



Mapping of good practices relating to social inclusion of migrants through sport

*Final report to the DG
Education and Culture of
the European Commission*

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E-mail: Eac-sport@ec.europa.eu

*European Commission
B-1049 Brussels*

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***Final report to the DG Education and Culture of
the European Commission***

written by

Christine Bertram, Martina Diep, Tim Fox, Victoria Pelka,
Charlotte Ruitinga and James Sennett – Ecorys UK



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

The aim of this study is to provide an analytical overview of the types of sports related projects and interventions used to support the social inclusion of migrants and to identify best practice in their design, implementation and measurement. The study used a literature review, stakeholder interviews and an analysis of the key strengths and success factors of relevant projects based on a typology.

The opportunities for sport to act as a tool for social inclusion have been well documented and across the Member States and within the context of European Union programmes such as Erasmus+, a wide range of projects and initiatives have been implemented.

In the context of the report the term “migrants” refers to those individuals who have moved to a different Member State and have settled there. Refugees (sometimes also referred to as newly arrived migrants), strictly speaking, are migrants too, but due to the more transient nature of their settlement are considered as a separate group. In light of the recent influx of refugees and the immediate need for support, a large amount of projects focussing on social inclusion and integration are now focussed on refugees meaning these types of projects are quite prevalent throughout this study.

The report begins situating the topic of sport and social inclusion within a very broad policy context. It is important to recognise that the nature of sport and social inclusion are located in a much more complex network of policies and initiatives than can be taken into account within the resources available for this study. A short literature review (section 2) provides insights into sport as a tool for social inclusion, the different classifications of projects as well as the literature around sport and the social inclusion of migrants/ refugees. The analytical section (section 4) of the report begins with an overview of the projects identified in the study as well as a brief descriptive analysis applying the analytical framework. Based on the literature review, stakeholder interviews and the project review, key success factors of projects are examined in more depth (section 5). The report concludes with a brief summary and a set of recommendations to consider (section 6).

1.2 EU level context

This section briefly outlines the high-level context. It draws on EU level policies and strategies, but also takes into account some Member State level developments. This section is meant to provide some introductory context, not an in-depth analysis of the policies and strategies that apply to the subject area.

In 2015, the total number of people escaping war and poverty by seeking a new home in Europe was in excess of 1.2 million people.¹ The current migration crisis has become a highly sensitive political issue and has prompted the need for an urgent EU and Member State level response. The challenges these numbers present are manifold with the re-settlement of individuals and families a priority, alongside the need to ensure their longer-term inclusion and integration into society. The integration and social inclusion of refugees and migrants into European society, therefore, represents one of the greatest challenges facing the EU at the present time.

¹ Eurostat (2016) Record number of over 1.2 million first time asylum seekers registered in 2015. Eurostat news release, 44/2016 - 4 March 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7203832/3-04032016-AP-EN.pdf/790eba01-381c-4163-bcd2-a54959b99ed6>

Concurrently, there has been growing interest in the use of sport as a mechanism to support a wide range of social outcomes such as education, employment, health and social cohesion. More specifically, sport has the potential to promote social inclusion, integration and equal opportunities. The EU White Paper on Sport (2007) states that *“Sport can... facilitate the integration into society of migrants and persons of foreign origin as well as support inter-cultural dialogue.”*²

While sport alone cannot solve all of the issues related to the migration crisis, in conjunction with other measures, sport has the potential to contribute to integration and social inclusion of migrants and refugees. What sport can offer is a ‘universal language’, which is able to transcend social, cultural and national boundaries. At its best it can bring people together, no matter what their origin, background, religious beliefs or economic status³. Therefore it can also provide a unique way of bringing new arrivals and their host communities together. Sport thus creates a unique, universal and safe arena for cultural exchange, individual and community development and offers an alternative pathway to education and employment for the transition into a host society⁴.

It is on this premise that EU politicians, policy makers and professionals are now looking to sport for inspiration, recognising that there are some lessons and good practice examples that can be taken from sport, in particular from grassroots sport initiatives and programmes across various Member States. This was top of the agenda at this year’s EU Sport Forum in March 2016⁵, where leading representatives from international and European sport federations, the Olympic movement, European and national sport umbrella organisations and other sport-related organisations came together to discuss the integration of migrants and refugees through sport, and in particular what answers European grassroots sport can provide.

In Member States such as Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, there are numerous examples of targeted sports initiatives and projects which have demonstrated how sport can connect communities and contribute to the integration of migrants and refugees⁶. The types of projects can take many forms, from organisations running sports days within the local community, with a range of sporting activities involved, to more structured approaches such as the development of local football leagues involving migrant, local and mixed teams. The majority of these targeted initiatives are delivered by support organisations for migrants and refugees, local community organisations, local sports clubs, or representative bodies for particular sports. A key driver, especially in Germany, is the provision of targeted government funding for the implementation of “Integration durch Sport” (Integration through Sport), highlighting the positive attitude and political significance and weight given to the issue⁷.

There are also a range of transnational projects and networks across Europe, many of which are funded and organised through European Commission programmes such as the Erasmus+ Sport programme, which facilitates the exchange of good practices on the integration of migrants by providing funding for collaborative partnerships, not-for-profit European sport events and actions that strengthen the evidence base for policy-making (see also Section 2.1).

² European Commission (2007) White Paper on Sport. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0391&from=EN>

³ UN (2004) Universal Language of Sport Brings People Together, Teaches Teamwork, Tolerance. Secretary-General, Press Release. <http://www.un.org/press/en/2004/sgsm9579.doc.htm>

⁴ Sporting Equals (2015) Sport For Communities <http://www.sportingequals.org.uk/projects/sport-for-communities.html>

⁵ European Commission (2016) EU Sport Forum <http://ec.europa.eu/sport/forum/#home>

⁶ SPIN (2012) Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports. A Good Practice Guide. http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf

⁷ DOSB (2016) Integration durch Sport <http://www.integration-durch-sport.de/de/integration-durch-sport/>

Erasmus+ sport projects for the social inclusion of migrants include for instance:

- The **European Sport Inclusion Network (ESPIN)**⁸, led by FairPlay at the Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation (VIDC, Austria), is a partnership between NGOs and sport organisations from seven EU Member States, delivering a project to promote equal opportunities for migrants and minorities through volunteering in sport.
- **Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe (SIVSCE)**⁹, led by the Syddansk Universitet, Denmark, seeks promote social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs in Europe by providing comparable knowledge across ten EU member states and disseminate this knowledge to politicians and sports professionals in Europe.

Preparatory Actions in the field of sport (2009-2013) also funded some relevant projects with cross-national partnership working and knowledge sharing and included for instance:

- **Join In!**¹⁰, a project by the Netherlands Institute for Sport and Physical Activity (NISB, The Netherlands), a social inclusion of migrant youth through sport project to support the sharing of ideas by community groups, development workers, public and voluntary sector agencies who want to improve the social inclusion of young migrants, asylum seekers and refugees through sports and physical activity. A key output was the later development of some principles for the development and implementation of relevant projects¹¹.
- **Creating a Level Playing Field**¹² by European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO). The aim of the project was to collect and exchange good practices on the inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in sporting activities, ranging from sport organisations, public authorities and/or organisations working in the field of social inclusion and anti-discrimination.
- **Migrants' Inclusion Model through Sport for All (MIMoSA)**¹³ by UISP Sport per Tutti (UISP, Italy). The project aim was to build models of inclusion of migrants and refugees through sport for all activities.

⁸ VIDC FairPlay (2012) *European Sport Inclusion Network (ESPIN) Involving migrants in mainstream sport institutions - Final Evaluation Report* <http://www.sportinclusion.net/>

⁹ Syddansk Universitet (2015) *Social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs in Europe (SIVSCE)* http://www.sdu.dk/en/om_sdu/institutter_centre/c_isc/forskningsprojekter/sivsce/project_description

¹⁰ Nederlands Instituut voor Sport en Bewegen (2010) *Join in! - Social inclusion of young migrants through sport.* <http://international.nisb.nl/activities/2%20>

¹¹ Nederlands Instituut voor Sport en Bewegen (2016) *JoinIn! Key principles* <http://international.nisb.nl/page/s991583>

¹² ENGSO (2012) *"Creating a Level Playing Field" - Social Inclusion of Migrants and Ethnic Minorities in Sport. A Guide for European Sports Organisations and Clubs.* <http://www.engso.eu/files/Booklet.pdf>

¹³ UISP (2012) *MIMoSA - Social inclusion through sports: a possible model* <http://www.mimosaproject.net/?p=339>

2.0 Sport for Social Inclusion: Evidence from previous research

This section presents the findings from a review of key literature sources identified through the desk-based research and interviews with stakeholders. It provides an outline of the key aspects of academic debates on the role of sport in promoting social inclusion and considers emerging good practice principles underpinning the delivery of interventions in this area.

2.1 Sport for social inclusion

In recent years there has been an increasing focus, both in academic research and policy debates, on the role of sport in promoting social inclusion. It is beyond the scope of this review to consider in any detail the wide ranging academic literature on the structural causes of social inclusion. It is recognised however that while poverty is at the core of social exclusion, it is often exacerbated by exclusionary factors such as class, gender, age, ethnicity, disability, being at-risk of involvement in crime, and location (i.e., urban or rural).¹⁴ It is also recognised that social inclusion has a close connection with anti-discrimination as both aim to create a more inclusive society and ensure equal participation in society for all.¹⁵

Previous research has highlighted that sport for social inclusion interventions need to take account of the complexity of the structural issues underlying exclusionary processes: specific social outcomes can only be achieved through sports activities if certain conditions are present and successful processes realised.¹⁶ Rather than sport contributing to “social inclusion”, various aspects of social inclusion may precede such participation.¹⁷ Aside from the obvious role of sports clubs, schools, youth and community groups, health and welfare bodies, churches and faiths, trades unions are therefore relevant partners in such activities.¹⁸

The important role of wider ‘social inclusion’ bodies in the effective delivery of interventions in this area provides the basis for Coalter and Taylor’s (2010) distinction between ‘plus sport’ and ‘sport plus’ initiatives.¹⁹ Plus sport initiatives are led by social development organisations dealing with particular social issues. Sports activities are added on to their programmes as a way of achieving their broader social objectives. Sport plus activities are led by organisations whose core activity is sport, where sports is used and adapted in various ways to achieve certain social development objectives. In the context of this study, a helpful interpretation of the plus sport/sport plus categorisation is ‘Integration through sport’ and ‘integration with sport’ as highlighted in several of the stakeholder interviews.

¹⁴ Collins, M. and Haudenhuyse, R. (2015) *Social Exclusion and Austerity Policies in England: The Role of Sports in a New Area of Social Polarisation and Inequality? Social Inclusion* Publication date: 2015/06/25

¹⁵ ENGSO (2012) *Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport*, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation.

¹⁶ Collins, M. and Haudenhuyse, R. (2015) *Social Exclusion and Austerity Policies in England: The Role of Sports in a New Area of Social Polarisation and Inequality? Social Inclusion* Publication date: 2015/06/25

¹⁷ ENGSO (2012) *Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport*, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation.

¹⁸ Collins, M. and Haudenhuyse, R. (2015) *Social Exclusion and Austerity Policies in England: The Role of Sports in a New Area of Social Polarisation and Inequality? Social Inclusion* Publication date: 2015/06/25

¹⁹ Coalter, F. and Taylor, J. (2010) *Sport-for-development impact study, A research initiative funded by Comic Relief and UK Sport and managed by International Development through Sport.*

2.2 Sport and the social inclusion of migrants/ refugees

Two major European research projects have examined the relationship between sport and the social inclusion of migrants. Within the framework of the EU Preparatory Actions in the Field of Sport 2010, the European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation (ENGSO) project "Creating a Level Playing Field", which completed in 2012, aimed to collect and exchange good practices on the inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in sporting activities. The ongoing project "Sport Inclusion Network (SPIN) – Involving migrants in mainstream sport institutions" co-funded by the European Union's Erasmus+ programme has also examined the implementation of measures seeking to promote social inclusion of migrants through sport. Additionally, UEFA have carried out a football specific mapping of initiatives promoting the inclusion of migrants²⁰.

Based on the good practice research, SPIN draws conclusions on the intervention logic underpinning the role of sports projects in promoting the social inclusion of migrants.²¹ The study concludes that measures promoting social inclusion amongst migrants through sport primarily focus on the introduction of migrants (or other under-represented groups) to sport and the facilitation of the capacity to act within sport:

"..the involvement in a sport club can create particularly favourable conditions for further inclusion processes since sport associations are characterised by the fact that training and practice sessions take place regularly and almost without exception in groups, and that sporting activities often take place within the framework of other social activities that provide additional opportunities for intercultural interaction. Sport clubs can therefore be regarded as places for social interaction and civic engagement, which can allow individuals to gain experience and acquire skills, which they can apply to other social contexts, such as schools, workplaces and communities, etc."

The sport and integration work in western European countries is based on the premise that sports activities provide an opportunity for migrants to learn about the country's norms and values. Sport is also thought of as an open and inclusive activity, where migrants can develop a network of friends with similar interests.²²

One of the aims of the "Creating a Level Playing Field" project was to collect and exchange good practices on the inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in sporting activities, ranging from sport organisations, public authorities and/or organisations working in the field of social inclusion and anti-discrimination.²³ Through this research the study identified a number of good practice principles that underpin the successful delivery of projects. The key elements of these are outlined below:

- Funding: project-based initiatives which target particular social groups such as migrants require access to sufficient funding to support longer-term inclusion objectives.
- Planning: successful projects are underpinned by a clear strategic vision and associated set of outcomes which reflect the idea of social inclusion as a process.
- Communication and awareness raising: the effective integration of migrants through sport activity requires dialogue between majority and minority groups and individuals, either at an individual or organisational level.

20 UEFA (2016) UEFA Member Associations and Social Inclusion of Refugees Mapping. http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/uefa-mapping_en.pdf

²¹ Sport Inclusion Network (SPIN) (2012) A publication in the framework of the European project "– Involving migrants in mainstream sport institutions" co-funded by the European Union.

²² Walseth K. and Fasting K. (2004) Sport as a Means of Integrating Minority Women, *Sport in Society*, 7:1, 109-129

²³ ENGSO (2012) *Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport*, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation.

- Recruitment and reaching: promoting greater diversity in the managers and coaches involved in the delivery of sports activities but also developing the diversity awareness skills of managers and coaches through training and qualifications.
- Collaboration: promoting collaboration between all possible stakeholders, such as social partners, migrant and minority organisations, schools, sports clubs and the media.
- Evaluation: setting clear social inclusion goals from the outset and embedding evaluation as a continuous process in project and programme delivery.

These factors have largely also been included in the Key Principles outlined by NISB (2016) and developed in the context of the JoinIn! project²⁴.

As indicated by the SPIN analysis, the intervention logic underpinning the role of sport in supporting the social inclusion of migrants is based on the theory that sustained participation in sport can have a positive influence on inclusion. The literature review has revealed some limited evidence on the relationship between participation in sport amongst migrants and their integration into the society of settlement. Makarova and Herzog (2014)²⁵ address whether immigrant youths' participation in sporting activities can facilitate their integration by helping to promote and maintain intercultural contacts between young immigrants and young nationals. Based on a statistical analysis of a survey of young immigrants in a German-speaking part of Switzerland, the study concludes that the frequency of immigrant youths' contact with Swiss peers during sports correlated significantly with their feeling of being integrated into Swiss society. The analysis also showed that the frequency of immigrant youths' contacts with Swiss youths during sports correlated significantly positively with the proportion of Swiss peers in their free-time contacts. However, the research found that young female immigrants were less involved in sporting activities compared to their young male equivalents. A limitation of the research is that it employed a cross-sectional design and therefore while the research suggested a positive relationship between sport and migrants' inclusion it could not be conclusive on the causality of the relationship: i.e. whether higher involvement in sport causes better integration or if the relationship occurs in the opposite direction. A longitudinal study would be needed to confirm the causality of the reported findings.

Some key conclusions can be drawn from this brief overview of the literature on the role of sport in promoting social inclusion:

- Sports activities provide a particular opportunity to facilitate the integration of migrants by helping to promote and maintain intercultural contacts between immigrants and nationals.
- Interventions in this area should pay particular attention to the underlying factors that cause social inclusion and focus on the monitoring and evaluation of longer-term impacts and lessons from implementation.

²⁴ Nederlands Instituut voor Sport en Bewegen (2016) *JoinIn! Key principles*
<http://international.nisb.nl/page/s991583>

²⁵ Makarova, E. and Herzog, W. (2014) *Sport as a means of immigrant youth integration: an empirical study of sports, intercultural relations, and immigrant youth integration in Switzerland. Sportwissenschaft.* 2014 44:1-9.

3.0 Method for project review

This section outlines the methodological approach that was applied to search, screen and analyse relevant projects that were used in the analysis. The foundations for this included a literature review that scoped the academic literature in the field and aimed at extracting what is known so far regarding the use of sport as a tool for the integration of migrants and refugees. From there, a systematic extraction and classification process of relevant projects using a two-tier typology that was developed based on the literature review as well as and previous research was applied.

The literature review scoped the relevant academic literature as well as research reports, websites and documents that were made available by stakeholders, both at European and Member State level. The identified literature was then screened for whether it met the necessary criteria for inclusion (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Inclusion criteria for literature review

Screening criteria	
Publication date	Work published from the year 2008 (8 year time period)
Geographical scope	EEA States
Subject scope:	Sport and integration Sport and employability Sport and migration Sport for Development/ social change Sport and refugees Use of sport for skills development/ education Clubs and intercultural accessibility Integration through volunteering/ coaching Use of sports media to support integration/ image of integration in sports media Sport as a means to reduce crime
Language:	Published in English, German, French, Spanish, Italian
Literature type:	Policy literature, published literature (peer and non-peer reviewed), research and evaluation reports, grey literature (e.g. leaflets, organisation websites)

The literature review was supplemented with interviews with 9 individuals (see list of participants in the Annex) in stakeholder organisations in a range of Member States, who on the one hand provided insights into the context of sport for the integration of migrants and refugees in their respective country and also indicated relevant projects and literature to include in the study.

3.1 Analytical Framework

A typology was developed to frame the research and put the projects reviewed into an analytical framework that was useful for the analysis. The typology was particularly useful when searching for relevant projects and to assess their key aims, outcomes and success factors.

The typology was developed drawing on previous research^{26,27} highlighting common change mechanisms to engage youth involve exploiting the appeal of sports such as football, athletics or swimming. Sport functions as a hook to attract in particular disadvantaged and marginalised young people, without attaching the stigma commonly associated with social interventions. It has been found that rather than feeling stigmatised and in need of support, participation in sport-related programmes gives young people a feeling of privilege.²⁸ It therefore provides an ideal entry point before subsequent 'mechanisms of change' are introduced to trigger positive outcomes, whether directly or indirectly through sport participation. The key change mechanisms associated with sport and employability are as follows:

- **Employability Support** – sport attracts individuals into youth/ social work-type programmes that include a package of employability support, ranging from careers advice and guidance, through to life skills coaching, jobs placements, internships and even jobs brokerage.
- **Education and Vocational Training** – sport programmes may provide people with specific educational opportunities leading to a qualification (or further study), which in turn enhance employability and earning prospects.
- **Personal and Social Development** – in a general sense, well structured sport activities help to improve life skills such as confidence, motivation, self-esteem, communication and team-working, and to improve health and access to social capital networks. Alongside other support, this may indirectly help individuals into employment, through developing some of the essential characteristics associated with retention in school, improved employability and/or improved productivity.
- **Volunteering in Sport** – through taking up the opportunity to volunteer as a sport coach, or other project role, individuals develop vital skills and experience to enhance their employability (and may even lead to employment in the sport sector itself).

Combining these insights with Coalter and Taylor's (2010) classifications of Plus Sport and Sport Plus (see Section 2.1), a two-tier typology was developed to support the analysis of a total of 60 relevant projects and initiatives²⁹. The first tier consisted of the distinction in the role and function of sport (Sport Plus or Plus Sport), whereas the second tier specified the predominant mechanisms that were intended to be achieved. Some of the projects have addressed multiple mechanisms and it is worth noting that some projects sought to establish development pathways, which leads to multiple mechanisms. Table 3.2 provides an overview of the typology. It is worth noting that other classification processes have been developed. For example, inFocus (2015) provides a project spectrum approach which adds considerable complexity to the analysis³⁰, but could be used as a starting point when developing approaches to impact (rather than the currently more common process) evaluation of relevant projects.

²⁶ See for example: Sport England's 'Value of Sport Monitor'; *Game of Life: the Impact of Sport and Recreation on Society* (2012, Sport and Recreation Alliance); CASE programme - social benefits research (forthcoming, DCMS); *A literature review of the evidence base for culture, the arts and sport policy*, Ruiz, 2004, Scottish Executive Education Department; and www.beaconcultureandsport.org.uk

²⁷ *Sport Scores: the Costs and Benefits of Sport for Crime Reduction (Summary Report)*

<http://www.laureus.com/sites/default/files/publications/laureusecoryssportscores211112.pdf>

²⁸ Sharp, C, Blackmore, J, Kendall, L, Greene, K, Keys, W, MacCauley, A, Schagon, I and Yeshanew, T., (2003). *Playing for Success: An Evaluation of the Fourth Year*, Department for Education and Skills, National Foundation for Educational Research. Available at: www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR402.pdf

²⁹ Coalter, F. and Taylor, J. (2010) *Sport-for-development impact study*, A research initiative funded by Comic Relief and UK Sport and managed by International Development through Sport.

³⁰ inFocus (2015) *Shaping the S4D-Agenda post 2015*. <http://impactinfocus.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Shaping-the-S4D-Agenda-Post-2015.pdf>

Table 3.2 Two-tier typology

Primary Tier	Sport Plus Plus Sport
Secondary Tier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employability Support ▪ Education and Vocational Training ▪ Personal and Social Development ▪ Volunteering in Sport

Through the stakeholder interviews, the relevance of this classification was supported through anecdotal evidence. For instance, some projects provided anecdotes of participants engaging in projects on a volunteer basis which led to involvement in coach education and training programmes and culminated as an entry point for new a new career. The following section provides a descriptive overview of the projects analysed using this typology.

4.0 Overview of the projects

This section presents the application of the two-tier typology to 63 relevant projects from a broad range of EU Member States (AT, BE, DE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, NL, PL, PT, SK, UK) plus Norway. This is by no means a complete list of projects that are currently being implemented and have been implemented over the past 8 years, but rather a small selection to give an impression of what types of projects are typically being implemented. Project summaries with more detail can be found in the Annex.

It is noteworthy, that some of the projects are delivered within the framework of national programmes. For instance, in Germany within the “Integration durch Sport” national programme, there are thousands of projects at the local level which receive funding through the national level. For some of the network projects (e.g. SPIN and ESPIN), there are also separate projects in participating partner countries. For obvious reasons, not all of them can be analysed. Where relevant though, reference will be made in Section 5 to these national level and network projects as they provide important contextual and administrative structures.

The two-tiered typology classifies projects by looking at their desired outcomes, thus whether the main objective is to increase participation in sports (Sport Plus) or whether an organisation emphasises the use of sport as a tool for social change (Plus Sport). While Plus Sport specifically strives to foster social change, social benefits can also be experienced by participants of Sports Plus projects. A distinction was consequently be made of projects supporting the employability of participants, education and vocational training opportunities, personal and social development and volunteering in sport. An overview of the projects according to these typologies can be found in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Application of the two-tier typology to relevant projects

Project Name (Country)	Primary tier		Secondary tier				Evaluated
	Sport Plus	Plus Sport	Employability	Education	Personal and Social Development	Volunteering	Y/N
Caritas Styria (AT)		X	X	X	X		N
Sports clubs and schools collaborations (AT)	X				X		Y
Integration through Sport (AT)	X				X		Y
Sport Union Tyrol – Le Debut (AT)	X				X	X	N
SIQ! (Sport-Integration-Qualification!) (AT)	X			X	X		N
FEFA (Football , Etudes, Familles - Anderlecht) (BE)		X		X	X		N
Rising You(th) (BE)		X	X	X	X		N

Project Name (Country)	Primary tier		Secondary tier				Evaluated
	Sport Plus	Plus Sport	Employability	Education	Personal and Social Development	Volunteering	Y/N
Jeunes réfugiés à Kraainem Football (BE)	X				X		N
Discover Football (DE)	X				X		N
SG Egelsbach – Mitternachtsfußball (Midnight Football) (DE)	X			X	X		N
Türkiyemspor (DE)	X				X		N
Spin – Sport Interkulturell (DE)		X			X	X	N
Kicking Girls: Easy access to girls (DE)		X	X	X	X		N
Der BUS (DE)		X		X	X		N
H.O.P.E. (DE)		X	X	X	X		N
Cross-cultural bonding through exercise (DE)		X		X	X		N
More Female Migrants in Sport (DE)		X			X		Y
Inclusion through Qualification (DE)	X					X	N
Integration through Sport (DE)	X						N
The “Sport with Muslim girls and young women” project (DE)	X				X		N
Willkommen im Fussball (DE)	X			X	X		N
Tant se val d’on venim (It doesn’t matter where we come from) (ES)		X			X		N
Interocio por la Diversidad (ES)		X			X		N
Red Deporte y Cooperación (ES)	X				X		N

Project Name (Country)	Primary tier		Secondary tier				Evaluated
	Sport Plus	Plus Sport	Employability	Education	Personal and Social Development	Volunteering	Y/N
SMS Solidario/ Professional Football with Refugees (ES)		X			X		N
LaLigaNonStop (ES)	X				X		N
International supporters group with African drumming (FI)	X				X		N
Benefiting of Sports for Social Inclusion (BOSSI) (FI)	X				X	X	N
Peer Instructor Training for Immigrant Women (FI)	X				X	X	N
Sportis Plus (FI)		X			X		N
Sport Dans la Ville (FR)		X	X		X		N
Croatia Centre for Peace Studies (CPS) (HR)		X			X		N
BeFitIn – Integration through sport in Hungary (HU)		X			X		N
The African Stars Football Team (HU)	X				X		N
Oltalom Sport Association (OSA) (HU)		X			X	X	N
Africa Week Athletics (IE)	X				X		N
SARI Soccerfest (IE)	X				X	X	N
Football Association of Ireland (IE)	X				X		N
Corduff Community Youth Project (IE)	X			X	X		N

Project Name (Country)	Primary tier		Secondary tier				Evaluated
	Sport Plus	Plus Sport	Employability	Education	Personal and Social Development	Volunteer- ing	Y/N
Liberi Nantes football and touch rugby (IT)	X				X		N
Migrants' Inclusion Model of Sports for All (MIMoSA) (IT)	X				X		N
Arcobaleni (Rainbows) (IT)	X				X		N
Sport for girls (IT)		X			X		N
Cricket Tournaments (IT)	X				X		N
Crujfff Courts (NL)	X				X		N
Alna School Project (NO)		X			X	X	N
Etnoliga (PL)	X				X		N
The Choices Ball Forward (Escolhas Bola p'ra Frente) and Choices Younger (Escolhas Mais Jovem) (PT)	X			X	X		N
Judo in uptown Lisbon (Judo na Alta de Lisboa) (PT)	X				X		N
Different Colours United (SK)	X				X		N
British Asian Rugby Association (UK)	X				X		N
Women in Action (UK)	X				X	X	N
Anti-racism action plan (UK)	X				X		N
Street Games (UK)	X			X	X	X	Y
Lilian Baylis Old School (UK)	X				X		N

Project Name (Country)	Primary tier		Secondary tier				Evaluated
	Sport Plus	Plus Sport	Employability	Education	Personal and Social Development	Volunteering	Y/N
Positive Futures, Sport Action Zones, and Active Communities (UK)	X			X	X	X	N
Grasshoppers Rugby Football Club (UK)	X				X		N
Sport 4 Life (UK)		X	X	X	X	X	N
Perceptions & Experiences of Rugby League: Asian Muslim young people (UK)	X				X		N
Asian Football Network (AFN) (UK)	X				X	X	N
Be Apart of it (UK)	X		X	X	X	X	N
The Refugee Cricket Project (UK)	X			X	X	X	N
Canterbury Rugby Club (UK)	X			X	X		N

A total of 63 projects were gathered illustrating specific sports initiatives aimed at the inclusion of the migrant population in local communities. Of these projects, 43 were categorised as Sports Plus projects, 20 as Plus Sport projects although 1 contained strong elements of both³¹. The most prevalent (secondary) objective of the projects was the social and personal development of participants. 61 out of the 63 projects (97%) aim to develop the confidence, self-esteem and social skills of their participants. 18 of the projects (28%) actively seek to support access to education and training for their participants, frequently leading to the acquisition of a qualification of some kind. 15 projects (25%) stimulate the importance of volunteering in sport (e.g. as a sports coach) and 7 projects (11%) aim to increase the employability of their participants through their outreach programmes. It is interesting to note that to date only four projects have engaged in some evaluation activity. It is worth noting though that for instance "Integration durch Sport" in Germany has contracted academic support who are evaluating the project outputs on a continuous basis. Similarly, NIBS in the Netherlands is engaged with evaluation activity and has close ties to the academic community where approaches to evaluating social impact of programmes are being developed³².

³¹ Football Tournament "Cartellino rosso al razzismo" (show racism the red card) of UISP Genova and Macaia Association (IT).

³² According to NIBS, there are two Master level studies at the moment. One is examining the attitudes of refugees towards sport, which addresses the cultural limitations that engagement in sport may face (see also

Sport Plus

Projects in this category mainly aim to increase the active involvement of the target group in sports activities. This is mainly done through the reduction of the barriers to sports, for instance through the provision of resources, equipment and coaching. Another strategy to reduce the barrier to sports is to focus on the inclusion of a specific target group. There are a number of projects that have adopted this strategy and are focusing on a specific group within the community, such as young people, women and girls, refugees and asylum seekers or individuals with specific backgrounds.

Sport Union Tyrol, for instance, works with the “Women from all countries” club, the Turkish-Islamic cultural association ATIB and Girlspoint ARANEA on the project **Sport Union Tyrol – Le Debut**. This project is specifically aimed at women and girls with different backgrounds in Tyrol, Austria. The project combines regular exercise modules and taster sessions of individual sports with presentations on health through exercise and nutrition. The programme is jointly developed with the girls and women and adapted to performance levels. For women, for instance, they offer gymnastics, hiking, pilates, yoga and dancing, while the project offers hip-hop and modern dance, tummy-leg-bottom, climbing, skating and volleyball for girls. This project is exemplary as it fosters the inclusion of target groups that are generally inactive and removed from sports through fun and trendy sports activities as well as promoting their involvement as a volunteer.

Several of the identified projects aimed at the inclusion of migrant girls and women through sport have also been noted in Germany. An exemplary project is the **Sport with Muslim girls and young women** organised by the Youth Sport Lower Saxony. This project reaches out to young Muslim girls at known meeting places and facilities such as youth organisations, school, cultural centres and mosques. The mosque, for instance, is seen as an important meeting place for young Muslim women, thus offering sports programmes at that location ensures a feeling of security for both the girls and their parents. The mosque offers a room for a regular sport programme after the Saturday Qur’an lessons, and on average roughly twelve girls participate per session.

A number of organisations have opted to focus on increasing the participation of young people (and in some cases, specifically young refugees) in sports. In the Netherlands, for instance, the Cruijff Foundation has built 173 so-called “**Cruijff Courts**” in numerous disadvantaged neighbourhoods across the country (as well as 35 courts outside the Netherlands), offering young people a safe place to practice sports as well as creating a meeting place for people from a range of backgrounds. In cooperation with neighbourhoods, the local government, private organisations, schools, sports and football associations, professional football clubs and the local business community, activities are organised on the Cruijff courts with the main aim of bringing young people together and improving the social cohesion in the community. Roughly 100,000 children are engaged in sports activities on the courts per week.

A common strategy employed by organisations is the development of a particular sports team or league specifically for individuals with a migration background. In Hungary, for instance, the Mahatma Gandhi Human Rights Organization created the **African Stars Football Team** which is composed mainly of refugees, ex-refugees and migrants that have successfully received their residence permit. Similarly, in Slovakia, the **Different Colours United** project of the Institute for Intercultural Dialogue organises a football team consisting of refugees, asylum seekers, Roma and locals. In Poland, Fundacja dla Wolności has set up an entire football league, named **Etnoliga**, where refugees, migrants and Poles compete in a football league. There are generally around 12-20 teams participating in the league and each team must consist of at least three men, three women and three nationalities. Approximately 1000 people from over 50 countries participate annually. Lastly, in the United Kingdom, the **Refugee Cricket Project** was

Section 5). The second is examining the changing attitudes of locals towards refugees through engaging in joint sports activities to address issues such as prejudice and behaviour change.

set up by Cricket For Change and the Refugee Council allowing young refugees to practice a traditionally English sport while interacting with other migrants, improving their English-language skills and when needed receiving individual advice and support from trained staff.

Plus Sport

Projects that fall under the 'Plus Sport' category place less importance on increasing sports participation among the target group, but rather use sports as a springboard to further social outcomes, such as improving educational attainment, decreasing crime, and encouraging personal and social development.

An example of a project that uses football as a hook for the engagement of young people in other activities is the **FEFA (Football - Etudes - Familles - Anderlecht)** project in Anderlecht, Belgium. This project combines the organisation of football training sessions with homework support and counselling sessions. The project focuses on three elements: football, school and family. There are eight football teams that train twice a week and participate in the regional championships. All young people registered with the project receive additional support at school, predominantly through a homework support session in the classrooms of a nearby school. Lastly, young people and their families receive psychosocial support through administrative support, support in solving issues at school, and support in tackling personal or familial problems. This project aptly shows how sports can be combined with other support structures in order to tackle social issues experienced both by individual young people as well as their families.

In Germany, RheinFlanke employs an innovative method for the engagement of young refugees through sport, ultimately contributing to their language development. The NGO runs the "**BUS**" project, in which trained staff travel across Cologne in a large converted bus with a wide range of sports equipment. They travel to different locations where refugees are in emergency accommodation to offer a distraction from their daily lives and their past traumatic experiences through a range of leisure activities. They provide a range of sports activities as well as offering initial language training in a playful manner. The BUS also offers a consultation room, where individuals can receive individualised support to discuss problems or to actively plan their integration process (for instance, through participation in other projects such as **H.O.P.E.** or the "Work for You" programme).

While some projects are localised and aimed at a specific community, there are also examples of larger scale projects that offer a range of activities at different locations. These larger projects tend to be more likely include initiatives that foster the employability of their beneficiaries. An example of a large-scale project that supports the engagement and integration of disadvantaged young people through sport is **Sport Dans la Ville** (Sport in the City) which operates in Lyon, Paris, Grenoble and Saint Etienne (France). The organisation aims to engage disadvantaged young people through a range of activities, including sports activities, social and cultural outings, the provision of workshops supporting the reading and writing skills of 7-11 year-olds, support in finding employment and training opportunities and lastly support in the development of enterprise skills and support in starting-up a business. Young people are supported in terms of gaining self-confidence and values essential to future success, including respect, commitment, openness, perseverance, and work experience.

Evaluated projects

Evaluations have only been found for a small number of projects. A potential explanation is that a large number of the projects included in the overview are grassroots projects and may therefore not have been evaluated due to a lack of resources, lack of capacity or because evaluation activities beyond the collection of participation data was not required. The Sport Inclusion Network (SPIN) for instance, attempted to evaluate the Finnish project **Benefiting of Sports for Social Inclusion (BOSSI)** and the Italian

Migrants' Inclusion Model of Sports for All (MIMoSA)³³ but were unable to do so due to a lack of data.

Moreover, it is also possible that existing evaluations have not been made publically available and thus have not been located through an online search. In Austria, there are several projects that fall under the **Integration through Sport** aspect of the National Action Plan for Integration (NAP), and have thus been evaluated as part of this programme. This is also the case in Germany, where the numerous projects also falls under a large-scale government programme similarly entitled "Integration through Sport" (*Integration durch Sport*). The German **More than Female Migrants in Sport** project of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB) has additionally been evaluated, but the evaluation report is not publically available. The **Street Games** organisation in the United Kingdom on the other hand has carried out numerous evaluations (mainly using survey data) of its projects, and has published all of the reports online³⁴.

³³ See the final evaluation report *Sport Inclusion Network (SPIN): Involving migrants in mainstream sport institutions* (2012) here:

http://www.footballforequality.org/fileadmin/mediapool/pdf/spin/SPIN_Final_Evaluation_Report.pdf

³⁴ <http://www.streetgames.org/resources/research-insight-reports>

5.0 What works, how and why?

The analysis so far has highlighted that the projects and initiatives are extremely diverse in the sports they cover, the approaches they utilise, their duration and with regards to their overall aim. However, many of them combine several factors that support the success of these projects and initiatives. These include: **Positive societal context, creating ownership, cultural exchange, development pathways, funding structures, enhancing cultural sensitivity, enhancing administrative capability and issues around the transferability of projects.** These are discussed in turn below.

From the project analysis and the stakeholder interviews it became apparent that overall, successful projects employed a two pronged approach, engaging migrants as well as supporting existing, local clubs and organisations to establish participation opportunities and thus creating safe and sustainable sports offers which are owned by participants and the host community alike. This is not to say that interventions solely targeted at one particular group (e.g. participation opportunities for instance in refugee camps to distract from the stressful and emotionally draining camp environment) are not successful, but their effect in terms of integration into the host society is possibly limited. Additionally, it is important to note, that successful projects often combined a number of key success factors.

5.1 Positive societal context

Successful projects benefitted generally from a more positive political and societal climate, where political support for initiatives was strong and openly communicated. At the population level, stakeholders pointed out that the more open the population was towards migrants and in the recent context particularly refugees, the more buy in and initiative from across the population could be achieved. In Austria for example “people just went and did something, created offers, without targeted support being in place” as one of the stakeholders commented. However, it is important to note, that the positive and open attitude is fragile and depends strongly on media reporting and a changing political climate. Stakeholders from Austria as well as the Netherlands commented that while initially, attitudes were very open and people willing to engage, this has now shifted towards more critical engagement with the migrant crisis. Other countries, where the general attitude was much more negative (e.g. Hungary and to some extent France) organisations faced an uphill battle to find support for their projects according to stakeholders.

Support through awareness raising campaigns that engaged the population (e.g. the FARE (Football against Racism in Europe) project which engaged the football fan community in several EU Member States) were seen as important. This bottom-up approach to changing opinions was seen as particularly effective because it allowed people to engage with a topic, ask critical questions and offered them an opportunity to take action. These sorts of interventions were possible at a grassroots level with a fairly small budget but could have a positive effect at the local level. Positive portrayal in the media was more difficult to achieve particularly at the national level, depending on the political orientation of the medium, and this was a factor that needed to be considered. Largely this goes back to the political support as well as the support through large stakeholder organisations that had the resources for large scale campaigns which could launch at the national level. This sort of campaign, however, required a coordinated strategy and therefore is more suited for larger organisations with a national reach.

Case Study: Croatia Centre for Peace Studies (CPS)

<p>What is it?</p>	<p>The organisation aims to raise awareness and educate the Croatian public about refugees and asylum seekers to ensure that any future attempt at integration is not met with hostility.</p> <p>CPS runs various projects to integrate migrants, some of which use sport as a focus point. They ran an awareness raising campaign with football fans of a Zagreb club (Bijeli anđeli or the White angels) against xenophobia and racism. The campaign raised the issue of discrimination against minorities with different skin colours, especially refugees. This campaign started just before the 2014 Football World Cup in Brazil along with the FARE campaign "All colours are beautiful", this enabled CPS to use the major sporting event as a platform to publicise the awareness raising campaign.</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using a major sporting event enabled the awareness raising campaign to maximise its impact. ▪ The national sport in Croatia is football, promoting the integration of migrants through a relatable topic increased the audience. ▪ Increasing awareness of the refugee situation will hopefully make the public more sympathetic to the cause, however it could potentially have the opposite effect if done wrong.

5.2 Creating Ownership

Most of the stakeholders highlighted the creation of ownership of the programmes as a key success factor. It was seen as little effective to offer engagement opportunities that did not match with the needs and preferences of the target population. As it was difficult to understand exactly the underlying preferences which were influenced by cultural background, the engagement of the migrant population in the design and implementation of the programmes was seen as an effective way to increase buy-in and participation and to focus opportunities on the expectations and requirements of the target population. Projects in the UK in disadvantaged communities have also shown that this kind of approach breaks down barriers to engagement and possible resentment of someone external "imposing" an intervention (e.g. an Us versus Them feeling).

Giving individuals ownership also empowers them, raises self-confidence and self-esteem which may have been affected negatively through the arduous journey to the settlement country.. The sense of achievement opens up new avenues for engagement, possibly establishing links into volunteering and employment pathways (also see section 5.4).

Case Study: Sport Union Tyrol – Le Debut, Austria

<p>What is it?</p>	<p>The project is aimed at women and girls of different countries of origin. The goals are the introduction to active movement, the mediation of enjoyment and health awareness through movement and the achievement of sustainability through independent activity.</p> <p>The programme range combines regular exercise modules and taster sessions of individual sports with presentations on health through exercise and nutrition. The programme is jointly developed with the girls/women and adapted to performance levels and interests (women: gymnastics, hiking, pilates, yoga, dancing; girls: hip hop, modern dance, tummy-leg-bottom, climbing, skating, volleyball).</p>
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Case Study: Sport Union Tyrol – Le Debut, Austria

Key outcomes and success factors:	Exemplary here is the inclusion of target groups remote from sport – many of the women had neither physical education at school nor were involved in sport before– as well as the introduction to fun and trend sports. In addition, participants can – in the sense of helping people to help themselves be trained to become fitness trainers.
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5.3 Cultural exchange

One of the most frequently offered opportunities in the projects that were analysed is the opportunity to engage with people from the local community. This gives locals as well as migrants the opportunity to meet in a safe and (through the rules of sport) also regulated place and get to know each other. For the local community, this brings the benefit of breaking down barriers and prejudices, while for the migrants it offers an informal way to establish links into the community, improve their language skills and establish social networks, which could potentially lead on to opportunities for employment.

The JoinIn! Project in the Netherlands facilitated clubs meeting with refugees, offering a safe, non-pressure environment for clubs to gather experience engaging with migrants and for migrants to experience the club environment, thus facilitating not only cultural exchange but also capacity building within the clubs. There was occasional evidence from the interviews that clubs needed to open up more with regards to migrants and see the wider benefits this would bring. Stakeholders in Sweden, for instance, reported that while most refugees settled in urban areas, particularly rural clubs had embraced funding opportunities available and viewed the engagement with migrants as a lifeline to their club and local community. The migrants were viewed as a benefit as they brought additional club members, potential coaches and, because on average they had bigger families, also a rejuvenation of their towns where young people had moved to the cities for universities and work.

Engagement and cultural exchange in clubs was also seen as a way to produce additional health and well-being effects, including for instance loneliness, depression and lack of physical activity. This was one of the key outcomes in a project run by the Swiss Development Agency in partnership with several organisations in Hungary (see Box).

Case Study: BeFitIn – Integration through sport in Hungary, Hungary

What is it?	<p>Hungary is struggling with a continual decrease in population, an aging population and economic stagnation. Legal immigration and effective integration measures could reverse these trends. This is why SAD, and local partners Szubjektiv and Utopia, launched the pilot project “Integration through sport in Hungary”. The active integration of migrants in local sports clubs should help them find their feet in their new country, and make the host country more open and tolerant towards new arrivals.</p> <p>The “Sport and cultural diversity” approach sees sports clubs as meeting places in which intercultural exchange can take place in a very natural, informal setting. People with migrant backgrounds have the opportunity to make friends, to access other areas of society, to develop social recognition through sporting achievement and to learn and practice the local language. Particularly for female migrants, sports clubs can provide an opportunity to leave the closed home setting regularly and to counteract the negative effects of loneliness and isolation through contact with the locals and physical activity.</p>
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Case Study: BeFitIn – Integration through sport in Hungary, Hungary

	<p>Clubs can get new members and ensure the long-term viability of the club. They have the possibility of discovering new sporting talents and fostering tolerance, respect and solidarity between members.</p> <p>The project partners thereby contribute to winning sports clubs over to integrating people with migrant backgrounds, and help them to do this. At the same time, they motivate migrants to take part in sport and help them to find sports clubs. The project provides migrants with integration opportunities in everyday life, and promotes mutual effort in bringing people closer together. The programme is a step on the way to developing sustainable integration policy in Hungary and breaks new ground in finding solutions to the country's economic and demographic problems.</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project provided a win-win situation for the migrants/ refugees as well as for the sports clubs ▪ Capacity building on the part of the sports clubs was vital as this breaks down fears about not to be able to cope with their needs ▪ Positive effects are expected with regards to breaking down stereotypes as well as supporting the active integration/ acceptance into civil society of migrants/ refugees ▪ Integration of migrants as a solution to demographic as well as economic problems (due to shrinking work force). Better integrated people are more likely to contribute economically. ▪ Actively supporting physical and emotional wellbeing through physical activity

5.4 Development pathways

Sport participation and sport clubs offer unique opportunities for engagement and personal development through and with sport. Sports clubs by and large are run by volunteers with a variety of roles to fulfil, including the administrative and managerial side as well as the coaching side. Studies for instance on the diversity of the teaching profession have shown that ethnic minority teachers function as role models and are thus uniquely positioned to raise aspirations and act as mediators between the different cultural worlds of the home and host country³⁵. Sport can fulfil a similar function when integrating refugees and individuals with a migration background into the coaching and organisation functions of sports clubs. Some of the stakeholders viewed the participation opportunities as a three step process that started with participation in open activities, led to joining a club and then led to volunteer engagement. The associated benefits with volunteer engagement partially overlap with those of mere cultural exchange (e.g. creation of networks, improvement of language skills, enhancing employability), but go far beyond this as volunteer engagement, and particularly coaching roles require qualifications. Several of the stakeholders outlined the transition of migrants into entirely new professions as health and fitness professionals through their engagement with sport. It was therefore vital in the eyes of the stakeholders, that participation opportunities had pathways associated with them that allowed individuals to transition into volunteer roles and into local clubs as seamlessly as possible.

As outlined in the methodology (see Section 3), sport can also be used as hook to draw people into engagement with wider reaching qualifications or to achieve social outcomes as a primary goal. One such example is a project in Belgium, Rising You(th), where

³⁵ Donlevy, V. Meierkord, A., Rajania, A. (2016) *Study on the Diversity within the Teaching Profession with Particular Focus on Migrant and/or Minority Background*, DG EAC: Brussels

young people with a migration background are invited to come along to free climbing sessions and to bring their friends. The project does not only offer participation opportunities, but offers qualifications in rope access as well as employability support and employment advice and brokerage to help young people transition into the labour market (see Box). Projects like these offer unique opportunities to engage particularly disengaged youth who may struggle to engage in a regulated school environment.

Case Study: Rising You(th), Belgium

<p>What is it?</p>	<p>Rising You(th), a project run by Nature and Minor Ndako, aims to create opportunities for migrants and refugees through attracting those with an interest in climbing. Refugees over the age of 14 years old are invited to come alone or bring friends, creating a multicultural integrated society within Brussels. Sessions are free to ensure that the programme is inclusive of all groups, often refugees flee war zones and as a result can be cash poor. Rising You(th) offer refugees the opportunity to train and receive a climbing qualification; Rope Access. Once qualified Rising You(th) provides employment opportunities to work at height, cleaning windows, restore electricity pylons, working in difficult to access places to name a but a few opportunities. These employment opportunities integrate the refugees as they receive employment and Belgium receives a skilled worker.</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breaking isolation of young refugees and integrating them through sport. ▪ Youths are given climbing lessons, improving skills and self-fulfilment, with the potential opportunity of employment. ▪ The organisation promotes entrepreneurship and development of young people. ▪ Rising You(th) provides a win-win situations, refugees are integrated into society through employment, increasing confidence and self-esteem whilst contributing to the economy. ▪ Using multiple organisations with different skill sets allows the programme to draw on strengths of different organisations.

5.5 Funding structures

The conversations with stakeholders revealed complex funding arrangements that affected particularly small organisations. On the one hand, this involved a lack of information about what funding sources were available and the processes to apply for them. On the other hand, stakeholders reported of a distinct lack of capacity to develop a successful funding application. Many grassroots clubs and small organisations are run by volunteers, who have other professions than managing an organisation. A lack of time to engage with and gather knowledge about possible funding opportunities due to coaching commitments for instance increases this gap in capacity. This is a universal theme across Europe and has evolved in similar research in the UK³⁶ and was raised consistently by stakeholders. While in some countries National Governing Bodies offer targeted support and there are independent organisations that offer coaching and mentoring in business support functions specifically for organisations in the Sport for Social Inclusion sector,³⁷ this is by no means a consistent approach and again, knowledge about these support opportunities is an issue.

³⁶ Bertram, C., France, J, Diep, M (2015) *Sport for Development Sector Insight*, London: Sport England.

³⁷ See for instance Sported (<http://sported.org.uk/>)

Another issue with regards to funding is the relatively short-term nature of funding sources available for projects. Feedback from stakeholders as well as from research suggests that project funding is generally available for a 1-2 year cycle which leaves smaller organisations with a lack of capacity vulnerable when funding expires. Often this triggers a constant cycle of searching for funding, continuous changes to programmes so that long-term programme effects are difficult to observe as well as frequent adaptations of programmes to comply with funding requirements, which in the extreme, may lead to some target populations being excluded from delivery (e.g. a focus on women or certain age groups may preclude participation of a wider target group who could also benefit from the intervention). The diversification of funding streams is therefore paramount to the sustainability and longevity of projects and initiatives. Stakeholders in Sweden outlined that sports clubs had often teamed up with other church and community organisations to combine funding streams and enhance what they could offer, thus sharing resources, knowledge and capacity.

Case Study: Sport Integration Qualification (SIQ) – Caritas Austria

<p>What is it?</p>	<p>The programme consists of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leisure and sports activities (e.g., sports tournaments, adventure days) and assistance in qualifications or jobs in sport; and ▪ network possibilities, workshops and panel discussions (on themes such as social integration) <p>By attending the sports activities, young people are provided with access to other activities which allow them to improve their language skills and expand their social networks, among other things.</p> <p>The SIQ project also sees itself as a socio-educational project (direct work with the target group) and platform for sports integration (public relations, network and educational work).</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-channel funding: The project is supported by the European Refugee Fund on an annual basis, but other local, regional and national government organisations and non-governmental organisations also contribute. ▪ Communication/ awareness: Because many prejudices towards migrants are based on a lack of information, the programme tries to raise general understanding among the mainstream society of the situation of refugees in the Austrian society, by publicly informing and educating people involved in sports activities by means of workshops, lectures and courses (e.g. at sports conferences). ▪ The recruitment of participants is eased by collaborating with organisations who work with refugees, schools, sports clubs and who use public places (e.g. parks and so-called 'hot areas' or deprived neighbourhoods) or school facilities. They also distribute flyers and monthly newsletters. ▪ Collaboration: There are many partners involved from different regions and levels (e.g. from schools to sports clubs, from youth centres, universities to government institutions) which provide the programme with a solid foundation.

5.6 Enhancing cultural sensitivity

Enhancing cultural sensitivity and understanding is a bilateral process, in fact the integration process itself is continuously working towards raising awareness of cultural differences and the ability to engage and cope with them. The stakeholder interviews outlined frequently that while many grassroots organisations were extremely open to developing initiatives and engaging with migrants and refugees, they frequently reached their boundaries when it came to cultural differences. Stakeholders outlined that often from a high-level there was an implicit assumption that volunteer coaches at grassroots would know how to engage with cultural diversity, but this was not always the case and even coaches who had some experience in engaging ethnically diverse groups needed support. Stakeholders also outlined that some clubs were quite reserved regarding the initial engagement with initiatives to integrate refugees because this kind of intervention was beyond their comfort zone and their perceived capacity and skill level. There is a role here for support and capacity building in this regard which possibly larger organisations with a more coordinating function can fulfil. Engaging migrants as coaches can also help to build that capacity, but this requires initial steps to opening up provision. This closely links in with some of the previous points in providing development and engagement pathways.

Similarly though, it is also important to not only offer opportunities for cultural exchange, but to also offer support to migrants and refugees with regards to cultural sensitivities of the host country. For instance, stakeholders in the Netherlands outline a desire to create a guide in multiple languages that explained to migrants and refugees the Do's & Don'ts of the club landscape. For instance, the concept of organised sport in clubs is not necessarily universal, legal aspects such as insurance during participation which is included in membership fees are not necessarily obvious, information sources as to where to find sport participation opportunities are frequently difficult to access and so any interest in continuing with sport when moving to a settlement city are often scuppered by lack of information as well as the overwhelming administrative requirements of settling in a location and then a shift in emphasis on finding employment. A key aspect with regards to children that was frequently unknown to migrants is that in the Netherlands, it is the responsibility of parents to ensure that their children can swim due to the prevalence of waterways in the Netherlands. While much of this is focused on adults, early engagement of children to enhance their cultural sensitivity is a good starting point.

Case Study: Ostpreussen School, Germany

<p>What is it?</p>	<p>Ostpreußen School in Munich uses a cultural integration class to integrate child refugees and encourage them to exercise more. The school uses Muuvit, an internationally applied platform for health promotion and communication in the school setting. Muuvit encourages the children to engage in physical activity by rewarding each ten-minute stint with points which they can use to move forward on a virtual tour. It helps get children moving and make them curious about other cultures through their virtual journey of different cities around the world.</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourages children to learn through exercise and movement ▪ Improves children's understanding of different countries, and cultures ▪ Promotes integration

5.7 Enhancing administrative capacity

A key issue that was highlighted by the stakeholders with regards to the sustainability of clubs and projects was enhancing their administrative capacity, which has already been touched on in Section 5.5. Clubs and small charitable organisations tend to be run by volunteers some of the initiatives that were created in immediate response to the refugee crisis do not have an organised structure at all and are entirely run by individuals or small groups of volunteers, according to stakeholders. The lack of administrative capacity for the coordination of initiatives, delivery of sessions, finding suitable locations and gaining knowledge about funding opportunities were limiters for these organisations that were often difficult to overcome. This was particularly evident in organisations that were run by migrants and refugees for migrants and refugees as stakeholders in Austria explained. The unfamiliarity of club structures, local political and administrative structures and responsibilities made it very difficult for such organisations to grow and scale up. Complexity of funding applications, which often native speakers had difficulties completing, precluded successful funding applications. There was an inherent need to support organisations in this work, while at the same time it was necessary from the side of the funders to simplify funding applications and administrative burdens.

Measurement and evaluation provided a particular example here as formal evaluation of projects and initiatives to demonstrate their effectiveness is not widespread. Many funders require projects to collate administrative data (e.g. number of participants and demographics) to demonstrate that they are delivering a project and are reaching individuals. But even this process is difficult and requires intensive engagement by the funder with the projects to collect and collate the respective data. Again, time restraints - when the coach is also the club president - affect these tasks and there is awareness of this issue on the side of the funders. Some have implemented electronic tools to collect the data, others enter the data themselves. Qualitative project reports outlining key events and achievements for the projects are also common, which may involve qualitative assessments of project partners and occasionally involve academic and research consultancy partners who carry out independent process evaluations. With sport for inclusion projects it is inherently difficult to develop sound impact evaluation strategies as there are a large number of confounding factors that make it difficult to establish causality. Nevertheless, enhancing knowledge and capacity to engage with administrative matters and understand the need for monitoring and evaluation should be a key priority.

Case Study: Soccerfest – Sport Against Racism Ireland

What is it?

Soccerfest is one of the biggest 7-a-side intercultural football tournaments in Europe with approximately 4,500 participants with large ethnic diversity. The event is spread over a weekend in the summer.

In August 2015, 32 male teams competed in an eight-group tournament, while four women's teams contested their own cup. Team Syria, a team for refugees in Ireland coming from Syria, took part in Soccerfest in 2015, with the support of Glentoran FC who sponsored the team's kit. In addition to football, other activities, such as Gaelic Games, Tag Rugby, Chess, Table Tennis, Chinese Rope. The event also offers a range of cultural activities including live entertainment for all the family.

The key objective is to use a major sports event to create the environment for cultural integration and social inclusion.

Case Study: Soccerfest – Sport Against Racism Ireland

	<p>As part of the activities participants are given advice on mainstreaming into other sports organisations including developing links with soccer clubs.</p>
<p>Key outcomes and success factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration between government organisations, NGOs and business partners: Although football is the focus of the two day event, SARI accommodates its strategic alliance partners including Dublin Aids Alliance, Africa Centre, New Communities Partnership, and Concern Worldwide, NGOs such as UNICEF and UNESCO and agencies including Garda Síochána and Dublin City Council. The number of volunteer workers is around 200. ▪ The organisers actively encourage ‘poaching’ of players by local clubs through a showcasing of football talent. Providing pathways to mainstream sport is seen as an effective method of culturally integrating people from diverse backgrounds. ▪ The event is evaluated by a wide range of staff, participants and partners. Self-evaluation is done by the volunteers of SARI, the feedback of teams and visitors. A report is prepared by the Dublin City Council as well as two academic partners, the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES), Switzerland and De Montfort University Leicester, UK. Another academic partner, Alpha College, Dublin is responsible for the qualitative analysis of the event.

5.8 Transferability of projects

While most of these factors apply at a general level and best practice sharing had a high priority among stakeholders, they also highlighted that a simple one-to-one transfer of projects should be treated with extreme caution. Contextual factors such as the political climate, wider attitude of the population, structures within the country, experience level with interventions like these as well as capacity issues, among others, greatly affected how easily a particular approach can be copied. It is important to carefully assess the contextual factors and make adaptations accordingly. Equally, it is important to realise that most of the key factors outlined above interact and so simply adapting for instance development pathways will not automatically guarantee a successful project. One of the biggest factors that will allow ongoing adjustments is monitoring and evaluation. Although it is not a priority with many organisations, simply because their main concern is to help and support individuals and offer participation opportunities, the ability to assess how the project develops and take action is an important support tool. The capacity and understanding of evaluation approaches is currently perceived as low and therefore should be strengthened and organisations supported in building that capacity. Putting this support in place will then enable organisations and clubs to assess best practice and project transfer and assess appropriate action.

6.0 Conclusion

The refugee crisis represents one of the greatest challenges for European Union countries so far. The settlement and integration into the host societies is a key junction in creating diverse communities. Sport offers a valuable tool to support this process, although it cannot be seen as the cure to all problems. Projects can use sport as a hook to draw people into interventions that provide educational outcomes and qualifications or sport can be seen as the means by which certain skills are taught (e.g. language, teamwork, self-confidence).

While the projects analysed for this report varied greatly in what they offered and what they wanted to achieve, and more over the relevant national context differed substantially, there were some factors that emerged from these projects as well as from the literature that were prevalent in the more successful ones. These include:

- a positive societal context,
- the creation of ownership for the programmes,
- the opportunity for cultural exchange and learning,
- the development of pathways into volunteering and skills acquisition,
- the set-up of sustainable funding structures,
- the enhancement of cultural sensitivity and
- the build-up of administrative capacity with regards to monitoring and evaluation.

It is important to note that these factors are interconnected and improving just one of them will rarely lead to an overall successful project. However, they address different aspects at programme level as well as at a structural level that will affect and support project delivery.

The interviews with stakeholders as well as project reports and the available research suggest a need for improvement and support at a variety of levels. The improvement of funding structures was a key element that emerged from the analysis. While in some countries there were well supported funding structures, generally the information and knowledge about them was seen as an issue. Clubs and small organisations tended to be volunteer-led and start up at the very grassroots level and therefore knowledge where funding was available or how to apply for it did not exist. Funding applications also tended to be very complex and required a level of understanding, also from a legal and accounting aspect, that could not necessarily be expected from a volunteer-led organisation. Some countries had addressed this by devolving funding applications to the regional level, so that the local knowledge could be maximised, others had facilitated an easier application process. What the most appropriate approach is needs to be assessed on a country-by-country basis as contextual factors will play into this (e.g. experience with project funding and the structures already in place).

Closely connected is the capacity of delivery organisations. Mostly organisations were volunteer-led with individuals occupying multiple roles (e.g. the club president is also a coach). Time constraints apply as only so much time can be spent on administering the organisation and coaching while also having a daily job and a family to coordinate. It is important that funders recognise and realise who they are dealing with and that they make a realistic assessment of what the available capacity to deal with administrative requirements is. The complexity of funding applications for instance is a frequent stumbling block with clubs lacking the understanding of what is required because they do not hold the required data or have a clear understanding of the process. This often leads to organisations not applying for funding at all. Equally, the importance of monitoring and evaluation to provide evidence for a project's or club's success is not well understood. Thus data collection to provide supporting information is often not in place or limited. There is a need to develop support structures and build capacity in this regard at country-level, but also at higher level. Establishing mentoring support to provide

support on a 1-to-1 basis targeted to the individual organisation is one solution, another would be to provide extensive multi-channel support and learning platforms, bearing in mind the time constraints. Encouragement of linking up with academic or research consultancies to support monitoring and evaluation should also be considered.

A key area that was highlighted by the stakeholders was the exchange of knowledge across Europe, although this also applies at local and national level. The Sport for Social Inclusion sector is very diverse and fragmented with organisations not all necessarily coming from the sport sector. Church groups, small charities, youth organisations, migrant organisations all play a role in delivering projects and therefore it is difficult to assess what best practice is out there. The reinvention of the wheel was a major concern of stakeholders across Europe. Opportunities for exchange at all levels were sought after and ways to connect organisations should be explored. This is also expected to lead to the formation of local partnerships, where organisations share resources, competences and knowledge that can make projects more sustainable. Particularly at EU-level with funding available through programmes such as Erasmus+ opportunities to connect across Europe were seen as vital. Currently, there are some network projects (for instance, the “Level Playing Field” project by ENGSO, SPIN and now ESPIN by VDIC in Austria, “Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe (SIVSCE)”, led by the Syddansk Universitet, Denmark), but as they are projects, their duration is time-limited and they may cease to exist. They also target particular organisations or geographic areas which may limit their reach. Stakeholders expressed a need for a more permanent platform in this regard. The level at which they are located (for instance EU-wide, member state level, regional or local) also needs to be taken into consideration to address issues of fragmentation.

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Annex Two : Contributions by stakeholders

Name(s)	Organisation	Country
Daniela Conti	Unione Italiana Sport Per tutti (UISP)	Italy
Heidi Pekkola	European Non-Governmental Sports Organisations (ENGSO)	-
Heike Kübler	Deutscher Olympischer Sportbund (DOSB)	Germany
Kurt Wachter	Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation (VIDC)	Austria
Maxime Leblanc	Sport et Citoyenneté	France
Peter Mattson	Swedish Sports Confederation (SSC)	Sweden
Willie Westerhof Anita Vlasfeld	Netherlands Institute for Sport and Physical Activity (NISB)	Netherlands
Milena De Murga	Acció Social (Unió de Federacions)	Spain

Annex Three : Project summaries

Projects are ordered by country abbreviation

Sports clubs and schools collaborations	
ID Number	AT – 227
Organisation Name	
Member State	AT
Delivery Period	
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	In urban areas, especially in Vienna, there are numerous collaborations between football, handball, and basketball clubs and schools in the area. In schools in particular areas of Vienna, more than 90% of the children are from migrant families. Examples of such collaborations include the handball clubs Fivers in the 5th and WAT 15 in the 15th districts of Vienna or the football club Slovan HAC in the 14th district. Although the Slovan cooperation with the school had to be discontinued for financial reasons, a high proportion of players are nonetheless from a migrant background. This high proportion reaches from junior to senior squad – as is the case with most Viennese football clubs. The youth development work of the junior handball club Fivers is to be highlighted in particular: The club regularly organises training courses at nearby schools and parks. The annually held handball festival attracts approximately 1.000 students/pupils.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a result of these activities, the junior teams in almost every age group have won the championship for many years running. In 2011 the senior team won the handball league title for the first time. Like practiced at WAT 15, girls can switch to a partner club in women's handball.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Integration through Sport	
ID Number	AT – 229
Organisation Name	Austrian government
Member State	AT
Delivery Period	2010 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	Y
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>In January 2010 the Austrian government created a nationwide integration strategy with the National Action Plan for Integration (NAP). Associations that seek the inclusion of migrants as well as those promoting the sporting activity of girls and women are encouraged and the importance of sport as a means for inclusion is given high publicity. There is criticism of NAP with regard to the spatial and temporal limitations of many initiatives to promote integration: the preference for local and regional activities is not suitable to overcome all barriers to inclusion at the level of national legislation.</p> <p>The Sports Ministry had previously supported a handful of individual inclusion projects albeit, without transparent objectives with regard to content. In January 2010 a working group (“ARGE Sport und Integration”) was set up whose aims are the promotion of integration and inclusion activities in and through sport. For 2012, it is planned to award financial grants to sport clubs, which bring their range of services into line with sound and transparent criteria on the inclusion of migrants. A currently running pilot phase with selected integrative sport projects is to be subjected to evaluation in autumn 2011.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The mostly locally active sport integrative projects and initiatives received cash prizes ranging from 200 to 3000 Euros. Alongside these the Austrian Integration Fund allocates individual and project related financial awards, such as for participation in sports club programmes or the organisation of tournaments.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Sport Union Tyrol – Le Debut	
ID Number	AT – 220
Organisation Name	Sport Union Tyrol, the club, “Women from all countries”, the Turkish-Islamic cultural association ATIB and Girlspoint ARANEA
Member State	AT
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The project is aimed at women and girls of different countries of origin. The goals are the introduction to active movement, the mediation of enjoyment and health awareness through movement and the achievement of sustainability through independent activity.</p> <p>The programme range combines regular exercise modules and taster sessions of individual sports with presentations on health through exercise and nutrition. The programme is jointly developed with the girls/women and adapted to performance levels (women: gymnastics, hiking, pilates, yoga, dancing; girls: hip hop, modern dance, tummy-leg-bottom, climbing, skating, volleyball).</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exemplary here is the inclusion of target groups remote from sport – many of the women had neither physical education at school nor were involved in sport before– as well as the introduction to fun and trend sports. In addition, participants can – in the sense of helping people to help themselves be trained to become fitness trainers.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Sport Integration Qualification (SIQ)	
ID Number	AT - 501
Organisation Name	Caritas Styria
Member State	AT
Delivery Period	Not clear from the information available
Full reference	ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation

Sport Integration Qualification (SIQ)	
Internet link	https://www.caritas-steiermark.at/hilfe-angebote/migrantinnen-fluechtlinge/integration/siq-sport-integration-qualifikation/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	Migrant youth: refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection ages 5-21 years.
Project aims	<p>The programme consists of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ leisure and sports activities (e.g., sports tournaments, adventure days) and assistance in qualifications or jobs in sport; and ▪ network possibilities, workshops and panel discussions (on themes such as social integration) <p>By attending the sports activities, young people are provided with access to other activities which allow them to improve their language skills and expand their social networks, among other things.</p> <p>The SIQ project also sees itself as a socio-educational project (direct work with the target group) and platform for sports integration (public relations, network and educational work).</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-channel funding: The project is supported by the European Refugee Fund on an annual basis, but other local, regional and national government organisations and non-governmental organisations also contribute. ▪ Communication/raise awareness: Because many prejudices towards migrants are based on a lack of information, the programme tries to raise general understanding among the mainstream society of the situation of refugees in the Austrian society, by publicly informing and educating people involved in sports activities by means of workshops, lectures and courses (e.g. at sports conferences). ▪ The recruitment of participants is eased by collaborating with organisations who work with refugees, schools, sportsclubs and who use public places (e.g. parks and so-called 'hot areas' or deprived neighbourhoods) or school facilities. They also distribute flyers and monthly newsletters. ▪ Collaboration: There are many partners involved from different regions and levels (e.g. from schools to sports clubs, from youth centres, universities to government institutions) which provide the programme with a solid foundation.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Employability Support / Personal and Social Development</p>

Rising You(th)	
ID Number	BE-106
Organisation Name	Nature, Stretch Your Mind and Minor Ndako
Member State	BE
Delivery Period	2014 – ongoing
Full reference	
Internet link	http://nature.be/nl/verticalclub/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single minor refugees: newly arrived migrants
Project aims	<p>1 in 5 unemployed youths in Flanders have a migration background, and this number rises when looking at Brussels as a whole. Rising You(th) a project run by Nature and Minor Ndako, aims to create opportunities for migrants and refugees through attracting those with an interest in climbing. Refugees over the age of 14 years old are invited to come alone or bring friends, creating a multicultural integrated society within Brussels. Sessions are free to ensure that the programme is inclusive of all groups, often refugees flee war zones and as a result can be cash poor.</p> <p>Rising You(th) offer refugees the opportunity to train and receive a climbing qualification; Rope Access. Once qualified Rising You(th) provides employment opportunities to work at height, cleaning windows, restore electricity pylons, working in difficult to access places to name a but a few opportunities. These employment opportunities integrate the refugees as they receive employment and Belgium receives a skilled worker.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breaking isolation of young refugees and integrating them through sport. ▪ Youths are given climbing lessons, improving skills and self-fulfilment, with the potential opportunity of employment. ▪ The organisation promotes entrepreneurship and development of young people. ▪ Rising You(th) provides a win-win situations, refugees are integrated into society through employment, increasing confidence and self-esteem whilst contributing to the economy. ▪ Using multiple organisations with different skill sets allows the programme to draw on strengths of different organisations.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Employability Support / Personal and Social Development</p>

FEFA (Football - Etudes - Familles – Anderlecht)	
ID Number	BE-309
Organisation Name	FEFA Asbl
Member State	BE
Delivery Period	
Full reference	Anderlecht.be. (2016). FEFA. [online] Available at: http://www.anderlecht.be/veiligheid-preventie/preventie/fefa [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.anderlecht.be/veiligheid-preventie/preventie/fefa http://www.vub.ac.be/SBMA/sites/default/files/file/Docs%20SBMA/Booklet%20ENGSO,%20Marc%20en%20Zeno.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people in disadvantaged areas
Project aims	<p>FEFA (Football – Studies – Family – Anderlecht) is a project in which young people play football as well as being supported with homework or counselling sessions. The project is open to young people between the ages of 6 and 20. It is open to pupils of the Leonardo da Vinci school, young people from Kuregem as well as other young people living in the municipality.</p> <p>The project runs in Kuregem (Brussels) a particularly socioeconomically disadvantaged neighbourhood with a large migrant population. The project consists of three components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Football: there are eight teams that represent Brabant during the regional championships organised annually by the Belgian Football Association. Players train twice a week in the Vercauteren stadium near the Leonardo da Vinci school. 2. School: all young people registered with the project receive additional support at school, predominantly through a homework support session in the classrooms of the Leonardo da Vinci school. 3. Family: the young people and their families receive psychosocial support through administrative support, support in solving issues at school, and support in tackling personal or familial problems. <p>The project therefore not only seeks to develop the social and life skills through football, but also focuses on their school performance. It furthermore supports young people individually by offering information about job possibilities, for instance.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FEFA is the winner of the Belgian Security and Crime Prevention Award of 2011 ▪ The association supports roughly 145 students between the ages of 6 and 20 ▪ Next to regular football sessions, the young people are encouraged to focus on their school work. Their school performance is monitored, and school reports must be shown at the end of each semester. ▪ The homework support sessions are organised for about 100 children and young people. ▪ The project not only focuses on improving the social inclusion of young people, but aims to improve the family situation through personalised support to families.

FEFA (Football - Etudes - Familles – Anderlecht)	
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus Sport Secondary: Education and Vocational Training, Personal and Social Development

Jeunes réfugiés à Kraainem Football	
ID Number	BE - 401
Organisation Name	Kraainem Football Club
Member State	BE
Delivery Period	Ongoing
Full reference	Kraainem Football (2016) Jeunes réfugiés à Kraainem Football [Online] http://www.kraainemfootball.be/jeunes-refugies-a-kraainem-football/ [Accessed 04/07/16]
Internet link	http://www.kraainemfootball.be/jeunes-refugies-a-kraainem-football/ http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/photo/photoByReportage.cfm?ref=031139&sitelang=en
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unaccompanied child refugees aged 14 to 18 predominantly are from Syria, Afghanistan and Eritrea who are waiting for their asylum application to be approved.
Project aims	Kraainem Football Club together with Centre de Réfugiés Fedasil de Woluwe Saint-Pierre are offering small groups courses in French combined with football training together with the youths from the club to foster language learning, forming of friendships, social integration as well as talent spotting. The young people are provided with a meal as well as football equipment (which is donated by club members). Each week around 20 young people take part which the refugee centre selects. The project is supported mostly by volunteers from the club.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages children to learn through exercise and movement Improves basic language skills of children Promotes integration through interaction with other young people
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development

Cross-cultural bonding through exercise	
ID Number	DE - 200
Organisation Name	Ostpreußen School
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	Ongoing
Full reference	Sportanddev.org (2016). Cross-cultural bonding through exercise. [online] Available at: http://www.sportanddev.org/?13926/1/Cross-

	cultural-bonding-through-exercise [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.sportanddev.org/?13926/1/Cross-cultural-bonding-through-exercise
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees: Most of the refugees are aged 6 to 11 and are from Syria, Afghanistan and Morocco. 80% of transition class members are housed in a temporary accommodation.
Project aims	Ostpreußen School in Munich uses a cultural integration class to integrate child refugees and encourage them to exercise more. The school uses Muuvit, an internationally applied platform for health promotion and communication in the school setting. Muuvit encourages the children to engage in physical activity by rewarding each ten-minute stint with points which they can use to move forward on a virtual tour. It helps get children moving and make them curious about other cultures through their virtual journey of different cities around the world.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourages children to learn through exercise and movement Improves children's understanding of different countries, and cultures Promotes integration
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development /</p>

Integration through Sport	
ID Number	DE - 202
Organisation Name	Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, German Olympic Sports Federation
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	Since 2001 to include migrants
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The programme aims to sensitise and interest sport clubs at the grass-roots level for the requirements of inclusion and cross-culturalism. The programmes work to promote the intercultural openness of the clubs.</p> <p>They advise and assist sport clubs, networks and projects locally in the development and implementation of sports-related inclusion concepts and provide financial support and furthermore activate,</p>

Integration through Sport	
	supervise and coordinate the many volunteers at the grass-roots level. They are involved in the creation and maintenance of networks and, in addition, are responsible for the development and implementation of training opportunities in the context of intercultural transparency, as well as public relations for each of the regions.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The sports club develops appropriate demand-oriented measures to implement the programme goals and directs them via e.g. easy access, target group oriented offers for the inclusion of target groups (outreach/follow-up programmes, reduced membership fees, etc.); regular club programmes of non-sporting activities (e.g. educational programmes, consultation); creation of participation possibilities for target groups, involvement in executive and decision-making positions, etc. ▪ The sports club accepts the definition of inclusion and its aims and orients itself towards the target groups of the programme. ▪ The sports club shows willingness to cooperate with the programme (participation in further training, intercultural openness, public relations work, and growth of competence).
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport /

Inclusion through Qualification	
ID Number	DE - 207
Organisation Name	Berlin Football Association and Federal Ministry for Migration and Refugees.
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	2007 - 2010
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities ▪ Women
Project aims	The first vocational and further education offer was aimed particularly at volunteers acting as club officials for migrant clubs who had, in the past, expressed uncertainty in dealing with bureaucratic structures, regulations, and cooperation with sports institutions. Training courses for football coaches and trainers which specifically

Inclusion through Qualification	
	teach the safe handling of multicultural teams and their environment.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	None stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Volunteering in Sport

Türkiyemspor	
ID Number	DE – 213
Organisation Name	Türkiyemspor
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	1978 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf www.tuerkiyemspor.info
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Türkiyemspor is the most well known migrant club in Germany. By virtue of its sporting triumphs, it has become the figurehead of Berlin's Turkish community and the multicultural district of Kreuzberg. Particularly in its period of sporting success, Türkiyemspor was not only a positive role model for Turkishborn immigrants as it also proved to migrant workers on the whole that they too can celebrate successes under the same conditions and not have to perish into the majority society.</p> <p>Türkiyemspor has, in this way, for many years supported "Respect Gaymes" which was initiated by the Berlin Lesbian and Gay Alliance and works to dismantle prejudices against gays and lesbians and to raise awareness of sexual diversity. The club also supports an annual day of action against violence against women.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	Non stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

The “Sport with Muslim girls and young women” project	
ID Number	DE – 216
Organisation Name	Youth Sport Lower Saxony
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf http://www.praeventionstag.de/dokumentation/download.cms?id=138 http://www.lsb-niedersachsen.de/live/lsb_nds/live.php
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities ▪ Women
Project aims	<p>Contact with the target group of Muslim girls was made by searching out meeting places and facilities where the girls and young women congregated, e.g. schools, children and youth organisations, cultural associations, etc., but also mosques. The mosque is an important community oriented space in which the girls receive Quran lessons, sing, and celebrate together, thus the idea developed to initiate sport programmes within a mosque as it represents a living environment already possessing the trust of the parents. In such a way, a condition allowing the girls’ participation in sport programmes has been fulfilled.</p> <p>A cross-cultural project team was formed for the planning and monitoring of the project, consisting of representatives from the mosque, the advice centre for inclusion and migration issues and the sport club. Spaces were made available in the mosque for a regular sport programme, taking place in various groups after the Saturday Quran lessons. An average of 12 girls participated in each of the sport programmes.</p> <p>Initially, beside gymnastic warm-up exercises and self defence techniques, body awareness was placed in the foreground. Later, programmes in dance, fitness and strength training were added. The programmes were taught by various trainers with Turkish migration backgrounds. Alongside the cooperation partners and consultants the girls and young women themselves were involved in the planning of the movement courses, by means of surveys, for example.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors	None stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus

The "Sport with Muslim girls and young women" project

(Delete appropriate) ³⁸ as	Secondary: Personal and Social Development
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Kicking Girls: Easy access to girls

ID Number	DE – 218
Organisation Name	Kicking Girls
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Kicking Girls project exists in various schools in urban quarters with high proportions of migrant youth. The schools, in cooperation with nearby cooperation clubs, provide so-called girl's working groups (Arbeitsgemeinschaften) in the school and the coaches are mostly female members of the club involved. The girls acquire the basics of football and develop an enjoyment of the game in a "protected environment".</p> <p>In this way, through the girls' football working groups, it is possible to reach, inspire and involve girls with a migrant background. In addition to expanding their profiles with the inclusion of girls' football programmes, the schools also combine the hope of improving their extra-curricular range. With the cooperation with the school, the club aims to establish an attractive option for girls in order to attract new members and potential talent.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many girls show an interest in the participation in the working groups. Girls can apply for becoming football coaching assistants who are then trained in the working groups in schools as well as in the clubs. • They can also get involved in the planning and organisation of school competitions and tournaments. In a second step, the girls take on the independent leadership of practice groups.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

³⁸ See below for definitions of the individual categories.

Discover Football	
ID Number	DE - 219
Organisation Name	Discover Football
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	2010 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf http://www.discoverfootball.de/en/home/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Women ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Discover Football is a one-week international women's football tournament incorporated into an cross-cultural encounter week for women, football and culture, which was held for the first time in Berlin in 2010.</p> <p>The aim is to promote intercultural understanding through international encounters in women's football. The tournament also includes a special feature that distinguishes it from others: The so called MIX games run parallel to the classic group games. Here the teams are mixed, i.e. two equal groups are formed and then, for example half of the Brazilian team plays together with half of the Indian team against the other half of the Brazilian and Indian women. Thus, football becomes a bridge, bringing together players who do not know one another. Alongside the tournament, representatives from the areas of society, politics and sport discussed topics around football and women's rights on the so-called "pink podium."</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	No stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Spin – Sport Interkulturell	
ID Number	DE - 231
Organisation Name	Regional sport alliance of North Rhine Westphalia with support from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and the Ministry for Generations, Family, Women and Inclusion of the federal state of North Rhine Westphalia
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	2007 -

Spin – Sport Interkulturell	
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf http://spin.lsb.oc.kernpunkt.de
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The “spin – sport interkulturell” model project focuses on girls/ young women with an immigration background. The model project “spin” has been running since 2007 in selected towns in the Ruhr area of Duisburg, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, and Oberhausen and is set to run for 11 years.</p> <p>The goal is to support sport clubs as “institutions of borough related integration” and to enable a systematic encouragement of the process of inclusion, particularly of young girls and women from 10 to 18 years of age with a migrant background.</p> <p>This inclusion process will be applied on two levels: Firstly, it will attract young women to a club-based sporting event, in this way socially integrating them in the club community. Secondly, it is assumed that via the resultant transfer the target group will build competences and relationships, which will in turn enable them to interact with greater meaning, understanding and success in other contexts within the host society, e.g. in school, family and employment.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aims to make the target group aware of club-oriented sport by means of easy access programmes. ▪ Sport programmes are constructed in such a way as to remove existing access barriers into sport clubs. ▪ The qualification possibilities for trainers. ▪ The possibilities for involvement as citizens are designed to make the target group’s access to official status and voluntary involvement in the clubs easier. ▪ Encouragement of linguistic abilities via informal and formal learning processes.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport

SG Egelsbach – Mitternachtsfußball (Midnight Football)	
ID Number	DE-102
Name	SG Egelsbach
Member State	DE
Date	November 2014 – ongoing

SG Egelsbach – Mitternachtsfußball (Midnight Football)	
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.sgegelsbach.de/fussball/cms.php?key=fu_ma_1516_ru
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees: newly arrived migrants
Project aims	<p>SG Egelsbach along with a local Christian refugee aid organisation founded a football team for refugees and local men interested in playing football in a multicultural society. The migrants are 15-50 years old, showing another aspect of diversity. Training sessions are held inside the local sports hall at 22.00 – 23.00 and are called “Midnight Football.” The main aim is to help refugees integrate into the local society. Many of the migrants have fled war torn countries such as Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia and are able to use football to help rebuild a sense of belonging in the local community as well as allowing them to express their feelings.</p> <p>Clubs are able to seek funding from the Deutscher Fussball-Blund (DFB) when integrating migrants into the club. SG Egelsbach received the one off €500 grant and was able to use this to support the migrants, buying indoor footwear. This breaks down barriers, or any supremacy aspects as all players have similar training equipment.</p> <p>The first training session tackled some of the language issues, by listing some key football terms in multiple languages. This helps refugees learn the local language as well as allowing players from different cultures to communicate effectively on the pitch. The club now has around 25 players attending training regularly and have played multiple matches and even won tournaments.</p> <p>The boys of SG Egelsbach participated in a tournament and wore shirts of the German national side, which were donated by a sponsor. This served to integrate the players into the national spirit, as well as making all the boys on the team equal.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 12 men registered interest in the training session, once the sessions started the number of participants quickly rose to 40-50, highlighting how sport can integrate refugees into the local community. The administrative procedures and the amount of red tape has been reduced to make it easier for players from different backgrounds to play football, helping with integration. Refugees were given footwear which helped integrate them into the team and provided appropriate footwear for football. The issue of multiple languages was overcome with basic language training related to football terminology. The group acts as a small community for the players, mainly coming from Afghanistan, Somalia and Syria, two of the players are now coaching the team. Some of the youths have now integrated into the first team, showing continued participation and integration into society.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus

SG Egelsbach – Mitternachtsfußball (Midnight Football)

	Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Education and Vocational Training
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H.O.P.E.

ID Number	DE-302
Organisation Name	RheinFlanke
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	Not available
Full reference	RheinFlanke gGmbH. (2016). Flüchtlingsarbeit. [online] Available at: http://www.rheinflanke.de/fluechtlingsarbeit/ [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.rheinflanke.de/fluechtlingsarbeit/ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees and asylum seekers
Project aims	<p>RheinFlanke is an NGO that is active in a number of cities in Germany, but mainly carries out the H.O.P.E. project in Cologne, Düsseldorf and Bonn. Its general objective is to support the personal development of young people and ensuring that they become active members of society. They mainly aim to link educational opportunities to street football. They have two projects that are specifically aimed at refugees, H.O.P.E and BUS.</p> <p>H.O.P.E offers football courses in emergency accommodation centres for refugees and asylum seekers. They aim to build trust between the participants and the staff in order to provide individualised support in terms of everyday life, health care needs, visits to authorities, language courses and general education schemes. The project thus not only offers sports activities, but also supports cultural integration by offering activities related to art, music and dance. They also aim to support the integration of refugees, allowing them to live an independent life, integrated in German society. They thus ultimately use sport as a means to establish and build a relationship with the refugees, then subsequently support their integration into German society by supporting social and cultural integration as well as offering further education and training opportunities such as internships and work placement.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The first participants of the project have already received training and support with entry into the labour market. ▪ The project provides individualised support for participants, and addresses their most urgent needs, for instance, by assisting them with visits to the doctor or the authorities, as well as supporting language development and access to the labour market. ▪ Through the H.O.P.E project, a football team was furthermore established consisting of refugees, native German players and players with a migration background. This team plays in the

H.O.P.E.	
	lowest German football league.
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus Sport Secondary: Education and Vocational Training, Employability Support, Personal and Social Development

Der BUS	
ID Number	DE-303
Organisation Name	RheinFlanke
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	Not available
Full reference	RheinFlanke gGmbH. (2016). Flüchtlingsarbeit. [online] Available at: http://www.rheinflanke.de/fluechtlingsarbeit/ [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.rheinflanke.de/fluechtlingsarbeit/ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees and asylum seekers
Project aims	<p>RheinFlanke is an NGO that is mainly active in Cologne, Düsseldorf and Bonn. Its general objective is to support the personal development of young people and ensuring that they become active members of society. They mainly aim to link educational opportunities to street football. They have two projects that are specifically aimed at refugees, H.O.P.E and BUS.</p> <p>The BUS project is consists of trained staff that travels across Cologne in a large converted bus with a wide range of sports equipment. They travel to different locations where refugees are in emergency accommodation to offer a distraction from their daily lives and their past traumatic experiences through a range of leisure activities. They provide a range of sports activities as well as offering initial language training in a playful manner.</p> <p>The BUS also offers a consultation room, where individuals can receive individualised support to discuss problems or to actively plan their integration process (for instance, through participation in other projects such as H.O.P.E. or the "Work for You" programme).</p> <p>Lastly, the project aims to involve local youth centres, churches and sports clubs in their activities. In addition, an increased connection and activation of local structures such as youth centres, churches and sports clubs, aimed at. With about 350 participants per week the project BUS has also become a model for the refugee work in other parts of Germany</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are approximately 350 participants per week. ▪ It has become a model for refugee work throughout Germany, as mobile nature of the support allows many refugees to be

Der BUS	
	<p>supported at various locations within the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RheinFlanke is a Street Football World European Network member working with refugees.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

More Female Migrants in Sport	
ID Number	DE - 503
Organisation Name	German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB)
Member State	DE
Delivery Period	2008-2011
Full reference	<p>ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation</p> <p>Zschippang, V. (2010) German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB); "Physical Activity and Health – More Female Immigrants to Exercise and Play Sports", 13th ENGSO Forum Social Inclusion and Education Through Sport, Dubovnik, Croatia, 8-9 October 2010</p>
Internet link	http://www.integration-durch-sport.de/de/integration-durch-sport/
Evaluated? Y/N	Yes
Target group	Migrant and ethnic minority girls and women from all over Germany.
Project aims	<p>The German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB) is the independent umbrella organization of all sports associations in Germany and represents over 92.000 sport clubs and more than 27.5 million members. Since 1989 DOSB supported a programme focusing on integration through sport. An evaluation of the programme completed in 2009 found that migrant girls and women were under-represented. The More Female Migrants in Sport programme was therefore created with the aim of involving and integrating more female migrants into sport clubs.</p> <p>The programme aims to provide better access for women to become physically active and join sport clubs. A key feature of the programme's approach is networking with different local partners and public authorities. Additional, non-sport components are offered alongside the sport activities with the aim of promoting social and professional competences, for example: swimming for young girls is combined with homework tutoring; gymnastics for elderly female immigrants is linked to a computer course to learn how to use the internet; etc.</p> <p>A related objective is to build sustainable cooperation between the participants and public authorities.</p>
Key outcomes and	A conference paper concludes that the various combined offers

More Female Migrants in Sport	
success factors (where available)	<p>reached female immigrants and supported them in developing self-empowerment, which has led to more participation and social inclusion.³⁹ The paper also concludes that the programme had led to an increase of sport projects for female migrants, in various cities in Germany.</p> <p>ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear vision and objectives: Sport is seen as a first step to stimulate interest for additional programmes. In the objectives of the programme, the physical, social and psychological aspects of health are all considered. ▪ Recruitment and reaching: The target group are reached through partnerships and relevant organisations that already work with female migrants. ▪ The project also supports on key female monitors that are respected and trustful contact persons taking on the role of 'door opener' for migrant women looking for inexpensive, close-to-home sport facilities in a 'secure' environment (no male participant, monitors, observers, etc.). ▪ Collaboration: A strong multi-level network with strong partnerships (e.g., sport federations, local authorities, sport clubs, schools) and relatively large funding are the strengths of this project. Each state sport federation had to work together with at least three sport clubs and implement nine offers (sport + x). ▪ Specialist evaluation: The evaluation of the programme was completed by the Institute for Social Infrastructure (ISIS).
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Willkommen im Fußball (Welcome to Football)	
ID Number	DE - 506
Organisation Name	Bundesliga Foundation
Member State	DE
Date	March 2015 - ongoing
Full reference	Bundesliga Stiftung (2015) Leuchtturmprojekt – Integration – Willkommen im Fussball. [Online] https://www.bundesliga-stiftung.de/projekte/integration/leuchtturmprojekt-willkommen-im-fussball . [Accessed: 03 August 2016].
Internet link	https://www.bundesliga-stiftung.de/projekte/integration/leuchtturmprojekt-willkommen-im-fussball
Evaluated?	N
Target group	Young refugees up to the age of 27.

³⁹ Zschippang, V. (2010) German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB); "Physical Activity and Health – More Female Immigrants to Exercise and Play Sports", 13th ENGSO Forum Social Inclusion and Education Through Sport, Dubrovnik, Croatia, 8-9 October 2010

Willkommen im Fußball (Welcome to Football)	
Project aims	<p>Professional football clubs build alliances with local amateur clubs and a variety of social and educational services. In these alliances, migrants are offered to join amateur football clubs in open football trainings. They can train and play with locals in their new neighbourhood/community.</p> <p>Professional football clubs provide general assistance to the amateur clubs. Additionally, they organise event days, stadium visits and match day tickets. They also offer supplies and help to raise awareness for the project in their community and the issues of newly arrived migrants in general.</p> <p>Social and educational services (all clerical, public and private) provide education, language classes and other integrative measures, such as excursions, tours, and family/fans activities. The emotional and physical wellbeing of migrants is actively supported through athletic activities; migrants spend their time in a real life social network and enjoy recreational activities instead of not having any preoccupation at all. Ultimately, all these factors result in a higher and more integrative commitment of migrants to their local community.</p> <p>The project was initiated by Bundesliga Foundation together with the Federal Government of Germany. These two initial partners were joined by German Children and Youth Foundation (DKJS). Today, together all three partners organise, support and finance the project.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Professional football clubs display their social responsibilities with their integration efforts. ▪ They raise awareness and acceptance on refugees' situation in public opinion - mostly by taking advantage of their significant role model function. ▪ Migrants enjoy easy access to sports in local amateur clubs, in Germany this applies especially to popular football. The facilitated access lowers the threshold into society and communal life. Encounters between locals and newly arrived migrants are made possible in sports, an area with norms and values focused on co-operation and teamplay.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development, Education</p>

SMS Solidario/ Professional football with refugees	
ID Number	ES-107
Organisation Name	LaLiga and UNICEF
Member State	ES
Delivery Period	September 2015 - ongoing
Full reference	LaLiga (2015) Spanish Professional Football to support refugees. [Online] http://www.laliga.es/en/news/spanish-professional-

SMS Solidario/ Professional football with refugees	
	football-to-support-refugees [Accessed 2 August 2016]
Internet link	http://www.laliga.es/fundacion/actividades/sociales/nacional
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaign targeted current refugees.
Project aims	<p>LaLiga, through its Foundation, and the UNICEF Spanish Committee, in collaboration with The Spanish Footballers' Association and The National Sport Council, launched a joint campaign during the match days 4 and 5 of Liga BBVA and Liga Adelante, respectively, to help refugee children and families fleeing from the armed conflicts in their origin countries.</p> <p>The initiative was supported by the 42 Clubs/ SAD of LaLiga and took place mainly during the days 18th, 19th and 20th September 2015. On match day a minute of silence was held to raise awareness of the campaign and players supported the message "Professional football to SUPPORT REFUGEES / SEND TO UNICEF 38080." La Liga also used t-shirts, videos, large canvases with slogans to promote the campaign. A total of EUR 46 390 was raised.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The campaign generated funding for UNICEF through an alternative channel.. The huge media presence in La Liga will ensure that awareness is raised regarding to the migrant issue. It will raise awareness of the difficulties refugees suffer and will lead to a sympathetic view, rather than hostile.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Tant se val d'on venim (It doesn't matter where we come from)	
ID Number	ES-109
Name	Barcelona FC (Social Area) and the Red Cross
Member State	ES
Date	20 September 2015 – January 2016
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.fcbarcelona.com/detail/card/campaign
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently arrived refugees and asylum seekers in Spain, with a specific focus on Catalonia.
Project aims	<p>Tant se val d'on venim is a line from the first verse of the Barcelona anthem, using such well renowned phrase could reinforce a positive stereotype for the migrants as they are related to their anthem.</p> <p>The campaigns three objectives are, fundraising, social awareness and integration of those affected by the migrant crisis. Barcelona seeks to do this by using its high media presence to encourage all stakeholders, including anybody with an interest in the club to</p>

Tant se val d'on venim (It doesn't matter where we come from)	
	<p>make donations which will be forwarded to the Red Cross. To gain additional funds, the club is; auctioning Barcelona merchandise. They also have the support of large sponsors, such as Qatar Airways. Donation points have also been set up around the stadium, museum and shop, as well as a website for donations.</p> <p>To integrate the refugees and asylum seekers Barcelona is collaborating with the Confederation of Supporters Club, organising activities to facilitate the integration of refugees into the communities.</p> <p>To raise awareness the club has involved its high profile football stars to highlight the importance of integrating migrants. The Club has developed a photo campaign including and a microsite on the website. The messages will also be distributed through the Clubs social network sites and the video scoreboards at the Nou Camp.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Barcelona to increase funds, social awareness and integration of migrants will be more effective than without the use of football, as it is a relatable topic. • To measure the effectiveness of the funds, it would be necessary to measure the Red Crosses impact. The Red Cross cater to the newly arrived refugees by providing basic services, including those in Catalonia.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Interocio por la Diversidad	
ID Number	ES-110
Name	Mancomunidad El Záncara
Member State	ES
Date	2005 – ongoing
Full reference	
Internet link	http://international.nisb.nl/scrivo/asset.php?id=998623
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme targets migrant youths aged between 5-19 years old with a focus on women
Project aims	<p>The programme was funded by the National Ministry and regional governments of Cuenca, targeting migrants and members of the Spanish community who are socially disadvantaged. The objectives of the project it to facilitate social inclusion of the migrants through different activities, including; sport, Spanish courses, cultural workshops and other activities. This wide range of activities allows the migrants to integrate into the local community and prevent possible exclusion from locals, allowing for peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>To increase participation and improve integration migrants were advised to invite friends and schoolmates, further helping to remove differences between immigrants and locals. This group of</p>

Interocio por la Diversidad	
	participants are then able to form close friendships through the programme and sport and various other activities.
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme improved social development for over 430 migrants involved. It also educated them on different cultures, integrating them into the local community. ▪ The programme is ongoing and participation keeps increasing. ▪ The programme allows members to generate new friends removing differences between the immigrants and locals. ▪ The programme encouraged participants to promote their local culture through traditional games, meals and more. ▪ There were some small barriers due to beliefs and language. ▪ A lack of facilities made it difficult to cater for large numbers. ▪ The success was due to the willingness to improve social inclusion and the facilitators ability to provide entertaining integrating activities for anyone interested in participating.
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus Sport Secondary: Personal and Social Development

RED DEPORTE Y COOPERACIÓN	
ID Number	ES-301
Organisation Name	Red Deporte y Cooperación
Member State	ES (and internationally)
Delivery Period	The organisation was founded in 1999
Full reference	redeporte.org. (2016). Educación, salud e integración a través del deporte.. [online] Available at: http://redeporte.org/eng/index_eng.php [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://redeporte.org/eng/index_eng.php http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Spain: migrants, particularly young migrants. ▪ Internationally: disadvantaged young people
Project aims	<p>Red Deporte y Cooperación (Sport and Cooperation Network) is an NGO that is based both in Spain and in the United States. It aims to empower and educate young people and bring together communities using the power of sport. It works mainly in Africa, South America and the Caribbean, but also operates in Spain and to a lesser extent in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Internationally it operates through broad educational programmes and by investing in sports facilities. They focus on the development of leadership skills, gender equality, psychomotor development, academic development, HIV/AIDS prevention, hygiene, alcohol and drugs prevention and portable water stewardship.</p> <p>In Spain, the organisation offers sports events for migrants, young men and women, children and the minority communities of Madrid. They use football as a means of promoting activity among young</p>

RED DEPORTE Y COOPERACIÓN	
	people as well the social cohesion within the community. They also work directly with Spanish children through awareness-raising activities in schools, and outreach events in the community. Lastly, they offer legal assistance for adults.
Key outcomes and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting migrants and refugees by keeping them active, and enhancing their daily lives through the promotion of social cohesion in the community. ▪ The active engagement of young people ▪ Internationally, the NGO has supported thousands of children across numerous continents
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

LaLigaNonStop	
ID Number	ES - 505
Organisation Name	Professional Football Foundation/ LaLiga
Member State	ES
Date	30-31/12/2015
Full reference	LaLiga (2016) The LaLiga Foundation presents charity funds raised through LaLigaNonStop. [Online] http://www.laliga.es/en/news/the-laliga-foundation-presents-charity-funds-raised-through-laliganonstop [Accessed 2 August 2016].
Internet link	http://www.laliga.es/en/news/the-laliga-foundation-presents-charity-funds-raised-through-laliganonstop
Evaluated? Y/N	No
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Spain: migrants, particularly young migrants, disadvantaged young people. ▪ Internationally: disadvantaged young people.
Project aims	<p>The Professional Football Foundation presented the funds raised for charity during Matchday 17, LaLigaNonStop, of the Liga BBVA on 30th and 31st December 2015.</p> <p>LaLiga took the opportunity to consolidate its association with UNICEF, making a donation to support the humanitarian work being carried out by the organisation with refugee children.</p> <p>In addition, the Foundation presented six other cheques to a number of social projects that make huge efforts on a daily basis to help those children in the greatest need in Spain and internationally through the involvement of sport.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raised Funds to support refugee crisis: 87.000€ ▪ A communication campaign to raise awareness about the refugee crisis.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

International supporters group with African drumming	
ID Number	FI – 204
Organisation Name	Helsinki Diplomats Sports (HDS)
Member State	FI
Delivery Period	2009 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	Helsinki Diplomats Sports (HDS) has initiated an international supporters group with African drumming. The group was used in highprofile games, as in the Helsinki Diplomats Sports club cup game against HJK Helsinki or in the Atlantis FC Division 1st league games. Following this, HDS has received positive media coverage and has been discussed in many supporters blogs and thus hopefully inspired others to be creative in their supporters work. This was done as an answer to the offer of the racist group 'White Pride Finland' to the rather new and young FC Honka supporter group to be their official guards and protectors.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The initiative had also cooperated with the supporter-club of FC Honka ("Hongankolistajat"), as a result they combined traditional and Afro-Supporter chanting during the FC Honkas Ladies cup final game. They were able to add a positive intercultural atmosphere to the game, support their team to a win and also were awarded with the 'Virtual Global Family award'. ▪ A two-page article about tolerance and social inclusion in the club's magazine and the inclusion of values like tolerance and openness into the club's ethical rules.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Benefiting of Sports for Social Inclusion (BOSSI)	
ID Number	FI – 230
Organisation Name	Liikkukaa
Member State	FI
Delivery Period	2005 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf

Benefiting of Sports for Social Inclusion (BOSSI)	
	a_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf http://www.liikkukaa.org/index.php?id=44
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Liikkukaa started the BOSSI programme in 2005 by starting to collect and distributing information about migration and sports in Finland. Later BOSSI became a project funded by the European Refugee Fund. For several years now BOSSI has been funded by the Ministry of Education and Culture.</p> <p>The aim of the programme is to increase knowledge of both the challenges of multicultural sport and the benefits of sports in integrating migrants. The programme has three parallel target groups, namely (municipal) administration sport clubs, federations, migrants and their own sport clubs. With each target group BOSSI lessons aim to take a look at multicultural sports from their particular viewpoint introducing good practices, relevant background information and the basic legislative framework.</p> <p>BOSSI is meant to support both professionals and volunteers working in the field of multicultural sport.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	None stated
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Peer Instructor Training for Immigrant Women	
ID Number	FI – 502
Organisation Name	Kisakeskus Sport Institute
Member State	FI
Delivery Period	Not clear from information available
Full reference	ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation
Internet link	http://kisakeskus.fi/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Monikulttuuri-ohjaaja-esite.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	The project targets migrant and ethnic minority women (e.g. Somali, Iraqi, Kurdish, Russian, Afghan) from the Helsinki region
Project aims	The aim of education activities was to raise awareness of the importance of a physically active lifestyle for overall health and to enable educated women 'peers' to support a physically active lifestyle in their families and communities. In between the education courses, the women did homework related to health enhancing physical activity and instructing skills. A supplementary aim was to get the women to engage with other people to avoid exclusion and loneliness.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment and reaching: Educated peer instructors could support and encourage a physically active lifestyle among their families and communities, which also facilitated recruitment. ▪ Offering female friendly sports: such as basic exercises, stretching, circle training, muscle strength training with (light) weight, (Nordic) walking, gym in the forest and skiing. ▪ Communication/evaluation: Customer orientation by using their potential and experiences to lead the learning process. After every education course, (oral) feedback discussions were held with participants and teachers.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Sportis Plus	
ID Number	FI - 505
Organisation Name	Cosmos Juniors
Member State	FI
Delivery Period	Not clear from information available
Full reference	ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-

Sportis Plus	
	Governmental Sports Organisation
Internet link	https://www.facebook.com/CosmosJuniors/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	Migrants aged 8 to 29 years old from a variety of backgrounds (e.g. Somali, Iraqi, Finnish, Vietnamese and Kosovan)
Project aims	<p>The project provides immigrants with opportunities to participate in a variety of sports according to their own wishes. Sports on offer include football, basketball, volleyball, floor ball and a large variety of new sports such as 'Sepak Takraw' (kick volleyball) from South Asia.</p> <p>The 'plus' part of the offer provides complementary activities that are adding value to the sports activities. The programme organises camps, creative workshops, seminars and events (e.g. alcohol, drugs, mobbing, and violence). The programme is constantly developing a network in order to include the participants with higher skills and ambition into mainstream society and/or clubs.</p> <p>The programme also aims to change the attitude of mainstream clubs by inviting them to the events in order for them to open up to people of different origins.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>The programme initially ran for three years, engaging 1,500 children.</p> <p>There is limited evaluation evidence available; however ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication and awareness: Gender issues are dealt with carefully since there are also special groups for girls and women; it is also important to focus on changing the attitude of mainstream 'majority' clubs towards ethnic diversity ▪ Recruitment and reaching: Initiated by migrants from socially challenging neighbourhoods in order to activate and empower migrants in and through sport; also less common sports are offered, such as Sepak Takraw. Furthermore, participants with higher skills and ambition are guided to the mainstream through the programme network. The programme also tries to change the attitude of mainstream clubs, by inviting them to the events in order for them to open up for people of different origin. ▪ Collaboration: Strong network between Mondial Stars, HDS, Espoo Youth Centre, Atlantis FC, Espoo City Sports Department to ensure a 'sport plus' approach.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Sport Dans la Ville	
ID Number	FR-304
Organisation Name	Sport dans la ville
Member State	FR
Delivery Period	Founded in 1998
Full reference	Sport dans la Ville. (2016). Sport dans la Ville - Association d'insertion par le sport. [online] Available at: http://www.sportdanslaville.com/ [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.sportdanslaville.com/ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underprivileged children (between 7 and 20) many of whom have a migration background
Project aims	<p>Sport Dans la Ville (<i>Sport in the City</i>) is an organisation that operates in Lyon, Paris, Grenoble and Saint Etienne and is one of the leading organisations in the field of integration through sport. The organisation aims to engage disadvantaged young people through a range of activities. There are a range of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "L in the City" supports 790 girls in terms of personal development and employability through sports activities, cultural outings and business meetings; - "Apprenti'Bus" is a project in which children (aged 7-11) participate in workshops related to reading, writing and speaking. The activities are carried out on "Bus to Sport" which is completely furnished and equipped with a training room. There are 13 weekly appointments. - "Sport" in which free sports programmes are offered where young people can play football, basketball, rugby, tennis and dance. - "Discovery" is a project where young people are encouraged to leave their 'comfort zones' and participate in a range of different social and cultural activities. - "Job in the City" in which young people aged 14 or older are supported in finding training or employment opportunities - "Entrepreneurship in the City" where young entrepreneurs receive 160 hours of training and 40 hours of workshops at a Business School.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The organisation runs 31 sports centres, at which approximately 4500 young people are registered ▪ There has been an increase of 17% in the number of enrolments since 2015 ▪ 200 children have participated in the "Apprenti'Bus" programme ▪ 750 have registered for the "Job in the City" programme in 2016 alone ▪ 82% of the young people in the programme find training or employment ▪ Under the "Entrepreneurship in the City" project, 100 companies have been created since 2007. 150 jobs have been created and 170 projects aided.

Sport Dans la Ville	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people have been supported in terms of gaining self-confidence and values essential to future success, including respect, commitment, openness, perseverance, and work experience.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Employability Support, Personal and Social Development</p>

Croatia Centre for Peace Studies (CPS)	
ID Number	HR-108
Name	Centar za Mirovne Studije (CMS)
Member State	HR
Date	2013 – 2014
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.cms.hr/en/o-cms-u-tko-je-tko/cms
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees: newly arrived migrants
Project aims	<p>In Croatia refugees are sometimes viewed as a burden on society and a danger, as a consequence of these attitudes minorities, migrants and refugees often suffer discrimination on a daily basis. It is therefore important to raise awareness and educate the public about refugees and asylum seekers to ensure that any future attempt at integration is not met with hostility.</p> <p>The Centre for Peace Studies (CPS) is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation promoting social change through education, research and activism in Croatia. The organisation has three main areas on which it focuses, including combatting xenophobia.</p> <p>CPS runs various projects to integrate migrants, some which use sport as a focus point. They ran an awareness raising campaign with football fans of a Zagreb club (Bijeli anđeli or the White angels) against xenophobia and racism. The campaign raised the issue of discrimination against minorities with different skin colours, especially refugees. This campaign started just before the 2014 Football World Cup in Brazil along with the FARE campaign "All colours are beautiful", this enabled CPS to use the major sporting event as a platform to publicise the awareness raising campaign.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using a major sporting event enabled the awareness raising campaign to maximise its impact. The national sport in Croatia is football, promoting the integration of migrants through a relatable topic increases the audience. Increasing awareness of the refugee situation will hopefully make the public more sympathetic to the cause, however it could potentially have the opposite effect if done wrong.

Croatia Centre for Peace Studies (CPS)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to analyse the success of awareness raising campaigns unless key performance indicators are identified.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

The African Stars Football Team	
ID Number	HU – 208
Organisation Name	Mahatma Gandhi Human Rights Organization.
Member State	HU
Delivery Period	1994 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees: newly arrived migrants Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	The African Stars Football Team is composed of ex-refugees and migrants, who succeeded in getting a residence authorisation sharing their positive experiences with those who might have not yet succeeded to integrate in Hungary. Refugees and migrants of colour commonly face discrimination and xenophobic hostility in Eastern-Europe. It offers contracts to refugees and tries to get to the higher league, demonstrating the abilities of the players and taking itself seriously, which is to say not as a part-time or a mere hobby team. The matches create a unique melting pot of old and new, African and Asian, migrant and refugee.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The matches played an important role in destroying the barrier between what would otherwise have been opposing cultures and given the opportunity for all to participate in football matches regardless of colour or background. Allowed African migrant players to participate in the most popular sport in Hungary giving the opportunity to increase awareness in the Hungarian society about migrants and refugees, helping the participants to gain acceptance through the sport. Refugees are registered as players as a result of their involvement in the team and asylum seekers have got visas with less difficulty because of their participation in the team.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Oltalom Sport Association (OSA)	
ID Number	HU-300
Organisation Name	Oltatom Sport Association (OSA)
Member State	HU
Delivery Period	OSA was founded in 2005, and is still operational.
Full reference	Oltalom.hu. (2016). Oltalom.hu. [online] Available at: http://oltalom.hu/rovat.php?id=112&lang=en&mid=999 [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.streetfootballworld.org/network-member/oltalom-sport-association http://oltalom.hu/rovat.php?id=112&lang=en&mid=999
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	Socially disadvantaged and homeless people. They also have special programmes for refugees.
Project aims	<p>The Oltatom Sport Association (OSA) supports the participation of disadvantaged youth, homeless people, refugees and minorities in sports and social activities. OSA provides regular football training sessions for these groups and aims to not only improve the health of participants but also to promote tolerance, understanding and reduce racism and crime in certain dangerous districts in Budapest.</p> <p>The organisation additionally provides information to participants on the services offered by partner organisations, mainly in the fields of healthcare, housing, financial and legal aid and access to employment. They also provide food, water and medicine to the refugee children involved in the programme.</p> <p>The OSA collaborates with international organisations such as FIFA and Football for Hope, and is part of the Street Football World network. OSA football teams frequently participate in international tournaments. The OSA has been responsible for the organisation of the Hungarian delegation for the Homeless World Cup for several years. Since 2012 they have organised a Fair Play Football Road Show and Tournament with a number of different cups at various locations. Representatives from the local government, police, fire fighters, schools and minority governments are invited to the events.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>Outline in bullet points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms ▪ Creates events where participants with different backgrounds come together. ▪ Supports the social integration and well-being of refugees in Hungary, as well as promoting tolerance among the community. ▪ Success story: one of the refugees of the project participated in the Hungarian team at the Homeless World Cup in South Africa. He subsequently became an OSA coach for several years, gained Hungarian citizenship and started a family with a Hungarian wife.

Oltalom Sport Association (OSA)	
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus Sport Secondary: Personal and Social Development, volunteering in sport

BeFitIn – Integration through sport in Hungary	
ID Number	HU-400
Organisation Name	Suisse Academy for Development (SAD, Szubjektív Értékek Alapítváni, Utopia Civil Association)
Member State	HU
Date	September 2013 – October 2014 (13 months)
Full reference	SAD (2014) Integration through sport in Hungary, SAD: Biel [Online: http://www.sad.ch/en/projects/completed/268-integration-through-sport-hungary , Accessed: 25/04/2016]
Internet link	http://befitin.hu // http://www.sad.ch/en/projects/completed/268-integration-through-sport-hungary
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Project aims	<p>Hungary's migration and integration policy is extremely defensive. At the same time, the country is struggling with a continual decrease in population, an aging population and economic stagnation. Legal immigration and effective integration measures could reverse these trends. This is why SAD, and local partners Szubjektív and Utopia, launched the pilot project "Integration through sport in Hungary". The active integration of migrants in local sports clubs should help them find their feet in their new country, and make the host country more open and tolerant towards new arrivals.</p> <p>The "Sport and cultural diversity" approach sees sports clubs as meeting places in which intercultural exchange can take place in a very natural, informal setting. People with migrant backgrounds have the opportunity to make friends, to access other areas of society, to develop social recognition through sporting achievement and to learn and practice the local language. Particularly for female migrants, sports clubs can provide an opportunity to leave the closed home setting regularly and to counteract the negative effects of loneliness and isolation through contact with the locals and physical activity. Clubs can get new members and ensure the long-term viability of the club. They have the possibility of discovering new sporting talents and fostering tolerance, respect and solidarity between members.</p> <p>The project partners thereby contribute to winning sports clubs over to integrating people with migrant backgrounds, and help them to do this. At the same time, they motivate migrants to take part in sport and help them to find sports clubs. The project provides migrants with integration opportunities in everyday life, and promotes mutual effort in bringing people closer together. The programme is a step on the way to developing sustainable integration policy in Hungary and breaks new ground in finding solutions to the country's economic and demographic problems.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project provided a win-win situation for the migrants/ refugees as well as for the sports clubs

BeFitIn – Integration through sport in Hungary	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building on the part of the sports clubs was vital as this breaks down fears about not to be able to cope with their needs ▪ Positive effects are expected with regards to breaking down stereotypes as well as supporting the active integration/ acceptance into civil society of migrants/ refugees ▪ Integration of migrants as a solution to demographic as well as economic problems (due to shrinking work force). Better integrated people are more likely to contribute economically. ▪ Actively supporting physical and emotional wellbeing through physical activity.
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus sport Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Football Association of Ireland	
ID Number	IE - 201
Organisation Name	Football Association of Ireland
Member State	IE
Delivery Period	Ongoing
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants - immigrant or ethnic minority backgrounds
Project aims	<p>The FAI has used football to promote social inclusion and cohesion of people of immigrant or ethnic minority backgrounds. The FAI was the first national governing body of sport in Ireland to develop an Intercultural strategy and associated programmes.</p> <p>FAI actively works to promote a 10-15 percent participation rate of people from ethnic minority or migrant backgrounds on the programmes delivered through its Intercultural Football programme, Grassroots and other Departments.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The FAI's strategy and programmes have been supported by the Irish Government within the framework of the Government's Integration Strategy 'Migration Nation' and through the National Action Plan against Racism. ▪ Various governing bodies of sport in Ireland have taken active measures to promote inclusion in sport through their policies.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Corduff Community Youth Project	
ID Number	IE – 221
Organisation Name	
Member State	IE
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The project is situated in an area of huge ethnic and cultural diversity. The project runs a variety of programmes and activities aimed at enabling young people to engage in their own personal development. Many of these programmes focus on sports such as basketball, volleyball, boxing, football as well as programmes that cover a range of issues relevant to many teenagers (e.g. personal development, early school leaving, teenage sexual health etc...).</p> <p>Sport is used as an engagement tool and helps to build relationships and introduce young people to other personal development programmes on offer at the Youth Project. Football, because of its popularity, is used as an activity to engage young males in particular.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact has been an increased engagement of young people from migrant/ethnic minority backgrounds and a greater sense of mutual respect among adolescents from diverse backgrounds.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development</p>

Africa Week Athletics	
ID Number	IE - 500
Organisation Name	Sport Against Racism Ireland
Member State	Ireland
Delivery Period	2012-2020
Full reference	SARI (2012) Africa Week Athletics [http://www.sari.ie/africa-week-athletics/ , accessed 04/05/2016] ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation

Internet link	http://www.sari.ie/africa-week-athletics/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	The key target groups are migrants and ethnic minorities aged from under 8 to 18.
Project aims	<p>The programme involves mass participation of (20,000) male and female migrants and ethnic minorities (age 14+) from diverse ethnic backgrounds in a series of athletic events designed to run throughout the calendar period of two Olympic Games.</p> <p>Through the provision of regular intercultural family events, the main objective of the programme is to introduce the sport of athletics to people of an immigrant background living in Ireland.</p> <p>A further aim of the programme is to identify from the event talented athletes of an immigrant background that could aspire to reach a high standard in the sport and provide advice to them (or their families where applicable) on pathways into the sport.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>There is limited evaluation evidence available; however ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long-term funding: The project is funded for two Olympic periods which allows the programme to focus on longer-term objectives. ▪ Communication/raise awareness: The programme employs a targeted number of migrant and ethnic minorities to participate. Local and national media was also used to generate support throughout the period of the London Olympics (so using a large-scale event as a hook for engagement) ▪ Recruitment and reaching: The programme is endorsed by famous world class athletes, patrons and mentors who are employed in the reaching and recruitment process, set up by all involved partners. ▪ Collaboration: The backbone of the programme is a solid partnership between different partners making it possible to use a variety of settings to hold the sports activities and workshops.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

SARI Soccerfest	
ID Number	IE-504
Organisation Name	Sport Against Racism Ireland (SARI)
Member State	Ireland
Delivery Period	Annual event (ongoing)
Full reference	ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation
Internet link	http://www.sari.ie/sari-soccerfest/
Evaluated? Y/N	N

SARI Soccerfest	
Target group	Migrants and refugees (from aged 12) – to encourage members of new communities to integrate with local communities
Project aims	<p>The Soccerfest is one of the biggest 7-a-side intercultural football tournaments in Europe with approximately 4,500 participants with large ethnic diversity. The event is spread over a weekend in the summer.</p> <p>In August 2015, 32 male teams competed in an eight-group tournament, while four women’s teams contested their own cup. Team Syria, a team for refugees in Ireland coming from Syria, took part in Soccerfest in 2015, with the support of Glentoran FC who sponsored the team’s kit.⁴⁰In addition to football, other activities, such as Gaelic Games, Tag Rugby, Chess, Table Tennis, Chinese Rope The event also offers a range of cultural activities including live entertainment for all the family.</p> <p>The key objective is to use a major sports event to create the environment for cultural integration and social inclusion.</p> <p>As part of the activities participants are given advice on mainstreaming into other sports organisations including developing links with soccer clubs.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>There is limited evaluation evidence available; however ENGSO (2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collaboration between GOs, NGOs and business partners: Although Football is the mainspring of the two day event, SARI accommodates its strategic alliance partners including Dublin Aids Alliance, Africa Centre, New Communities Partnership, and Concern Worldwide, NGOs such as UNICEF and UNESCO and agencies including Garda Siochana and Dublin CityCouncil. The number of volunteer workers is around 200. ▪ Recruitment for mainstream sport: The organisers actively encourage ‘poaching’ of players by local clubs through a showcasing of football talent. Providing pathways to mainstream sport is seen as an effective method of culturally integrating people from diverse backgrounds. ▪ Multi-stakeholder evaluation: The event is evaluated by a wide range of staff, participants and partners. Self-evaluation is done by the volunteers of SARI, the feedback of teams and visitors is also asked for. A report is prepared by the Dublin City Council as well as two academic partners, the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES) and De Montfort University Leicester, UK. Another academic partner, Alpha College, Dublin is responsible for the qualitative analysis of the event.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

⁴⁰ <http://www.farenet.org/news/sari-soccerfest-drives-migrant-inclusion-in-ireland/>

Cricket Tournaments	
ID Number	IT – 205
Organisation Name	UISP and local committee of Brescia
Member State	IT
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities ▪ Women
Project aims	In the town of Brescia a network of associations active in work with people with a migrant background, among them UISP, the local committee of Brescia, realised that it was difficult to involve the strong community of Asian people (e.g. from Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc.) in the organised sport activities. They found that it was because the sports usually proposed, like football, did not meet the interest of the community and were not part of their cultural background. Consequently, the group of organisations listened to the needs of migrants and organised, together with traditional football tournaments, some cricket tournaments, especially for migrants but open to everybody, as well as a female only tournament of "Elle" (a kind of baseball played by women in Asian countries).
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There has been a long tradition of work with Asian communities so that the initial organisation of tournaments later resulted in the creation of a specific UISP area, namely the coordination of cricket tournaments in Rome. ▪ As there is no cricket tradition in Italy, it was not a primary proposition as a sport for inclusion. This project demonstrates that sometimes the lack of involvement of people in a project is not necessarily a general lack of interest in structured activities, but is simply due to the difficulty of detecting the real wants of target groups.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Liberi Nantes football and touch rugby	
ID Number	IT – 209
Organisation Name	Liberi Nantes Football Club
Member State	IT
Delivery Period	-

Liberi Nantes football and touch rugby	
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees: newly arrived migrants ▪ Women
Project aims	<p>Liberi Nantes Football Club is a football team in Rome which is composed of players, who are victims of forced migration. This is the first permanent team in Italy which decided to represent the population of refugees, asylum seekers and generally people obliged to escape from their country to survive. It is composed of 25 players from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Guinea, Iraq, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Central Africa etc.</p> <p>For two years, Liberi Nantes has also managed a touch rugby training programme for women (asylum seekers but also Italian), and trekking activities for everyone. The aim is to offer the possibility to play sport and to foster connections and inclusion between refugees and Italians to everybody.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Because of a regulation in Italian football laws, a team composed solely of asylum seekers cannot play in official championships. Liberi Nantes finally obtained permission to play in the 3rd Category (the lowest) where they are exempted from the ranking, meaning that even if they win they have no possibility to gain points. It is a compromise to let people play and face other teams on the territory in official competitions.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Football Tournament "Cartellino rosso al razzismo" (show racism the red card)	
ID Number	IT - 210
Organisation Name	UISP Genova and Macaia Association
Member State	IT
Delivery Period	2005 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees: newly arrived migrants

Football Tournament "Cartellino rosso al razzismo" (show racism the red card)	
Project aims	<p>The third edition of the anti-racist football tournament saw the participation of 24 teams made up of social communities, associations, students, social workers, supporters and new Genoese from Ecuador, Morocco, Tunisia, Peru, China, Senegal, Nigeria and Romania.</p> <p>Over the years the tournament demonstrated the ability to be an expression of a network of people and territorial initiatives regarding sport and football as an indispensable opportunity for community celebration, encounter, athletic competition, anti-fascism and anti-racism.</p> <p>UISP Genoa also runs centre for children of second and third generations of migrants. The association is mainly active in Genoa and has about 200 members. The primary function is to carry out welcoming activities, providing a place where migrants can relax and have a shower, wash their clothes and where they have easy access to basic services. Along with these initiatives, sports initiatives are promoted in addition to recreational, artistic and musical workshops for adolescents.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	None stated
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus and Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Arcobaleni (Rainbows)	
ID Number	IT – 211
Organisation Name	UISP Genova and Macaia Association
Member State	IT
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	<p>Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].</p>
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>This tournament – played in Turin - involves mixed teams of migrants (heterogeneous teams not characterized by nationality) without gender differences and skills. It does not focus solely on playing football but is also about being together. Arcobaleni was born from the "Arcobaleni in campo", a UISP project for foreign and migrant communities. Many teams of different communities are established there and go on to participate in UISP national or local</p>

Arcobaleni (Rainbows)	
	football tournaments. The project aims to revive the inclusive values in football practice like, for example, a time to meet and socialize, play and discuss. Arcobaleni is an opportunity to promote concrete actions to establish a culture of dialogue and respect for others, using the popular language of football, understandable in all the languages of the world.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	None stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Sport for girls	
ID Number	IT – 217
Organisation Name	UISP Turin
Member State	IT
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities ▪ Women
Project aims	UISP Turin have opened for the area's female Muslim community two centres specifically for women and girls. The space is for women of every nationality and culture and provides courses, relaxation and children's activities. The aim is inclusion, providing opportunities to meet and socialise as well as the enhancement of physical culture in general.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aims at supporting cultural dialogue specifically among women - Targets general engagement with and participation in physical and mental well-being and activity.
Type of Intervention	High level: Plus Sport Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Migrants' Inclusion Model of Sports for All (MIMoSA)	
ID Number	IT – 232
Organisation Name	UISP - Italian Union of Sports for all

Member State	IT
Delivery Period	2012
Full reference	Marivoet, S. (2012) Sport Inclusion Network (SPIN): Involving migrants in mainstream sport institutions. Final Evaluation Report
Internet link	http://www.footballforequality.org/fileadmin/mediapool/pdf/spin/SPIN_Final_Evaluation_Report.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities ▪ Refugees: newly arrived migrants
Project aims	<p>The goal of the project was to build and strengthen a transnational network and to create a model of social inclusion and empowerment for migrants (refugees, women requesting asylum, Roma, and asylum seekers).</p> <p>The intention was not only to deepen the context of reference and understand the main areas of involvement, but also to offer specific recommendations and the practical advice for improving social inclusion of target populations often considered marginalized within the sports world, both at the professional and amateur level.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Among the obstacles that migrants encounter are: limited financial resources and lack of information on the sports organizations, sports facilities and their locations. Cooperation among sports organizations, migrant organizations, and national and local authorities is limited or even absent; it would be necessary to create a strong network among these stakeholders to effectively face the emerging problems.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Cruyff Courts	
ID Number	NL-305
Organisation Name	Johan Cruyff Foundation
Member State	NL
Delivery Period	2003-ongoing
Full reference	Cruyff-foundation.org. (2016). Cruyff Foundation Cruyff Foundation. [online] Available at: http://www.cruyff-foundation.org/ [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.cruyff-foundation.org/ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods (frequently with a migration background) ▪ Disabled young people
Project aims	Cruyff Courts have been built in numerous disadvantaged neighbourhoods across the Netherlands. The goal is to bring back a

Cruiff Courts	
	<p>playing field for young people, after years of urbanisation and neighbourhood expansion.</p> <p>It offers young people a safe place to practice sports and thus serves as a meeting place for people with a range of backgrounds. Themes such as respect, health, integration, development and collaboration are key to the project.</p> <p>In cooperation with neighbourhoods, the local government, private organisations, schools, sports and football associations, professional football clubs and the local business community, activities are organised on the Cruiff courts with the main aim of bringing young people together and improving the social cohesion in the community</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Johan Cruiff Foundation engages roughly 100,000 children engaged in sports activities per week. ▪ There are approximately 208 Cruiff courts, of which 35 are outside the Netherlands (e.g. in Belgium, Spain, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan). ▪ The Foundation received the UEFA Charity Award in recognition for its activities in 2013 ▪ It not only provides young people with a safe space where they can come together and play sports, but it also actively engages other actors within the community to organise events and activities
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Alna School Project	
ID Number	NO - 506
Organisation Name	Furuset sport institution
Member State	NO
Delivery Period	Project has been set up since 2005
Full reference	ENGSO (2012) Creating a Level Playing Field: Social inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in Sport, ENGSO – European Non-Governmental Sports Organisation
Internet link	No link to project found
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	Young women and men (aged 15-25) mostly with a migrant and ethnic minority background.
Project aims	<p>The project offers participants a leadership role in joint activities relating to local community sports, other leisure activities, and volunteer work.</p> <p>The programme aims to develop leadership skills and positive role models in the local community.</p>
Key outcomes and	There is limited evaluation evidence available; however ENGSO

Alna School Project	
success factors (where available)	<p>(2012) identify a number of key elements of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment and reaching: The Alna school project involves mainly migrant and ethnic minority adolescents and young people in a visible and positive leadership role and in taking up responsibilities within the local community and giving them a role in reaching other adolescents. Collaboration: The Alna school works together with the Furuset sport institution which facilitates awareness, recruitment and monitoring.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Etnoliga	
ID Number	PL-307
Organisation Name	Fundacja DLA Wolności
Member State	PL
Delivery Period	2005-ongoing
Full reference	Fundacjadlawolnosci.org. (2016). Etnoliga – Foundation for Freedom. [online] Available at: http://www.fundacjadlawolnosci.org/en/etnoliga-2/ [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.fundacjadlawolnosci.org/en/etnoliga-2/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and asylum seekers
Project aims	<p>The project aims to bring together refugees and other members of society through sport. In 2005, the first tournament was organised in Warsaw, and the Foundation invited refugees from Chechnya and Africa, as well as students and pupils. In the following years, more groups joined the tournament, and by the third and fourth years they had already had 12 teams participating in the tournament. They started including women in the teams, introducing a rule that each team had to be made up of at least three women. Due to the popularity and interest in the tournaments, a solid league was set up in 2010, in which teams compete with each other in Spring and Autumn (each season lasts approximately 3 months).</p> <p>At present there are usually around 12-20 teams participating in the league, and each team must include at least three men and three women, from at least three nationalities. Each team also must prepare a formal presentation and is responsible for refreshments during the season.</p>

Etnoliga	
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They create a multicultural community in which each participant comes together through a shared love of football. ▪ Approximately 1000 people from over 50 countries participate annually. ▪ All teams must consist of members from different countries, as well as having at least three men and women playing ▪ Outside the games there are contests, refreshments and presentations of the teams, allowing teams to socialise with one another.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

The Choices Ball Forward (Escolhas Bola p'ra Frente) and Choices Younger (Escolhas Mais Jovem)	
ID Number	PT - 222
Organisation Name	The Choices Ball Forward (Escolhas Bola p'ra Frente) and Choices Younger (Escolhas Mais Jovem)
Member State	PT
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf http://bolaprafrente.programaescolhas.pt/projecto www.maisjovem.net/projecto
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The project is social intervention through street football in more vulnerable socio-economic contexts, with descendants of immigrants and ethnic minorities among their target group. In addition to the regular training activities and participation in inter-team games involving adolescents residing in the target-neighbourhoods, the projects focus on the training of trainers, their objective being the creation of a theoretical-practical socio-sports methodology of street football as a support. The experimentation process of this resource is based on an interactive and participative dynamic between the trainers and the target group, with some young people trained to fulfil the function of trainer.</p> <p>In the instruments/tools of the choices resources, we find the creation of DVDs and brochures on the intervention methodologies in the training of street football in community contexts (neighbourhoods, municipalities, small towns, schools and institutions that accommodate children and youths under a boarding regime). As strategies for social inclusion in and through</p>

The Choices Ball Forward (Escolhas Bola p'ra Frente) and Choices Younger (Escolhas Mais Jovem)	
	sport, these projects focus on training the target groups for street football player and trainer, with the aim of improving personal, organisational, social, and civic skills.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Choices projects are innovative due to their adoption of empowerment strategies at the level of sports, civic and personal skills (which might facilitate target group employment); their inclusion of a wide group of participants with minimal technical resources required of the promoting body; and the creation of validated resources with the potential for transferability at the level of training the street football trainers.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development

Judo in uptown Lisbon (Judo na Alta de Lisboa)	
ID Number	PT – 225
Organisation Name	Lisbon Judo Club in partnership with three groups of local schools
Member State	PT
Delivery Period	2007
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf www.jcl.pt http://judoclisboa.blogspot.com
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	The project has as its target group children and young people, who frequent the schools and other institutions of the area, including those from more needy families residing in social housing neighbourhoods, mainly 3rd generation immigrants. The project currently involves 600 children and young adults. The objectives of the project involve social inclusion in and through sport, in this case through the regular practice of judo by children and youths from families of different social strata. The strategy of social intervention thus involves different aspects, such as pedagogy and sports, and also the promotion of sociability networks across the different social conditions. The activities developed include regular judo training sessions at schools and at the local sports facilities ceded to the project, travels for participation in internships, tournaments, and social and sports holidays.

Judo in uptown Lisbon (Judo na Alta de Lisboa)	
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategies of social inclusion in and through sport adopted in this project focus on the educational potential of judo for the development of motor, intellectual, emotional and social skills (in particular aggression management) and the transmission of values (judo's Code of Ethics) to the target group.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Different Colours United	
ID Number	SK-308
Organisation Name	IInštitút pre medzikultúrny dialog (Institute for Intercultural Dialogue)
Member State	SK
Delivery Period	2010-present
Full reference	
Internet link	http://sportspaja.ipmd.sk/different-colours-united/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and asylum seekers Minority groups (particularly Roma)
Project aims	<p>Different Colours United came into existence in collaboration with Bratislava's League of Small Football (Bratislavská liga v malom futbale), the NGO People Against Racism (Ľudia proti rasizmu) and the Football Against Racism (FARE) network organisation. The team started in the second league but in 2012 (a project of Institute for Intercultural Dialogue) qualified to the upper league.</p> <p>Different Colours United is a now a project that falls under the campaign "Sport Unites – Different colours, one game" of the Slovak NGO Institute for Intercultural Dialogue. The football team competes in the league, and consists of asylum seekers, Roma and native Slovak football players. The team competes in the league as well as the football tournaments during FARE action weeks.</p> <p>The team brings together people from various backgrounds, fostering friendships and promoting understanding of different cultures and beliefs. They aim to prove that a strong team can be built from a diverse group of people with a love for the same sport.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project includes individuals from a range of backgrounds, as well as top footballers in Slovakia. It promotes teamwork and understanding among a range of people Sometimes there are conflicts within the team or with opposing teams during a game.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Be Apart of it	
ID Number	UK-101
Name	Street Soccer Northern Ireland
Member State	UK
Date	2010 – ongoing
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.streetsoccerni.org
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees and asylum seekers as well as disadvantaged groups in Ireland
Project aims	<p>Street Soccer NI is a project for disadvantaged groups, including refugees, asylum seekers, the homeless, drug and alcohol dependants and long term unemployed. The project aims to improve the lives of these socially disadvantaged groups through the use of football, it will also provide an integrated society in Belfast with people from all types of disadvantaged backgrounds.</p> <p>Football training sessions are offered every Friday morning with a five-a-side league run in the afternoon. There are over 100 participants who attend the programme throughout the year, with the main group attending being males aged between 16 – 25.</p> <p>Street Soccer NI works with Stepping Stone and Princes Trust who provide access to training and employment. Refugees are able to attend drop-in classes and see an employment mentor for one on one training sessions. Stepping Stone provides assistance with CV's, interview technique, application forms and much more. This can prove invaluable for asylum seekers and refugees, granting them inside knowledge on the Irish job market and what employers are looking for. Stepping Stones has contacts within companies that regularly recruit and are able to put forward suitable candidates for selection.</p> <p>The organisation also offers members the opportunity to gain a level one coaching certificate. With the coaching certificate members have the opportunity to volunteer their coaching skills.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The programme helps build self confidence and relationships. ▪ It works with organisations such as Stepping Stone and Princes Trust, providing training and employment. ▪ Members are offered the opportunity to earn coaching certificates. ▪ Due to the mix of disadvantaged people, refugees may be discriminated against, leading to further segregation.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport / Education and Vocational Training / Employability Support</p>

The Refugee Cricket Project	
ID Number	UK-103
Name	Refugee Council and Cricket for Change (now part of The Change Foundation)
Member State	EN
Date	2009 – ongoing
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.thechangefoundation.org.uk/our-programmes/cricket-for-change/refugee-cricket-project/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<p>Some projects have a specific focus on one target group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refugees: newly arrived migrants ▪ Young alone males
Project aims	<p>Cricket For Change along with the Refugee Council set up The Refugee Cricket Project in London. At the end of 2011-12 Croydon was looking after approximately 15% of all young, unaccompanied asylum seekers in the UK (source: Croyden Children and Families Partnership 2013).</p> <p>The Cricket Centre, the home to the Cricket for Change organisation allows migrants a place where they can interact with other migrants and an opportunity to re-build their lives. It offers a safe friendly environment where the boys can relax and express their feelings, in a usually low social-economic area of London. Membership has grown, with 50 boys involved, and around 35 turning up to training every week, showing integration into the UK and this traditionally English sport.</p> <p>The organisation alongside providing cricket skills and a location for the friends to meet focuses on the long term future of the boys. Assistance with academic work is offered, leading to some of the boys progressing onto university. These classes and cricket training allow the refugees to practice and improve their English. The young alone asylum seekers are offered advice and support, the weekly advice centre is run for youths where invaluable guidance with asylum applications and welfare issues is provided.</p> <p>One of the refugees has now become a youth leader and manager at The Refugee Cricket Project he also works as a volunteer interpreter for a refugee organisation. He won the Spirit of London award, highlighting the success story of the refugee and the project. This shows successful integration into England where he now has the ability to support other refugees.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Due to struggles in their home countries refugees can sometimes have trust issues, it is difficult to overcome these, however creating a welcoming homely environment helps. ▪ Long term members help translate for new members assisting with integration and improving language skills. ▪ Cricket allows the large community of refugees to come together and share experiences in a safe, relaxing, enjoyable environment.

The Refugee Cricket Project	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As The Refugee Cricket Project is only for migrants, when playing external teams, it could lead to discrimination. It may also allow radicals to target the group. The refugees are great ambassadors for cricket and their home countries.
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Education and Vocational Training / Volunteering in Sport

Canterbury Rugby Club	
ID Number	UK-105
Name	Canterbury Rugby Club and Migrant Help UK
Member State	EN
Date	2015 – ongoing
Full reference	
Internet link	http://www.migranthelpuk.org/news-and-press/our-news/community-engagement/conversion-to-rugby-overcomes-migrants-language-barrier/
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees: newly arrived migrants with a focus on children
Project aims	<p>The partnership between Migrant Help UK and Canterbury Rugby Club aims to integrate newly arrived male and female migrants from ages 6 and above into the local community through rugby. Migrant families settling in the local area are invited to participate in rugby, on the pitch everyone is equal and needs support from their team members. Funding for the children is also provided, removing potential barriers to participation and integration.</p> <p>It is currently a pilot scheme, targeting those whose first language is not English, through involving them in sport, this will allow them to interact with other children and overcome language barriers. Breaking down these cultural barriers will allow the children to integrate into the rugby team and the wider community, generating a feeling of acceptance.</p> <p>The programme will allow members to develop rugby skills, make new friends and participate in local tournaments. Creating new friends for the children is crucial as they are entering a new country where they only know their family. These friends help integrate the children and can also help integrate the parents as they watch their children and talk to other parents. This brings a community spirit to the team throughout the age groups as they are all part of the club as a whole.</p>
Key findings and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child migrants are encouraged to make friends with other children, by involving them in various rugby programmes. As the children are integrated into society it is likely to also integrate the parents.

Canterbury Rugby Club	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where the language barrier is an issue, actions can be mimicked allowing the migrants to feel included. ▪ If successful other clubs in the local area will look to replicate the programme. ▪ Yorkshire Cricket Club has asked for guidance, trying to implement a similar campaign due to health issues in the North of England. ▪ The campaign supports a physical and emotional wellbeing through rugby.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Education Training</p>

Anti-racism action plan	
ID Number	UK – 203
Organisation Name	Lancashire Cricket Board
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	2003
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Lancashire Cricket Board started its own action plan in 2003 with the aim of including more Black and minority ethnic persons in the different levels of the game. Part of the action plan is the establishment of local “Ethnic minority development groups” whose input on the implementation of the plan is to be sought throughout the process.</p> <p>Award system for clubs to achieve “EquiMarks”, i.e. become a club that is open to Black and minority ethnic groups.</p> <p>Equality training for coaches, a strategy to recruit Black and minority ethnic coaches and a Black and minority ethnic liaison contact person.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The actual outcome of the plan could not clearly be determined. However, “Ethnic Minorities” figures prominently as one area of the cricket board’s website (currently under reconstruction) and is an assigned work field for one of three development managers which might be taken as an indication for an on-going engagement from the cricket board

Anti-racism action plan	
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development /

Perceptions & Experiences of Rugby League: Asian Muslim young people	
ID Number	UK – 206
Organisation Name	Rugby Football League
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	2010 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf Rugby Football League (ed.) (2010): Perceptions & Experiences of Rugby League: Asian Muslim young people. Leeds http://rflmedia.therfl.co.uk/docs/RFL_BME_Research_doc_24pp.pdf_final.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	An interesting project for the inclusion of young Asian Muslims has taken place under the direction of the Rugby Football League in order to learn about their perceptions and experiences with rugby. The regions chosen were Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Oldham based on a high proportion of Black and minority ethnic/Asian communities and a strong rugby tradition in the area. Contacts to local communities were established beforehand. Target groups were young males and females who had previously had little or no contact with rugby that is neither as active players nor as spectators.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>Model of research can be adapted to any community the RFL or club would like to engage with more effectively.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides local understanding of perceptions, experiences and potential barriers and information about the specific group targeted. ▪ The most significant barrier is a lack of opportunity not a lack of interest. ▪ Importance of not generalising and making assumptions about Asian communities - differences based on gender, age, generation, faith and culture and over time. ▪ Community development model is more likely to lead to increased participation; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partnerships with local organisations. - consultation ask what does the community want and need rather than assuming.

Perceptions & Experiences of Rugby League: Asian Muslim young people	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - long term strategy not a 6 week initiative then leave. - developing the capacity of the local community. ▪ Equality and Diversity training for existing staff and volunteers is essential if our sport is to be truly welcoming and inclusive. ▪ Alongside competition structure ensure opportunities to play for fun and to get fit etc particularly when targeting girls.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Asian Football Network (AFN)	
ID Number	UK – 212
Organisation Name	Asian Football Network (AFN)
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	2004 -
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The Asian Football Network (AFN) founded in 2004 in London offers mainly strategic support to a grass-roots football movement (not necessarily limited to Asian communities). The initiative underlines its bottom-up approach and positions its website as a support and exchange forum with a variety of information including good practice case studies around the topic of Asians in football.</p> <p>Among the AFN's own projects is the Coaching Pathway Programme for providing Football Association level 1 (i.e. basic) coaching courses for Asian and ethnic minority men and women together with County Football Associations.</p> <p>The programme is informed by research trying to understand the lack of participation from Asian communities in the existing coaching programmes; its ultimate objective is to channel more Asian and minority ethnic individuals into mainstream provision programmes. Another initiative is focused on creating local forums of different agencies to foster common projects like taster sessions, tournaments etc.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors	Non stated

Asian Football Network (AFN)	
(where available)	
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport

British Asian Rugby Association	
ID Number	UK – 214
Organisation Name	British Asian Rugby Association
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf www.bararugby.com
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	The British Asian Rugby Association was set up in 2004 in Bradford with a multi-agencies co-operation by the council, the mainstream Rugby organisation, and Sport England. Its aim is to provide positive role models, foster more participation and overcome cultural and religious barriers.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	Non stated
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Personal and Social Development

Women in Action	
ID Number	UK – 215
Organisation Name	Women in Action
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf

Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>Women in Action emerged from a women-only swimming group set up in an area of Cardiff with a high black and minority ethnic population rate. The course was run by project workers from the health sector: the Barefoot Health Workers' Project and the Triangle Project, an action research project at Cardiff University and funded by the Health Promotion Division for Wales.</p> <p>Over 130 women from the Yemeni, Somali, Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi and Chinese communities participated in the sessions. The follow-up included training courses (e.g. building capacity course, food and nutrition training), lifeguards trainings and outings to break down social isolation.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	Non stated
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Street Games	
ID Number	UK - 223
Organisation Name	Sport England and the Football Foundation
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	2007 -
Full reference	<p>Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].</p>
Internet link	<p>http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf</p> <p>http://www.streetgames.org/resources/research-insight-reports</p>
Evaluated? Y/N	Y
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Like many recently established initiatives it has no explicit focus on migrants but on "deprived communities".
Project aims	<p>Street Games was funded by Sport England, the Football Foundation and various donations in 2007 operating in England, and Wales, and starting in Scotland in the summer of 2011. It supports local projects in co-operation with sports providers, local groups, project workers but also entails a volunteer campaign "Co-operative StreetGames Young Volunteers" that draws on adolescents, previously involved in StreetGames projects and offers them training as well as organising national reward and recognition</p>

Street Games	
	events as incentives. Further projects include fundraising workshops for local initiatives or info on case studies.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	
Type of Intervention	High level: Sport Plus Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport

Positive Futures, Sport Action Zones, and Active Communities	
ID Number	UK – 224
Organisation Name	Sport England
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	-
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf www.posfutures.org.uk www.thesportactionzone.org
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The target groups of all are socially deprived communities and groups (including migrants, women and girls, disabled people) with less than average participation in sport. The objective is to support local projects and the reports from the programmes indicate that a basis for success is the co-operation with deliverers who know the specific needs of the community (and ethnic groups) and ideally are part of it themselves.</p> <p>Positive Futures, which from the beginning was focused more on young criminal offenders and drug-users has been taken over by the Home Office and includes also arts and media projects and co-operates among others with FURD "Football unites, Racism divides", a long-standing anti-racist football initiative and charity based in Sheffield.</p> <p>Sport Action Zones were set up in 2000, the London North Lambeth and North Southwark Sport Action Zone seems the most active today. It has now partnerships with London boroughs and also commercial sponsors.</p> <p>Active Communities Network has partnerships with corporations</p>

Positive Futures, Sport Action Zones, and Active Communities	
	and for example the Premier League. Active Communities Network has recently published a detailed report of its Breaking Barriers programme for community cohesion and sport in different London boroughs with special emphasis on engaging minority ethnic communities through among others boxing and football. But it also included qualifications for youths as boxing tutor, football referee, youth worker etc.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Important keys of success listed in the Breaking Barriers report are: accessible, comfortable and neutral venues and facilities; peer role models; events as incentives; co-operation with existing structures and locally identifiable staff.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training / Personal and Social Development / Volunteering in Sport</p>

Lilian Baylis Old School	
ID Number	UK – 226
Organisation Name	Lilian Baylis Old School
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	2004
Full reference	Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	The Lilian Baylis Old School (LBOS) lies in the London borough of Lambeth with a rate of 37 % black and minority ethnic population and serious gang crime activities and violence with previously no leisure facilities. The LBOS is a very good example of a venue turned into a successful community and sports activity centre. In 2004 the school moved house; local residents and groups and the "Sport Action Zone" initiative used the old building for summer school sports activities in 2005. This was followed by more partnerships (with sport clubs, churches, commercial partners and other programmes like Positive Futures and StreetGames) to expand the programme. Currently the council plans to hand over control of part of the site to a community trust to run the sports and leisure activities.
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LBOS has been turned into a community sports hub which offers many different sports and other activities with impressive participation figures and is used by different partners; it also

Lilian Baylis Old School	
	<p>features very positively in the Breaking Barriers report as a suitable venue to be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an area with gang crime activity and violence the LBOS seems to have shaped a “neutral”, accessible and welcoming space and a focal point for the whole community, which is now also working as a model for other areas.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Grasshoppers Rugby Football Club	
ID Number	UK – 228
Organisation Name	Grasshoppers Rugby Football Club
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	
Full reference	<p>Sport Inclusion Network (2016). Inclusion of Migrants in and through Sports - A Guide to Good Practice. [online] http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf [Accessed 5 May 2016].</p>
Internet link	http://www.dge.mec.pt/sites/default/files/Projetos/Agenda_Europeia_Migracoes/Documentos/inclusion_in_sport_guidelines.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants: those with a migration background, including ethnic minorities
Project aims	<p>The Grasshoppers Rugby Football Club in Middlesex has formed connections with the Schools Sports Partnership programme to bring rugby to youngsters especially from black and minority ethnic communities. The club holds close links with the two Schools Sports Partnership (SSP) teams in Hounslow and has now provided 483 hours of coaching to 2671 young people (1406 out of them were girls, 1198 came from a black or other minority ethnic groups). Even more interesting is the appointment of a community rugby coach (funded by the club and Sport England), who focuses on primary schools and the large ethnic minority in the area.</p>
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engagement of the club seemingly stems mostly from the wish to generate new junior players and volunteers. The club is the winner of the Social Inclusion Award of the Rugby Football Union (RFU) 2008/2009.
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Sport Plus</p> <p>Secondary: Personal and Social Development</p>

Sport 4 Life	
ID Number	UK-306
Organisation Name	Sport 4 Life
Member State	UK
Delivery Period	Founded in 2006
Full reference	Sport 4 Life UK. (2016). Home - Sport 4 Life UK. [online] Available at: http://sport4life.org.uk [Accessed 5 May 2016].
Internet link	http://sport4life.org.uk/ http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/documents/streetworldfootball-refugees_en.pdf
Evaluated? Y/N	N
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Young people between 12 and 25 (of which 86% have a BAME background)
Project aims	<p>Sport 4 Life is a Birmingham-based charity that aims to support disadvantaged young people between 12 and 25 by using sport as a hook to improving key life skills and promoting employability. Through their support they aim to build confidence and self-esteem, transform behaviour, gain a qualification, find a job and reduce the likelihood of them offending.</p> <p>Approximately 12% of participants (aged 11+) are excluded from school. 11% of participants (aged 15+) have criminal records. 86% come from BAME (Black, Asian, minority ethnic) backgrounds, and 85% of participants (aged 16+) have been out of employment, education or training for more than 6 months.</p> <p>They deliver structured sports sessions to young people to initially engage them, before subsequently introducing them to other programmes offered by the charity. They use the theme of sport, physical activity and health throughout all programmes. Other programmes and activities offered by the charity include education workshops, volunteer schemes, employability workshops, qualifications and awards and structured one-to-one mentoring.</p> <p>The six organisational objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain qualifications 2. Progress into education, employment, or training 3. Reduce their offending 4. Transform their behaviour 5. Improve their self esteem 6. Increase their resilience
Key outcomes and success factors (where available)	<p>In 2014/15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 719 young people attend more than 5 sessions or gained an accredited qualification or award ▪ 877 sessions were delivered ▪ There was an aggregate attendance of 11,620 ▪ 621 sports sessions were delivered

Sport 4 Life	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3507 workshops were delivered ▪ The programme saved £5.36 million in the past year to society ▪ 77% of unemployed young people engaged in the personal development and employability programmes progressed into employment, education or training. ▪ 92% of ex-offenders did not reoffend up to six months following their engagement ▪ 91% reported an improvement in behaviour ▪ 92% reported an increase in self-esteem
Type of Intervention	<p>High level: Plus Sport</p> <p>Secondary: Education and Vocational Training, Employability Support, Personal and Social Development, Volunteering in Sport</p>

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