed that may affect an SDP programme. There may also be an existing national development strategy.

Use the exercises in the back section of this book to record existing government commitment to the MDGs (Exercise 3), to record commitments made to other international or regional goals (Exercise 4) and to record details of a national development strategy, if applicable (Exercise 5).

### Analysis step 4 (A4): National action plan on SDP

An effective SDP programme requires a systematic plan. At the core of such a plan is an analysis of:

- the current national development goals and objectives; and
- how SDP could most effectively be used to meet those goals and objectives.

One way to undertake this analysis is to create a small working group made up of government officials who are knowledgeable about the country's development goals and individuals from the field of SDP who are able to make recommendations about which of the country's development goals might most effectively be addressed using an SDP approach.

Use Exercise 6 in the back section of this book to identify the high-priority government goals that are most amenable to an SDP approach.

### Note

- 1 Charter of the Commonwealth 2012, available at: <http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/page/documents/CharteroftheCommonwealth.pdf> (accessed 9 June 2014).