

Chapter 11

Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All, and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels (SDG 16)

11.1 Introduction

The integrated and universal approach that is fundamental to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* is well represented in SDG 16. This goal represents a specific and important extension to the preceding MDGs and is based on the recognition that:

Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development.

(UNGA 2015, para. 7, 3)

Equally, sustainable development, peace and security are dependent on universal access to justice and the effective implementation of good governance principles by institutions that are transparent and accountable. The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* commits to uphold longstanding human rights principles that remain relevant and fundamental to emergent threats to peace and justice. As such, SDG 16 is strongly aligned with the respect for human rights, the values of tolerance, respect and understanding, and the principles of good governance expressed in the Commonwealth Charter (Commonwealth Secretariat 2013).

Sustainable development, peace and security are dependent on universal access to justice and the effective implementation of good governance principles by institutions that are transparent and accountable.

Similarly balanced considerations also apply with respect to the potential contribution of sport to SDG 16 (see Box 11.1). Longstanding and emergent examples of sport-based approaches that seek to prevent or alleviate various forms of violence can make contributions to SDG target 16.1. Addressing changes in the nature of global violence requires new and adapted strategies, and there may be potential for sport-based

The high and growing profile of corruption and doping in sport, and the manipulation of sporting competition serves to emphasise the importance of ensuring that sporting institutions prioritise the principles of good governance encompassed in SDG targets 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7.

approaches to be implemented flexibly in response to these challenges.

However, there is also increasing recognition and concern regarding threats to the integrity of sport that can undermine the potential of sport to contribute positively to peace and inclusion, and to other goals. SDG target 16.2 draws attention to the need to strengthen efforts to combat abuse and all forms of violence against children. The high and growing profile of corruption and doping in sport, and the manipulation of sporting competition serves to emphasise the importance of ensuring that sporting institutions prioritise the principles of good governance encompassed in SDG targets 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7.

Existing and developing international impetus, conventions and guidance to address aspects of integrity in sport are relevant across these targets. Within the *Declaration of Berlin*, one of the three commissions that provide specific commitments and recommendations is dedicated to ‘Preserving the Integrity of Sport’ (UNESCO 2013). Furthermore, the publication of a Commonwealth consensus on integrity in sport follows a request made at the 6th Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meeting and continues work by the Commonwealth Advisory Board of Sport in these areas. This guide, and the policy options presented, draw on and are aligned with these broader international and Commonwealth commitments.

Box 11.1 Enhancing the contribution of sport to Sustainable Development Goal 16: Key policy implications

- Sport can be used as both a high-profile and participatory approach towards the reduction of violence and promotion of peace, but caution must be applied as regards the impact of these approaches in isolation.
- Increased recognition of abuse and violence against children is vital in order to improve the development and implementation of safeguarding policies.
- Protecting and preserving the integrity of sport in all forms and at all levels is recognised as vital, without which contributions to various SDGs would be undermined.
- Safeguarding children in sport and preserving the integrity of sport both require:
 - prioritisation and leadership across and by all sporting organisations
 - government agencies to take significant roles in promoting and ensuring the implementation of relevant policies.

11.2 Analysis of sport and specific SDG targets

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

Violence may be perpetrated at and across international, state, intra-state and local community levels. The different timescales over which particular forms and occurrences of violence have been sustained is also a relevant consideration for this target, as are the needs of societies, groups and individuals that are emerging from violence and conflict. Sport may have degrees of relevance across all of these dimensions. However, given the deep-rooted and complex causes of violence and conflict, there must also be sensitivity and realism with regard to the potential contribution of sport-based interventions.

The high profile of sport athletes, teams and events gives them significant symbolic status with respect to the promotion of peace, inclusion and social cohesion. National teams and athletes can serve to cultivate collective identities within countries that have suffered from societal divisions (Sen 2011). Internationally, the United Nations' adoption of the Olympic Truce every two years draws on the status of the Summer and Winter Games to promote the values of peace (Burlinson 2012). Similar aspirations underpin the vision of the Commonwealth Games Federation and also interventions by athletes who have, or may develop, an association with specific contexts that have been subject to conflict and violence (Wilson *et al.* 2015). Concerns that the impact of such interventions or events can be ephemeral must be addressed by connecting them to longer-term peace-building processes. The management of risk also needs to be prioritised, as high-profile sport events and competitions have previously been associated with violence, conflict and nationalism, and may also be a high-profile target for terrorism (Houlihan and Giulianotti 2012).

More participatory sport-based approaches within localities and communities can also make use of the popularity of sport and the flexible methods of delivery. In different contexts, sport has been used in a variety of ways towards different objectives associated with peace, violence reduction and inclusion. Community-based participation and volunteering in sport may enable the engagement of otherwise marginalised groups and allow the development of shared identities and social ties (Sen 2011). Specific interventions have used sport to help enable

Given the deep-rooted and complex causes of violence and conflict, there must also be sensitivity and realism with regard to the potential contribution of sport-based interventions.

Community-based participation and volunteering in sport may enable the engagement of otherwise marginalised groups and allow the development of shared identities and social ties.

a sense of normalcy among participants deeply and recently affected by conflict (Ha and Lyras 2013). More commonly, sport-based approaches have sought to contribute to crime reduction through both providing diversionary activities and, more importantly, offering opportunities that enable personal and social development which may, for some, form part of rehabilitation programmes (Nichols 2010). Whereas widespread participation may be encouraged in sport-based approaches designed to contribute to peace and inclusion, those seeking to reduce engagement in crime may benefit from a more intensive approach, working with more restricted numbers of young people identified through their involvement, or risk of involvement, in crime (Coalter 2013).

Sport can be perceived as a neutral space, but this value must be reflected in the specific design of activities which must offer opportunities for the sharing of experiences and cohesion.

Externally initiated interventions must consider how to appropriately build local capacity and structures to support the long-term development required in areas affected by violence, crime and conflict.

As with the sport-based approaches considered in respect of SDGs 4 and 5, the environment within which engagement and participation occurs is vital. Sport can be perceived as a neutral space, but this value must be reflected in the specific design of activities which must offer opportunities for the sharing of experiences and cohesion. Care must be taken when implementing traditional forms of competition, as this can potentially reinforce division. The status and skills of those leading activities are also an important consideration for various sport-based approaches to peace, inclusion, crime and rehabilitation. For peace-building and violence reduction, for example, leaders who are not personally associated with conflict may be seen as impartial but, equally, they must have a deep understanding of local contexts and guard against any perceptions of cultural imperialism (Sugden 2010). Similarly, externally initiated interventions must consider how to appropriately build local capacity and structures to support the long-term development required in areas affected by violence, crime and conflict (Schulenkorf 2010). This reinforces the need for sport-based interventions to be integrated into complementary, multi-stakeholder approaches which may support scaling-up and foster broader impacts.

Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

UNICEF reports that abuse and violence against children occur globally, across countries of all different types and across all cultural groups (UNICEF 2014). Sport can be a particular context for abuse and violence against children, although this is under-recognised by some stakeholders (Rhind *et al.* 2016).

Children participating in sport, especially girls, can be particularly vulnerable because of their potential reliance on the support of coaches and others in positions of influence (Lang and Hartill 2014). As recognised in relation to SDG 8, young people in some contexts may also be at risk of exploitation in sections of the sport industry, and this can especially be the case if others seek to profit by offering local and global pathways into professional sport careers. Without progress to end abuse, exploitation and violence against children in sport, the contribution of sport to address other SDGs, and especially those concerned with health, education and gender, will be undermined.

Without progress to end abuse, exploitation and violence against children in sport, the contribution of sport to address other SDGs, and especially those concerned with health, education and gender, will be undermined.

The key reference point for all efforts to end abuse and violence against children is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which requires states to undertake:

all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation.

(United Nations 1989)

More recently and specifically, the United Nations Office of Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP 2010), UNICEF (UNICEF 2010) and the Commonwealth (Commonwealth Secretariat 2016) have called for specific policies and structures to prevent and respond to abuse and violence against children in sport. The Commonwealth Secretariat, UNICEF and prominent civil society sport and development organisations have responded to these calls through forming the International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group, which has developed and promoted a set of safeguards (International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group 2014) intended to be relevant to all organisations in sport (see case study below).

The importance of safeguarding the welfare of all children in sport, rather than focusing more specifically on protecting those who are particularly vulnerable to abuse and violence, is becoming increasingly recognised. However, only a limited range of countries have policies in place for safeguarding children in sport and, equally, policy implementation poses significant problems in some contexts (Lang and Hartill 2014). Within different contexts and across various sport organisations, the cultural change required to address what is an urgent problem

can be slow. There remains significant variation in the extent to which all organisations in sport, both within and across countries, have adopted child-centred pedagogies. Such pedagogies place specific focus on the rights of children, encourage their input into decision making and thereby support integration with strategies for protection and safeguarding (Twyford 2016).

All governments have a responsibility to contribute significantly to enabling the prevention of abuse and violence within sport.

Finally, gathering relevant evidence to prioritise action and improve protection and safeguarding practice is an underdeveloped requirement in many countries.

Irrespective of any concerns regarding the autonomy of sport (Lang and Hartill 2014), all governments have a responsibility to contribute significantly to enabling the prevention of abuse and violence within sport. Cross-sectoral government policies, procedures and systems for child protection and safeguarding can offer important points of reference and referral for sport organisations. Expertise that may exist within government ministries or civil society organisations with responsibility for, or roles specifically in relation to, children and young people can contribute to awareness raising and capacity-building where it is required within sport. The sharing of effective practices from different sectors can also contribute to cultural change within organisations and, in some contexts, it may be feasible for sport to contribute to leadership in this regard. Finally, gathering relevant evidence to prioritise action and improve protection and safeguarding practice is an underdeveloped requirement in many countries (Twyford 2016).

International safeguards for children in sport

International Safeguarding Children in Sport Founders Group

Sport can educate and empower children facing adversity. It can help children build essential life skills and better futures. Sport can improve health, fitness and educational quality, leading to improved academic achievement, school readiness and attendance. But sport can only do this if it is delivered in a safe and supportive environment.

Sport, as with other social domains, can bring risks of violence and abuse. Some risks to children are unique to sport, such as those of all forms of abuse to elite young athletes, training when injured and hazing. There is growing awareness among sport organisations, researchers and athlete advocates that violence and abuse in sport needs to be addressed across the sporting landscape, in all countries, irrespective of size or location.¹ Safeguarding is an attempt to mitigate this issue through taking actions to ensure everyone connected to sport is safe.

SDG target 16.1, on reducing all forms of violence, and SDG target 16.2, on ending all forms of violence against children, places an additional responsibility on all actors to work towards the elimination of violence against children in all spheres, including sport.

(Continued)

International safeguards for children in sport (cont.)

The International Safeguarding Children in Sport Founders Group, working with more than 50 organisations from a diverse range of countries and contexts, has developed international safeguards for children in sport. These set out the actions that all organisations working in sport should have in place to ensure that children are safe from harm.

They have been informed by research with a diverse range of organisations and incorporate perspectives from different countries and stakeholder groups. The eight safeguards are:

1. Developing Your Policy
2. Procedures for Managing Safeguarding Concerns
3. Advice and Support
4. Minimising Risks to Children
5. Guidelines for Behaviour
6. Recruiting, Training and Communicating
7. Working with Partners
8. Monitoring and Evaluating.

To support their implementation, practical guidance and resources have been produced for any organisation working with children in sport. Eight key pillars should underpin the development, adoption and implementation of the safeguards, summarised by the acronym CHILDREN.

Key pillars in the development, adoption and implementation of safeguards for children in sport

Pillar	Description
C ultural sensitivity	There is a clear need for flexibility within international safeguards such that they can be tailored to the cultural and social norms of the context
H olistic	Safeguarding should be viewed as integrated into all aspects of an organisation as opposed to being an additional element
I ncentives	There needs to be a clear reason for individuals and an organisation to work towards the safeguards
L eadership	The safeguards need to have strong support from those working in key leadership roles
D ynamic	The safeguarding systems within an organisation need to be continually reviewed and adapted to maintain their relevance and effectiveness
R esources	The implementation of the safeguards needs to be supported by appropriate resources (e.g. human, time and financial)
E ngaging stakeholders	A democratic approach should be adopted which invites and listens to the voices of those in and around the sport (e.g. parents, coaches, community leaders)
N etworks	An organisation's progress towards the safeguards will be strengthened by developing networks with other organisations working towards the safeguards

(Continued)

International safeguards for children in sport (cont.)

The mounting evidence of the need to better safeguard children in sport, coupled with the global call to action within targets 16.1 and 16.2 of the SDGs, means that all stakeholders across the sporting landscape must work to ensure that sport is delivered in a safe and supportive environment for all. The international safeguards for children in sport provide a tool and resource to support this objective.

Access these international safeguards for children in sport at: <http://www.brunel.ac.uk/environment/themes/welfare-health-wellbeing/research-projects/developing-the-international-safeguards-for-children-in-sport>

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.

Various forms of corruption and bribery present significant threats to the integrity of sport.

Various forms of corruption and bribery present significant threats to the integrity of sport. Problems of doping, the manipulation of sporting competitions, and financial misappropriation and fraud are by no means new but have become increasingly prominent within sport. Such problems may share links to the commercialised and globalised nature of modern sport, but equally can be evident across different levels in sport, across the range of individual roles and different types of institutions involved in sport, and across diverse country contexts.

The Declaration of Berlin centrally recognises that concerted efforts are required to uphold the core values of sport, and also to realise its social potential.

Global efforts to protect and enhance the integrity of sport have intensified. The *Declaration of Berlin* centrally recognises that concerted efforts are required to uphold the core values of sport, and also to realise its social potential (UNESCO 2013). Communiqués from Commonwealth Sports Ministers Meetings have reinforced the importance of work undertaken by the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS) to preserve the integrity of sport (CABOS 2015). The contribution of specific global institutions, such as the World Anti-Doping Agency, have been complemented more recently by civil society advocacy and expertise provided by organisations such as

the International Centre for Sport Security and Transparency International (Transparency International 2015).

Good governance in sport and its organisations is central to addressing all forms of corruption and bribery. Although structures and institutions differ across sports and from international to national and local levels (Chappelet and Mrkonjic 2013), there is increasing acceptance and harmonisation of principles for good governance in sport. Terminology can vary, but different statements of good governance in sport commonly recognise principles associated with democratic appointment and decision-making processes; accountability within and beyond the organisation; transparency in respect of financial and other matters; integrity and the adoption of codes of ethics; and solidarity across different levels and aspects of sport (IOC 2008; Commonwealth Secretariat 2016; Alm [n.d.]).

While it is the case that international efforts and orientations have shaped the development of principles of good governance for sport, these are increasingly, but somewhat variably, being applied at national levels. National governments have a key role in monitoring and encouraging the implementation of good governance principles by sport federations and other sporting organisations within their jurisdiction. These responsibilities respond to the recognition that the longstanding autonomy of sport organisations is predicated on their compliance with relevant standards of good governance (UNESCO 2013). Increasingly, public funding for sporting organisations is made on the condition that they apply standards of good governance. National laws should also be enforced for all instances of corruption in sport, and international legal frameworks should also be applied in relevant cases and contexts, for example in respect of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport (UNESCO 2005).

Collective and co-operative efforts, across governmental and sporting stakeholders, are also vital for addressing threats to the integrity of sport. These efforts require sufficient financial resources and institutional and human capacity, and these can be increased through both in-country and international partnerships (Hanstad and Houlihan 2015). International co-operation and information sharing is also necessary,

Good governance in sport and its organisations is central to addressing all forms of corruption and bribery.

National governments have a key role in monitoring and encouraging the implementation of good governance principles by sport federations and other sporting organisations within their jurisdiction.

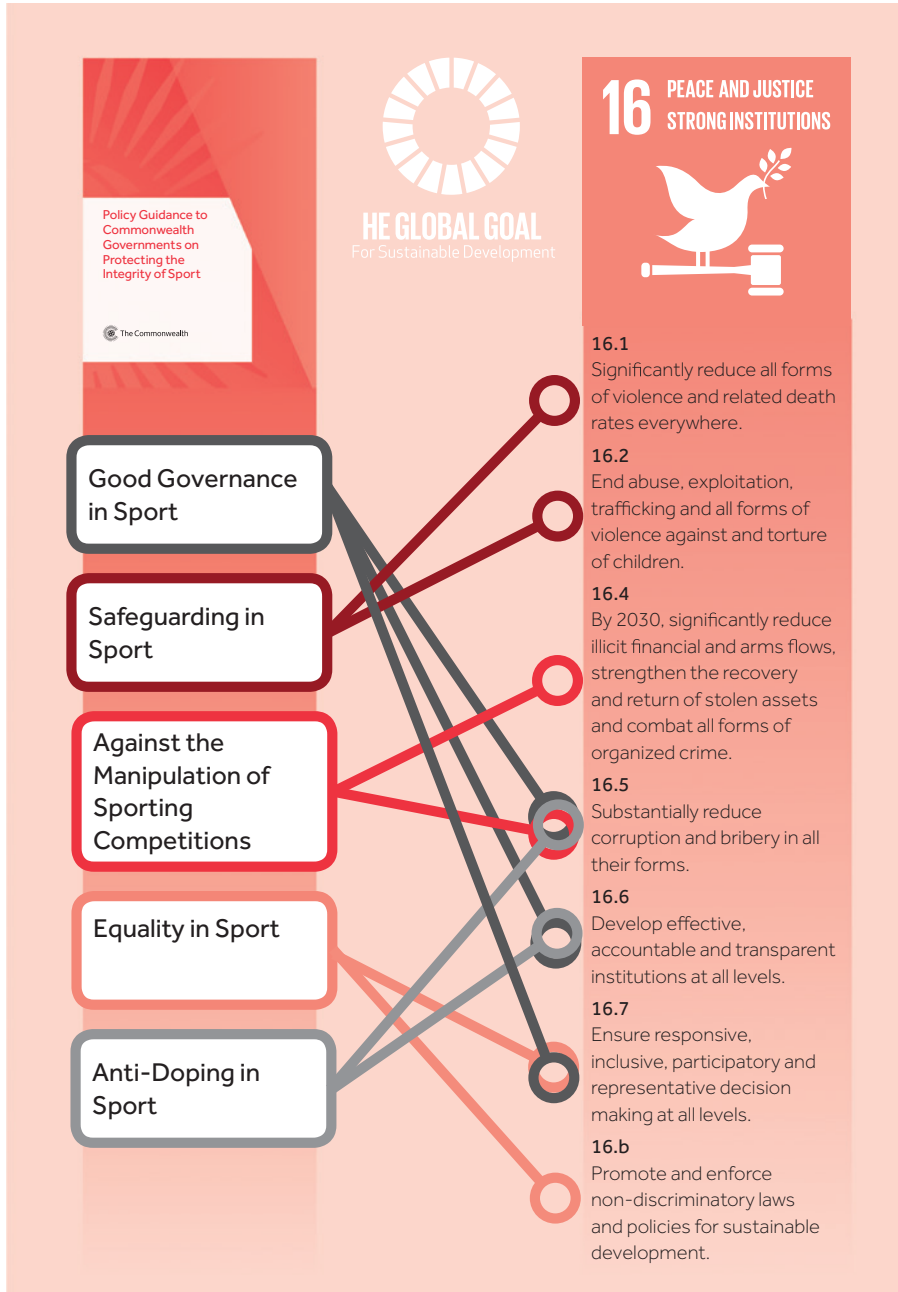
given that aspects of corruption, including doping, operate globally. Within individual countries, engagement among law enforcement agencies and sporting stakeholders can deny and curtail opportunities for corruption. The comprehensive provision of education to mitigate risks of engagement in corrupt practices by athletes, coaches and all other sporting stakeholders is a further development that is enhanced by drawing on the collective capacity across and beyond the sport movement.

11.3 The means of implementation: Policy options for Sustainable Development Goal 16

The use of sport-based approaches to contribute to peace and the reduction of violence has to be implemented carefully, drawing on in-depth understanding of local contexts.

The introduction to this chapter recognised the connections between the different aspects of SDG 16. However, the preceding analysis demonstrates that there is diversity in the ways in which sport-based approaches may contribute to different SDG 16 targets (see Figure 11.1). This diversity means that options for policy implementation are similarly varied and need to make use of different policy instruments. The use of sport-based approaches to contribute to peace and the reduction of violence has to be implemented carefully, drawing on in-depth understanding of local contexts. Governmental interventions to support or scale-up such sport-based approaches need similar sensitivity, especially in contexts in which civil society organisations may be best placed to lead initiatives. Well-judged approaches to policy implementation are also required to address threats to the integrity of sport, including abuse and violence against children and various forms of corruption. Policy-makers have to assess the appropriate balance between the use of different policy instruments – including regulation and enforcement, funding and financial incentives, and education and capacity-building – and these should be supported by effective collection and use of various forms of information.

Figure 11.1 Contributing to SDG 16 by building effective, accountable and inclusive sporting institutions



Source: Commonwealth Secretariat (2016)

Table 11.1 Policy options to enhance the contribution of sport to SDG 16

	Government-led Implementation	↔	Structured implementation partnerships	↔	Complementary Implementation	↔	Autonomous Implementation
Country-leadership and policy coherence	Utilise sport-based approaches, where appropriate, within wider interventions that may seek to promote peace, support those affected by conflict, reduce violence or alleviate crime						
	Provide country-leadership for the recognition, adaptation and implementation of internationally accepted principles for safeguarding children in sport						
	Develop systems for international, national and decentralised sharing of information and examples of good practice across all stakeholders involved in combating threats to the integrity of sport						
	Draw on the capacities and expertise of law enforcement and child protection agencies to support efforts to address abuse and corruption within sport						
Mobilising financial and human resources	Provide capacity-building to enhance the knowledge, understanding and sensitivity skills required by all stakeholders involved in the delivery of sport-based approaches to peace and the reduction of violence						
	Ensure that all those working with children and young people in sport receive appropriate training in safeguarding and child-centred pedagogies						
	Ensure that high standards of governance and child safeguarding are achieved and maintained as a prerequisite of any public funding for sporting organisations						
	Prioritise the provision of sufficient resources to agencies that have roles in identifying and combatting practices that challenge the integrity of sport						
	Educate athletes, coaches and all other relevant stakeholders to combat risks of involvement in all forms of corruption						

(Continued)

Table 11.1 Policy options to enhance the contribution of sport to SDG 16 (cont.)

	Government-led Implementation	↔	Structured implementation partnerships	↔	Complementary Implementation	↔	Autonomous Implementation
Country-specific and disaggregated 'measures of progress'	<p>Utilise appropriate research methodologies to understand how, in particular contexts, sport-based approaches may make appropriate and potentially scalable contributions to peace, violence reduction, crime and rehabilitation</p> <p>Provide resources for research and information systems that can identify, document and evidence cases, both in relation to the diverse forms of corruption associated with sport, and of abuse, exploitation and violence against children in sport</p> <p>Apply measures and indicators of good governance across national and other key sporting organisations</p>						

Note

- 1 See, for example, Alexander, K., A. Stafford and R. Lewis (2011), *The Experiences of Children Participating in Organized Sport in the UK*, NSPCC, London; Brackenridge, C. H., T. Kay and D. J. A. Rhind (Eds) (2012) *Sport, Children's Rights and Violence Prevention: A Source Book on Global Issues and Local Programmes*, Brunel University Press, London; Kirby, S., L. Greaves, and O. Hankivsky (2000), *The Dome of Silence: Sexual Harassment and Abuse in Sport*, Fernwood Publishing, Halifax; Leahy, T., G. Pretty and G. Tenenbaum (2002), 'Prevalence of sexual Abuse in organized competitive Sport in Australia', *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, Vol. 8: 16–36; and Rhind, D. J. A., J. McDermott, E. Lambert and I. Koleva (2014), 'Managing safeguarding cases in sport', *Child Abuse Review*, Vol. 23.

References

Alm, J. (Ed.) (n.d.), *Action for Good Governance in International Sports Organisations*, available at: http://www.playthegame.org/fileadmin/documents/Good_governance_reports/Final_AGGIS_leaflet.pdf

Burleson, C. (2012), 'The ancient Olympic truce in modern-day peacekeeping: revisiting Ekecheiria', *Sport in Society*, Vol. 15, 798–813.

- Chappelet, J.-L. and M. Mrkonjic (2013), *Basic Indicators for Better Governance in International Sport (Bibgis): An Assessment Tool for International Sport Governing Bodies*, available at: [http://www.idheap.ch/idheap.nsf/view/D6156F1EF87ACB07C1257B3900538D87/\\$File/IDHEAP%20Working%20Paper#x0025;p201-2013.pdf](http://www.idheap.ch/idheap.nsf/view/D6156F1EF87ACB07C1257B3900538D87/$File/IDHEAP%20Working%20Paper#x0025;p201-2013.pdf)
- Coalter, F. (2013), ‘“There is loads of relationships here”: developing a programme theory for sport-for-change programmes’, *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, Vol. 48, 594–612.
- Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport (CABOS) (2015), *Draft Principles for a Framework of Commonwealth Consensus on Integrity in Sport*, discussion paper presented to the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport Meeting, June 2015.
- Commonwealth Secretariat (2013), *The Charter of the Commonwealth*, available at: www.thecommonwealth.org/our-charter
- Commonwealth Secretariat (2016), *Policy Guidance to Commonwealth Governments on Protecting the Integrity of Sport*, available at: <http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/inline/Policy%20Guidance%20to%20Commonwealth%20Governments%20on%20Protecting%20the%20Integrity%20of%20Sport%202016.pdf>
- Ha, J. P. and A. Lyras (2013), ‘Sport for refugee youth in a new society: the role of acculturation in sport for development and peace programming’, *South African Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, Vol. 35, 121–140.
- Hanstad, D. V. and B. Houlihan (2015), ‘Strengthening global anti-doping policy through bilateral collaboration: the example of Norway and China’, *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, Vol. 7, 587–604.
- Houlihan, B. and R. Giulianotti (2012), ‘Politics and the London 2012 Olympics: the (in) security Games’, *International Affairs*, Vol. 88, 701–717.
- International Olympic Committee (IOC) (2008), *Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement*, available at: http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Conferences_Forum_and_Events/2008_seminar_autonomy/Basic_Universal_Principles_of_Good_Governance.pdf
- International Safeguarding Children in Sport Working Group (2014), *International Safeguards for Children in Sport*, available at: http://www.unicef.org.uk/Documents/Sport-documents/International%20Safeguards%20for%20Children%20in%20Sport%20FINAL_updated%202016.pdf
- Lang, M. and M. Hartill (2014), *Safeguarding, Child Protection and Abuse in Sport: International perspectives in research, policy and practice*, Routledge, Abingdon.
- Nichols, G. (2010), *Sport and Crime Reduction: The Role of Sports in Tackling Youth Crime*, Routledge, Abingdon.
- Rhind, D., C. Brackenridge, T. Kay and F. Owusu-Sekyere (2016), ‘Child protection and SDP: the post-MDG agenda for policy, practice and research’, in Hayhurst, L. M. C., T. Kay and M. Chawansky (Eds), *Beyond Sport for Development and Peace: Transnational Perspectives on Theory, Policy and Practice*, Routledge, Abingdon, 72–86.
- Schulenkorf, N. (2010), ‘The roles and responsibilities of a change agent in sport event development projects’, *Sport Management Review*, Vol. 13, 118–128.
- Sen, A. (Ed.) (2011), *Peace and Democratic Society*, Open Book Publishers/Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
- Sugden, J. (2010), ‘Critical left-realism and sport interventions in divided societies’, *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, Vol. 45, 258–272.

- Transparency International (2015), *Global Corruption Report: Sport*, available at: http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/sport_integrity#articles
- Twyford, L. (2016), 'The post-MDG agenda for policy, practice and research: Making sport safer for children everywhere', in Hayhurst, L. M. C., T. Kay and M. Chawansky (Eds), *Beyond Sport for Development and Peace: Transnational Perspectives on Theory, Policy and Practice*, Routledge, Abingdon, 87–93.
- United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) (2015), *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, available at: www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/70/L.1andLang=E
- UNESCO (2005), *International Convention Against Doping in Sport*, available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001425/142594m.pdf#page=2>
- UNESCO (2013), *Declaration of Berlin*, available at: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002211/221114e.pdf>
- UNICEF (2010), *Protecting Children from Violence in Sport*, available at: http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/violence_in_sport.pdf
- UNICEF (2014), *Hidden in Plain Sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children*, available at: http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_74865.html#
- United Nations (1989), *The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, available at: http://www.unicef.org.uk/Documents/Publication-pdfs/UNCRC_PRESS200910web.pdf
- UNOSDP (2010), *Sport and Child and Youth Development: Thematic Working Group*, available at: http://www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/sport/shared/sport/pdfs/SDP%20IWG/Action%20Plan_Sport%20and%20Child%20%26%20Youth%20Development_FINAL_New.pdf
- Wilson, B., N. Van Luijk and M. K. Boit (2015), 'When celebrity athletes are "social movement entrepreneurs": A study of the role of elite runners in run-for-peace events in post-conflict Kenya in 2008', *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 50(8), 929–957.