

Researching ‘Sustainable Development in African Sport’: A case study of a North-South academic collaboration

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Introduction

Academic literature on sport for development commonly identifies the dominance of those in the Global North over policy and practice in the field (Akindes and Kirwan, 2009; Hayhurst, 2009; Darnell, 2012) and yet, taken collectively, academic research in this field could well be subject to a similar critique. Research, and resultant academic publications, on sport for development have largely been undertaken by researchers working in universities in the Global North. Potentially as a result, much early sport for development research can be identified to have a focus on programmes and issues that are international in their orientation (Lindsey and Grattan, 2012). It is positive that this trend has begun to be countered recently with a greater number of publications exploring the local implementation of sport for development programmes (Guest, 2009; Whitley et al., 2012; Hasselgård and Straume, 2014) with some authored by researchers from the Global South (Banda, 2011; Njelesani, 2011), albeit often employed at Northern universities. Nevertheless, there are few, if any, published studies or accounts of sport for development research undertaken by North-South partnerships of researchers, although literature is available on such partnerships in medical and other areas development research (Binka, 2005; Jentsch and Pille, 2003).

This chapter presents a case study of a research partnership undertaken across universities in the Global North and South. This partnership has been enabled by a grant of almost £100,000 from Leverhulme Trust, a charitable research funder from the UK, for a research project entitled “Sustainable Development in African Sport” led by Edge Hill Universityⁱⁱ, UK, and involving the University of Ghana, the University for Development Studies, Ghana, the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Monash University, Australia. The authors of this chapter represent the lead partners for this project in each of these five universities. The research project commenced in October 2011 with the funding term for the project finishing in October 2014.

At the time of writing, the project is in its final year and the chapter represents an exposition of the authors’ experiences and reflections from undertaking this project so far. The chapter will cover the initial conception and design of the project; the ongoing management and partnership working that the project has entailed; and processes of data collection and analysis involving junior research assistants from Ghana and Tanzania. Within each of the sections, the perspectives of project partners from both the Global North and South will be offered. Hopefully, this will

serve to offer different and comparable perspectives as to the way in which the project has been developed and undertaken. The chapter will conclude with something of a collective and overall, if interim, appraisal of the strengths and limitations of the partnership and its implications for sport for development research.

Initial Conception and Design of the Project

Iain Lindsey

Coalter (2013) has observed that sport for development organisations can be opportunistic in terms of seeking to take advantage of, and shape their approach according to, available sources of funding. The approach to the instigation of this research project could well be subject to the same critique after I became aware of the Leverhulme Trust's "International Networks" funding stream which required a new international academic partnership to be developed to undertake a specific research project.

The initial stages of identification of potential partners for involvement in a potential funding bid proceeded on the basis of pragmatic, rather than necessarily academic, concerns. When Ruth and I were first considering a funding bid, initial long distance conversations with Emmanuel Owusu-Ansah and ABT Zakariah were facilitated by colleagues at UK Sport who had been working with them on recent sport for development programmes in Ghana. An even more remote process of online investigation led me to sound out Hamad Ndee about his potential involvement in Tanzania. While the developing partnership certainly met the Leverhulme Trust's condition that it should be 'newly constituted', commencing a three-year research project based merely on recommendation and a limited number of phone conversations was something of a risky proposition.

Perhaps fortuitously, and to a greater extent after I came to know the project partners, I considered the make-up of our international network to be well-balanced in a variety of respects. From the outset, Ruth and I brought complementary interests in researching young people and sport policy respectively. Emmanuel subsequently brought policy-orientated expertise in sport for development through his background in government in Ghana as well as his membership of the Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport and other international organisations. Hamad's academic expertise on sport history (especially in Tanzania) added a long-term perspective that can be underplayed in sport for development. While ABT did not have an academic background in sport, his research and the orientation of his university towards development in rural areas of northern Ghana also brought a different dimension to our partnership. The rich blend of experiences that each of the African partners brought meant that I was particularly sensitive at the outset, and throughout the project, of my personal status as something of a junior member of our partnership in many respects despite holding the position of Principle Investigator.

Similar to the identification of partnership members, identifying a focus for the research project was undertaken in a way that was certainly constrained and thus far from ideal. From previous evaluation work on programmes in the UK, I had developed and published a framework for considering sustainability in sport development (Lindsey, 2008). In becoming more involved in the international sport for development field, I recognised sustainability was a similarly ubiquitous term and seemingly important issue, but one that lacked the conceptual clarity that was also missing from UK based policy and practice. Initial discussions with potential partners provided positive feedback on undertaking research on sustainability, although I was fully aware that the ideas for the research were being already being presented as partially formed in advance. My hope, as an academic, was that developing understanding through the research could be beneficial for sport-for-development policy and practice. The contrast with Emmanuel's aspiration that the research may support advocacy efforts (as outlined below) was not apparent to me at the time. What I was fully aware of, however, was that I was leading the development of a bid in a way that sat counter to normative perspectives in the literature (e.g. Long, 2001) and my own beliefs on the importance of bottom-up approaches to development. I rationalised this contradiction in terms of utilitarian principles, hoping that the subsequent benefits of undertaking a partnership approach to research could outweigh the constrained processes by which the project initially emerged.

In some ways, the initial meeting of all project partners, held in December 2011 after hearing of the success of our funding bid, reassured me of the potential of the project. However, this meeting represented a stage in the development of the project that, in an ideal world, should have been undertaken prior to bidding. Amongst other things, I felt that the meeting clarified the overall focus of the research for partners and considered appropriate methodologies to undertake it. To me personally, it was a relief that these aspects remained within the scope of the originally written bid, especially given the limitations of the consultation on this bid that had previously been possible. That is not to say that refinement to details, such as budgetary allocations, were not identified in the initial meeting and other aspects of planning were left to be flexibly determined as the research was undertaken. A final important aspect of the initial meeting was developing relationships between partners who had limited, if any, previous experience of working together. I personally felt that good bonds of affinity and collegiality had been developed at the initial meeting. The way these continued and contributed to the research project as it evolved will be considered later in the chapter.

Emmanuel Owusu-Ansah

The multiple challenges confronting sustainable social and economic development of Africa have long attracted the attention of international development agencies and charitable organizations. One area that has received much international attention of

late is the use of sport to achieve global development goals, and more specifically, the use of sport as a tool to develop the African continent. Nevertheless, most African governments, if not all of them, have used the power of sport to enhance their national visibility, prestige, honour and fame (Akindes and Kirwan, 2009). As a result, resources from central governments continue to flow to the areas of elite sport where such targets are more likely achieved. Therefore, in order to attract funding from governments in Africa for sport for development programmes and projects, there is the need to provide strong evidence of how sport may be used to achieve personal, community and national development objectives.

The Leverhulme Trust's approval to fund research into sustainable development in African sport was seen as an important resource to establish concrete evidence as to the importance of sport as a tool to achieve development goals in the context of the African continent. Nevertheless, with regard to the meaning or interpretation of the research topic, it was not clear from the onset, whether the research was to address development of traditional/indigenous African sports (in a sustainable way) or the development of the African continent through the power of sport. This dilemma was cleared during the first meeting of the research partner institutions in London which were complemented by a preceding generic sport-for-development workshop and a subsequent meeting of the project's own advisory group. The input of everyone at these meetings significantly contributed to arriving at a clear understanding of the concept of the research, interpreted as "finding answers/solutions to the multiple challenges militating against the sustainability of sport for development based initiatives by both governments and NGOs in Africa".

Knowing that the sport for development concept is new to most African governments, the University of Ghana team were particularly interested in investigating how central governments would support and ensure the sustainability of NGOs who use sport for development initiatives to achieve development goals. It was conjectured that such NGOs would see sustainability as the continuous flow of funds for their programmes rather than other aspects, such as capacity building and the provision of sustainable and accessible opportunities, that were included in the framework for investigating sustainability put forward by Iain (Lindsey, 2008), as the Principle Investigator. A further dilemma was the way to include the perceptions and expectations of international donor agencies in the research project. Nevertheless, it was hoped that such agencies, and the Leverhulme Trust, would be happy to see research which contributed to the evidence-base concerning the global view that sport is a low cost, high impact tool to develop Africa.

Partnership and Project Management

Iain Lindsey

The international network that was to be developed through the project has, at this stage and from my own perspective, become somewhat different to what I perhaps envisaged at the outset. Rather than being a network with relatively equal ties between all project partners, it appears to me as if the partnership has developed more of a “hub and spokes” structure with myself at the centre continuing and developing links with each of the partners on a somewhat bilateral basis. Perhaps this partnership structure was somewhat inevitable given my role in developing the initial bid, holding the funding and ultimately being held responsible for the project by the Leverhulme Trust. Nonetheless, there have been times in the project when approaches to develop a more integrated partnership model have been proposed, notably at our second collective meeting in June 2012, but these have not grown as strongly as I, personally, had hoped for.

I think that the discrepancy between partnership aspirations and reality has also been a consequence of seeking to deliver a specific research project alongside the more nebulous task of partnership building. The leadership role that I have acquired or taken, with the choice of these verbs perhaps depending on perspective, is one that I think has been important to support progress towards the goals of the research project. Especially with Ghanaian and Tanzania partners, I have worked to progress planning and implementation of the research, and particularly data collection, on an ongoing basis both from a distance and through specific in-country visits. Even this involvement, however, has not progressed in a way that is consistent with an entirely equitable partnership. I feel that I have had differential levels of involvement with African project partners which has been shaped by the addition of other partnership projects with University of Dar es Salaam and University of Ghana, in particular. From a very early stage of the project, enabling Ruth’s full involvement in the project has been challenging given to the greater geographical distance, time zones, personal circumstances that have meant she had been unable to undertake in-country visits. Perhaps Ruth’s role has also been somewhat squeezed out by the greater involvement that I have had in the project.

In terms of (managing the) progress of the research project, I think it is fair to say that this has occurred in “fits and starts”. Primary amongst the reasons for this, I believe, has been that all project partners have heavy workloads of responsibilities to fulfil beyond the project. Despite all partners’ desire for the project to be successful and continued expressions of commitment, it appears that the scale of funding available to each partner has not been sufficient to engender the significant institutional support that Bradley (2008) considers important in North-South research partnerships. Such institutional support may have aided the project in enabling the alleviation of other aspects of workload for partners. A further issue is that there has been limited setting of targets and timescales amongst the project partners. This has not been something that the Leverhulme Trust have sought or monitored and I have personally been circumspect in pushing for the setting of targets and timescales due to a desire to avoid operating as a Northern funder imposing a particular

management approach with Southern partners. Without a counterfactual, the strengths and limitations of this approach are very difficult to identify.

I am aware that this is perhaps a (self-) critical perspective on partnership and project management. My role has certainly been one in which I have frequently felt morally challenged. Moreover, I certainly have felt pressure undertaking the role especially as it is my first experience of leading a large externally funded research project. Undoubtedly, at times, I have felt isolated with limited sources of support available to offer close to hand, experienced guidance. The positive reception and reassurance given to me by our project partners has been important in continuing despite the doubts that I may have had at various times.

Hamad Ndee

Arguably, the origin of the concept of sport for development has been closely associated with what has become known as “Global North”. The strategies have been to initiate some projects aimed at bringing some positive changes, especially in the “Global South”. Except for a few, the majority of these numerous projects were/are funded by the international community through governments and NGOs, needless to say that most of these NGOs are from the Global North. Thus, in order to evaluate the functioning, applicability and deliverables of these interventions, there have also been research projects, again funded mostly by the Global North through NGOs, Trustees and the like. The term ‘research project’, probably unintentionally, has been, in my opinion, differently interpreted. The interpretations have been different in the sense that, in the Global North, the term ideally has meant an evaluation of certain aspects of projects, including those of sport for development, and the subsequent dissemination of the findings in the interests of possible developments. In the Global South, however, at times, the term might have meant opportunities for personal as well institutional and organisational gains. The gains might be in terms of resources, mainly financially and/or materially, or the benefits accruing from the projects themselves. These issues shape a problematic context for North-South academic and research partnerships in sport for development. Members of our project’s advisory group also emphasised, in our first meeting in London, a further danger of bias in research findings that originate from the Global North about the Global South.

Working with Iain and Ruth from the Global North, and indeed with partners from the Global South, in this project, I have experienced many things, enjoyable and challenging. The mere fact the networking group could come together from Britain, Ghana, Australia and Tanzania, and share some experiences, was by itself an experience of its own kind. However, there were some challenges too and these tended to be more practically-orientated than the broader problems of power relations between North and South considered above. One such challenge, in my perspective, was that of the scattered nature of the members. Despite the fact that

modern communication – e-mails, phone calls, Skype and the like - could have easily taken care of this, often there have been some communication difficulties either between Iain, as main coordinator, and the members or among the members. For myself in Tanzania, it has not been facilities for modern forms of communication but more often disrupted access due to power cuts that has been problematic and time consuming, especially when progress on work and communication can be easily lost.

Another challenge has been that at times we have been busy with our own commitments with our universities and other community outreach programmes such that days could go unnoticed without turning to the project. Personally at the time of commencement of the project, on top of my teaching responsibilities, I worked as a coordinator of University of Dar es Salaam sports and games activities. As a result, I found myself spending much of 2012, the second year of the research project, preparing for the Eastern Africa University Games which my university was hosting. To an extent this took much time off from attention to the research project which had to be undertaken between other commitments. In this regard, further funding from International Development through Sport was valuable in enabling engagement of research assistants to collect data across four zones of Tanzania.

Data Collection and Analysis

Ruth Jeanes

Aspects of data collection led by the African partners have been undertaken at sites of sport for development activities across Ghana and Tanzania. Iain and I initially drafted some proposed interview schedules for this aspect of data collection but tried to avoid the privileging of Northern knowledge by consulting with the team, asking for feedback and encouraging changes to be made to reflect local requirements. Previous studies have highlighted how Northern researchers tend to dismiss the expertise Southern researchers bring to the team (Nakabugo et al, 2010). I felt one of the strengths of our team was a recognition of our diverse knowledge and we encouraged this to be utilised in the design of interview schedules.

Unanticipated by Iain or myself at the outset, data collection was undertaken by research assistants, recruited and managed by Hamad, Emmanuel and ABT. Prior to initial data collection, I was unable to travel so my colleague Laura Alfrey undertook my intended visit to Ghana. The purpose of this visit was two-fold, to familiarise ourselves more fully with the local context and to support the research assistants with the collection of data. Prior to this visit, Laura and I were quite concerned about her role. Although recognising that we had skills and knowledge in undertaking research, the lack of local context knowledge prior to visiting left us feeling that we might not be of much assistance on the trip. We were concerned we would be gaining most in terms of improving our own knowledge but not able to support the

research assistants in a way that they found valuable. In reality, Laura did not feel that these fears materialised and did believe she was able to offer some help and guidance on the research process as well as gaining a huge amount of understanding of the wider research context. This was helped by very open and honest communication between herself and the research assistants where she outlined what she felt she could assist with but also her limitations, which seemed to be appreciated.

Subsequently, I have been most heavily involved in the data analysis. For me, this was a task that theoretically could be undertaken remotely and which therefore allowed me to 'pull my weight' on the project. However, I was also aware of critiques that suggest that the lack of engagement by Southern researchers in the data analysis stages of other projects had led to the privileging of Northern knowledge (Bradley, 2008). The most extensive data initially available was from the University of Ghana research team. Having previously only ever analysed data which I had been involved in collecting and in contexts I was familiar with I found it very difficult to really 'feel' the data. Rather than just looking at interview transcripts I also listened to audio recordings so I could get an understanding for the patterns and passion emerging in the discussions that had been captured. However, I felt that I was analysing blindly at times and was very concerned about my interpretations of significant themes and issues.

After some discussions with the team it was agreed that Laura and I would develop a video where we would present what we thought were the findings of the data to the University of Ghana research assistants. We wanted the video to prompt discussions and so we tried to be very open about the limitations of our own interpretations and analysis. We hoped that the relationships that Iain and Laura had developed through visits would enable the research assistants to feel that they could be open and honest and contest our interpretations if they felt they were incorrect. The videos did stimulate some discussion and we have been making ongoing adjustments to develop what I hope is a shared understanding of the data available. However, it is important to recognise that this has been a complex process but one which has been enacted to overcome simplistic division of data collection and analysis responsibilities.

ABT Zakariah

At the University for Development Studies, an early step preceding the processes of data collection was the selection of research assistants to be involved in the project. Six research assistants were selected to work under myself and two other researchers from the university. All the research assistants had prior experience in research work at the undergraduate level as they all had conducted research work and produced dissertation/project work. However, they had no prior experience in sport for development research.

An initial meeting with Iain and subsequent one-day training programme delivered at the University for Development Studies helped to orientate the research assistants to the focus of the research and enhance data gathering techniques. The team was also taken through the techniques of community entry, with special emphasis on the northern Ghana context and this was aided by the selection of research assistants who hail from the communities within the study area. This local emphasis was important to ensure that no heterophily gap existed between the research assistants and the interviewees in the local communities. According to Rogers (1983) and Agunga (1990), heterophily is the degree to which individuals or people who interact are different in certain attributes. The existence of a heterophily gap between change agents and recipients of information has been known to constitute barriers to effective communication (Agunga, 1990). As a result, the research assistants were advised to use their own knowledge of local traditions and customs as well as to dress appropriately and to eschew mannerisms that are frowned upon by local community members in northern Ghana. The research assistants were also given training on techniques of interviewing and moderating focus group discussions, how to take down interviewees' responses and to note and record observations made in the communities.

Data collection for the research project started with visits to organisations that are involved in sports for development activities in the northern region of Ghana. Initial contacts with these organisations were made and the purpose of the research project was explained to the project managers of the organisations. The research team then zoned the northern region of Ghana into four and selected communities from each of the four zones of Tamale, West Gonja, Yendi and, West Mamprusi for the data gathering. This process of zoning was undertaken to ensure that there was fair geographic spread for the selection of communities within which data on sport and development would be gathered.

Data collection procedures included the use of assembly members as the first point of contact for traditional authorities in the selected communities. Assembly members in northern Ghana, especially, are useful contact persons for researchers who wish to gather data in the rural communities in Ghana. Such assembly members wield pseudo-political power as representatives of the local communities in the district assemblies, and they have a democratic mandate in the local communities (Zakariah, 2008). The importance of assembly members in the local communities was already understood by research assistants and so they were used as conduits to get traditional clearance and approval from the village chiefs and community elders to conduct the interviews. The assembly members also helped in organizing the people for the interviews. A total of twenty five interviews and focus group discussions were conducted, as follows: ten football club coaches, two NGO Heads of Programme, nine focus group discussions and four interviews with district physical education coordinators.

The research assistants were put into two groups but there was only one voice recorder available for the data collection. This slowed down the information gathering in the communities. This challenge was however, overcome by the use of camcorder later during the research. Data transcription was another challenge as interviews were undertaken in the local language and the translation had to be done in English by the research assistants. There was also the challenge of getting the appropriate English words to express some local words and terms.

Overall, the research assistants gained some useful field experience of sport for development research. Their performance was also enhanced by working with the three lead researchers in the University for Development Studies team. Hopefully, these experiences will be useful for their future academic development and research as some of them plan to pursue further academic studies.

Discussion and Conclusion

The various narratives presented here outline a number of practical and moral dilemmas created by our attempts to develop a valuable and productive North-South partnership. North-South research partnerships have been extensively advocated across several fields (Binka, 2005; Kay, 2009) but as Jentsch and Pilley suggest 'it is unclear how such an aspiration can be realised in a context of structural inequalities' (2005: 1964). Overall, we would suggest that the process has been valuable and has led to the generation of different perspectives and understanding of the research process as well as the capacity to collect data in a way that would not have been possible working in isolation. However, as we have illustrated, this has not been without challenges and we would like to review some of these now to consider both the benefits and limitations of North-South partnerships, as well as how our own experiences, may mirror (or otherwise) those discussed elsewhere.

Of the existing studies on partnerships between academic researchers from the North and South, one of the key findings emerging is the necessity of all partners being involved in shaping, designing and planning the research project from the outset to attempt to promote an equitable approach which provides mutually beneficial outcomes (Mayhew, Doherty and Pitayarangsarit, 2008; Tan-Torres Edejer, 1999). Our experiences point to the difficulties of achieving this in practice, irrespective of the desire to avoid the project becoming another example of the imposition of Northern ideas on Southern research partners who would then have the responsibility to put them into action (Nakabugo, 2010). Developing a new partnership team while meeting pressing deadlines from the funding agency was particularly difficult at the outset of the project. Moreover, at this stage and throughout the project, enabling the open discussion that the literature somewhat idealistically suggests has been affected by what may seem to be simple practicalities of communication. As some of our dialogues have illustrated, basics

such as access to power for emails and telecommunication are not guaranteed and internet issues make communication tools such as Skype unreliable. Time zones have also proven tricky particularly when team members can only be available for limited time periods during the day which has been the case at times.

This said, we have been able to achieve a great deal during the opportunities we have had to come together in person. Emmanuel's narrative identifies how some confusion and differences of interpretation that were the result of limited initial discussion were alleviated by in-person discussions. Collective meetings and individual visits have further demonstrated the importance of personal relationships in the formation of valuable research partnerships. We have found as a team that the development of trust, mutual respect and the capacity to listen have been essential in overcoming many of the problems documented. The value of the core team relationships has not been widely considered in broader studies. We would agree, though, with the statement of Angeles and Gurstein (2000: 458) that 'partnerships founded on friendships based on a shared orientation are likely to lead to enduring relationships...when partnerships are created in this manner, the use of participatory development approaches becomes second nature'.

As well as becoming able to share ideas and concerns as a team, the development of a flexible approach by project partners, enabled by the research funder, has also been important in responding to the complexities of a collaborative research process. For example, data collection overseen by ABT in northern Ghana has focused more on the place of sport within broader community development processes, as opposed to examinations of specific programmes as this was felt more appropriate in response to how sport was used as a development tool within this region. In undertaking data analysis, Ruth's narrative highlights how adopting a novel video-based approach supported open discussions that helped to overcome problems with, and instead enabled, the sharing of data interpretations. A further significant aspect, developed since the initial bid and start of the project, has been the involvement of junior research assistants in all three African universities. Not only have these research assistants brought vitality and enthusiasm to the research work, ABT's account and those of the research assistants themselves indicate the beneficial capacity building experienced by these young people.

If the involvement of African research assistants fits with much of the broader literature in this area which highlights how Northern-initiated research partnerships are often established on the notion it will build research capacity in the Global South (Angeles and Gurstein, 2000), we can also identify some further reciprocal benefits from our experiences. Ongoing discussions have enabled the sharing of perspectives, and challenged assumptions, regarding sport for development and sustainability and encouraged some reconciliation between international and local perspectives and interpretations. In practical terms, for Iain and Ruth, the type, breadth and level of detail in data collection undertaken, including access to

participants, would not have been possible without the partnership approach. In this regard, ABT has outlined the importance of local awareness and protocols to ensure researchers access communities in northern Ghana in a respectful manner. From the perspectives of Hamad, Emmanuel and ABT, the funding available to undertake the research has been useful in allowing them to explore their interests in this area. As the data has been collected, one of the key values has been our different backgrounds and perspectives in helping to interpret and make sense of emerging findings. We have planned for this to continue into a subsequent partnership approach to dissemination of findings to a variety of audiences.

A final point to finish on is the issue of sustainability within the partnership itself. Reflections on successful research partnerships within other studies suggest the most valuable relationships develop over a period of time and often take several decades to become fully effective (Jentsch and Pilley, 2003). It is therefore useful to understand our initial and continued challenges in this project as necessary for the establishment of a way of working that we can take into the longer term. Almost three years into the collaborative project, we would all agree that we are still navigating how we work together. It seems critical that with these foundations we look to envisage our partnership as an ongoing activity. However, much like work in the sport for development field more generally, this continued activity may likely be dependent on available opportunities and funding, if not the desire and ingenuity of each of the project partners.

Implications

- Even when organisations in the Global North acquire and provide funding, they may likely be constrained by specific conditions which in turn may influence partnership working. This emphasises the importance of mutual awareness of such constraints and management of them through the process of project implementation.
- Partnerships do not progress in a linear way: aspects of forming, developing and managing partnerships overlap, coincide and change at different rates. This may especially be the case in partnerships across different contexts in the Global North and South. This emphasises the importance of being prepared for, and able to manage, non-linear partnership progress.
- Developing open communication is vital in all partnerships, especially so in those across the Global North and South. Being able to create opportunities to meet in person is vital but utilising technologies, such as Skype, text messaging and videos, may also be helpful in enabling regular communication. Other innovative approaches may also be valuable.

- In some regards, the issues concerning research partnerships identified in the chapter appear similar to those recognised in partnerships associated with sport for development practice. However, we have not explicitly reflected on issues of ontology or epistemology across our partnership in this chapter. Further consideration of questions about the basis, creation, recognition and dissemination of knowledge in sport for development research across the Global North and South would be valuable and may well be extremely influential in other, similar partnerships.

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ⁱ Given the collaborative nature of the chapter and the research project more generally, the order of authorship is an issue that requires sensitive explanation. As Principal Investigator on the research project, Iain Lindsey is first named author. Alphabetical first name order has been the sole factor in determining the order of the remaining authors.

ⁱⁱ The research project transferred to Durham University in its final stages when Iain Lindsey moved there from Edge Hill in August 2014.