



SPORT WORKS

sport is both a means and message

Jeroen Scheerder

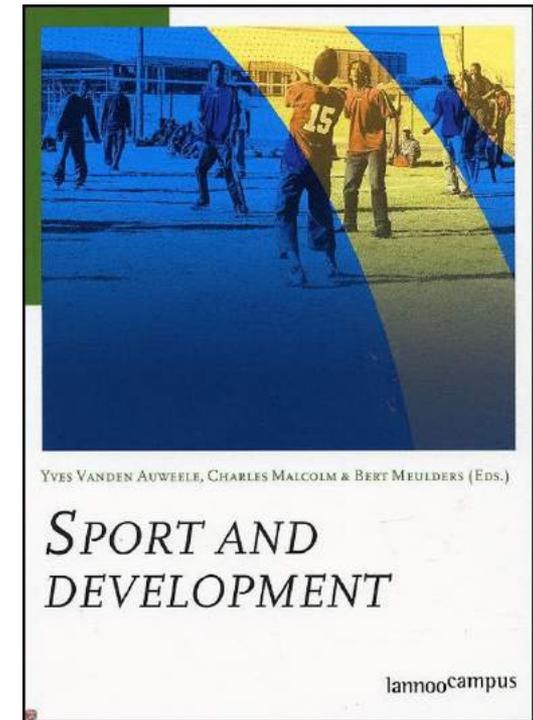
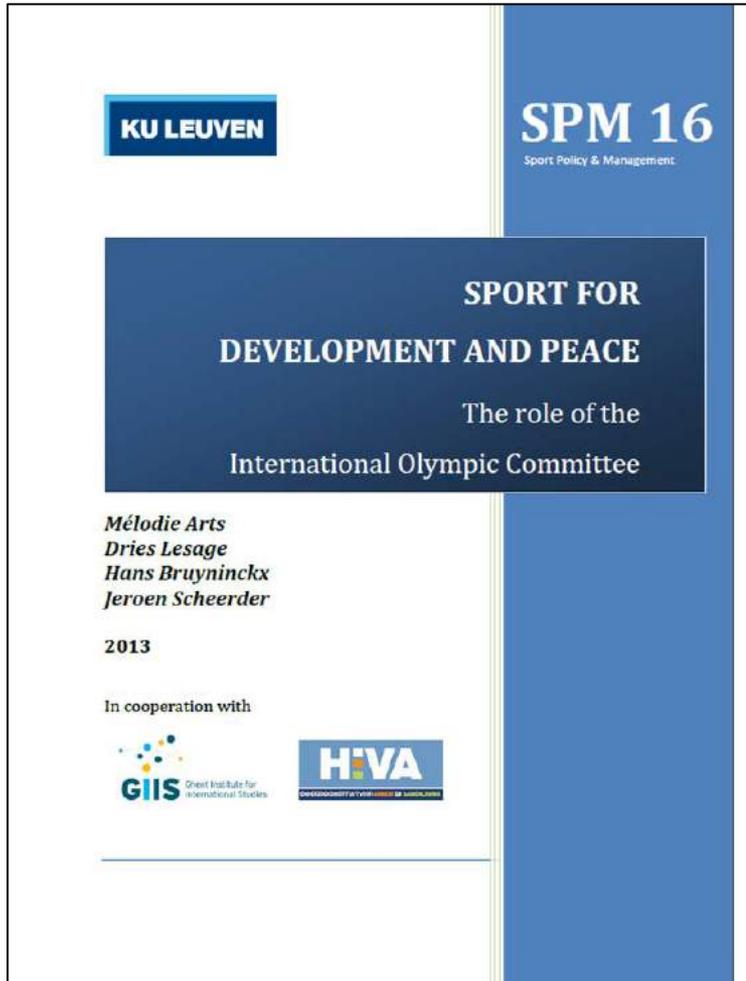
*Policy in Sports & Physical Activity Research Group
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UN Expert Group Meeting on SDP
13-14 June 2018
UN HQ / NYC

Personal background

- Studied PE and Social & Cultural Anthropology
 - Cfr internships abroad for PE and SCA students
- Worked for Minister of Sport in Flanders/Belgium
 - Sport & Development programmes in South Africa
 - Sport programmes for people in prison
- Since 2006 professor of sociology/policy in sport at KU Leuven
 - Sport and social inequality
 - CSR in football and basketball
 - Sport among people in poverty
- Head of Policy in Sports & Physical Activity Research Group/KU Leuven
- Past-president of European Association for Sociology of Sport (EASS)

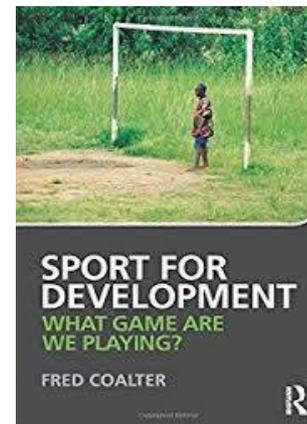
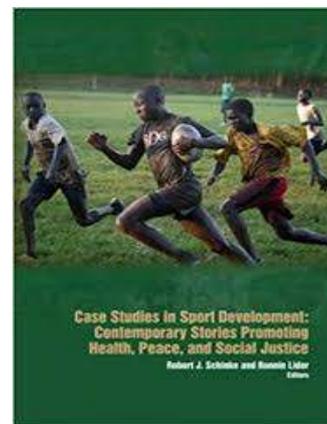
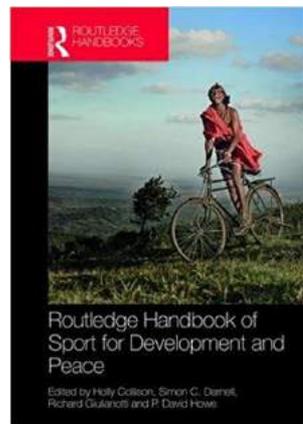
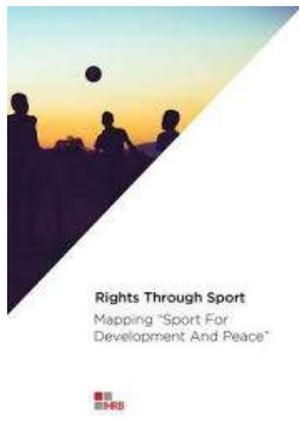
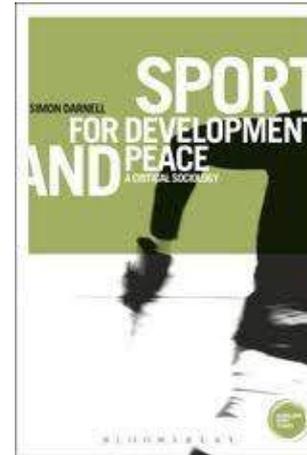
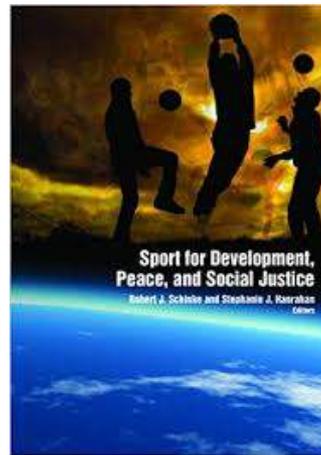
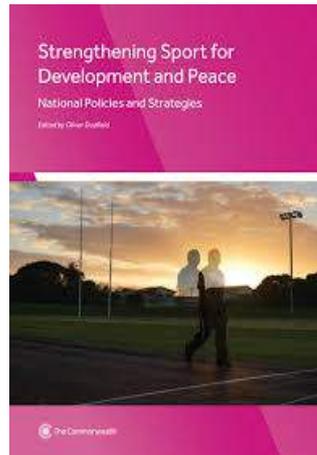
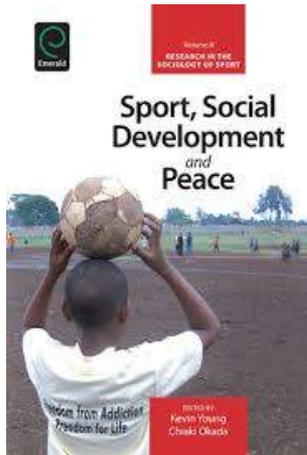
SDP Publications at KU Leuven



Free download:

<https://faber.kuleuven.be/spm/>

A plethora of SDP books and articles ...



... nevertheless ... not so long ago

(Arts et al., 2013; Scheerder & Vandermeerschen, 2014; Vanden Auweele, 2006)

- Sport was seen as a luxurious good
- Sport was neglected by social scientists
- Sport was mostly focused on competitive sport and sport in sport clubs
- Sport seemed only to welcome talented people
- ...

What we know wrt gains (multiple sources)

- Sport programmes
 - Promote active participation in sport among different social groups
 - Facilitate and support physical, mental and social health
 - Provide safe places to sport, play and physical exercise
 - Restore a sense of normalcy during and after periods of conflict or disaster

Challenges and pitfalls (Arts et al., 2013; Boyle, 2010; Coalter, 2009; Donnelly et al., 2011; Giulianotti, 2011)

1. Technical weaknesses
2. Practical and intersubjective shortcomings
3. Political and critical weaknesses

Challenges and pitfalls (Arts et al., 2013; Boyle, 2010; Coalter, 2009; Donnelly et al., 2011; Giulianotti, 2011)

1. Technical weaknesses

- Sustainability of projects (quick win vs long-lasting gain)
- Possible criteria for assessing sustainability: monitoring, evaluation, funding, goals, social integration, training of volunteers, exit strategies, ...
- Indicators: process vs product, output vs outcome
- How to measure 'empowerment', 'social cohesion', ...
- Ownership, credibility: Global South autonomy vs Global North interference/dependency

Challenges and pitfalls (Arts et al., 2013; Boyle, 2010; Coalter, 2009; Donnelly et al., 2011; Giulianotti, 2011)

1. Technical weaknesses

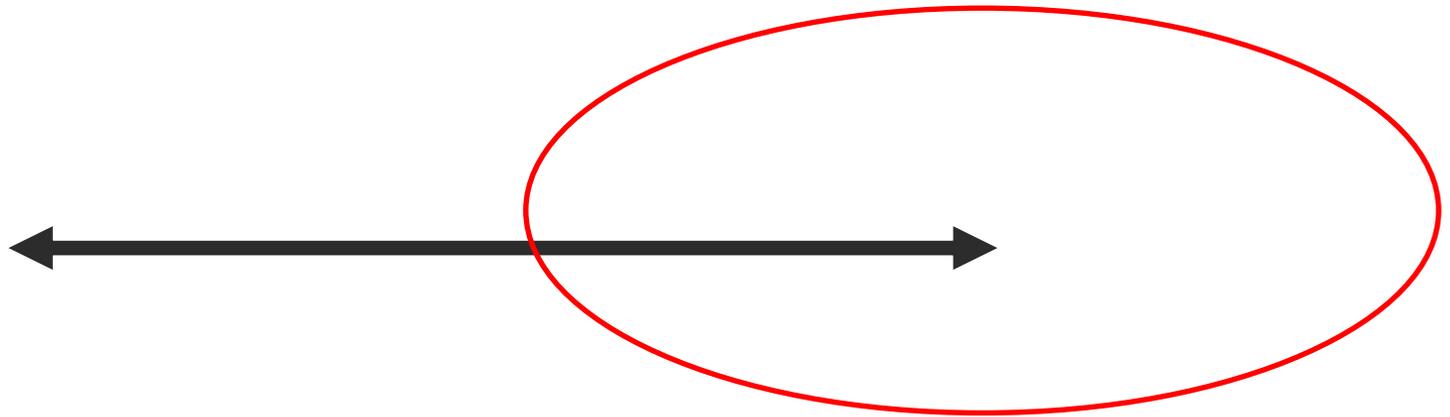
2. Practical and intersubjective shortcomings

- Poor communication between donors and recipients
- Implementation without community consultation
- Competition between NGOs

Challenges and pitfalls (Arts et al., 2013; Boyle, 2010; Coalter, 2009; Donnelly et al., 2011; Giulianotti, 2011)

1. Technical weaknesses
2. Practical and intersubjective shortcomings
- 3. Political and critical weaknesses**
 - Western standards are used
 - Focus on urban slums vs rural areas
 - No focus on indigenous sports

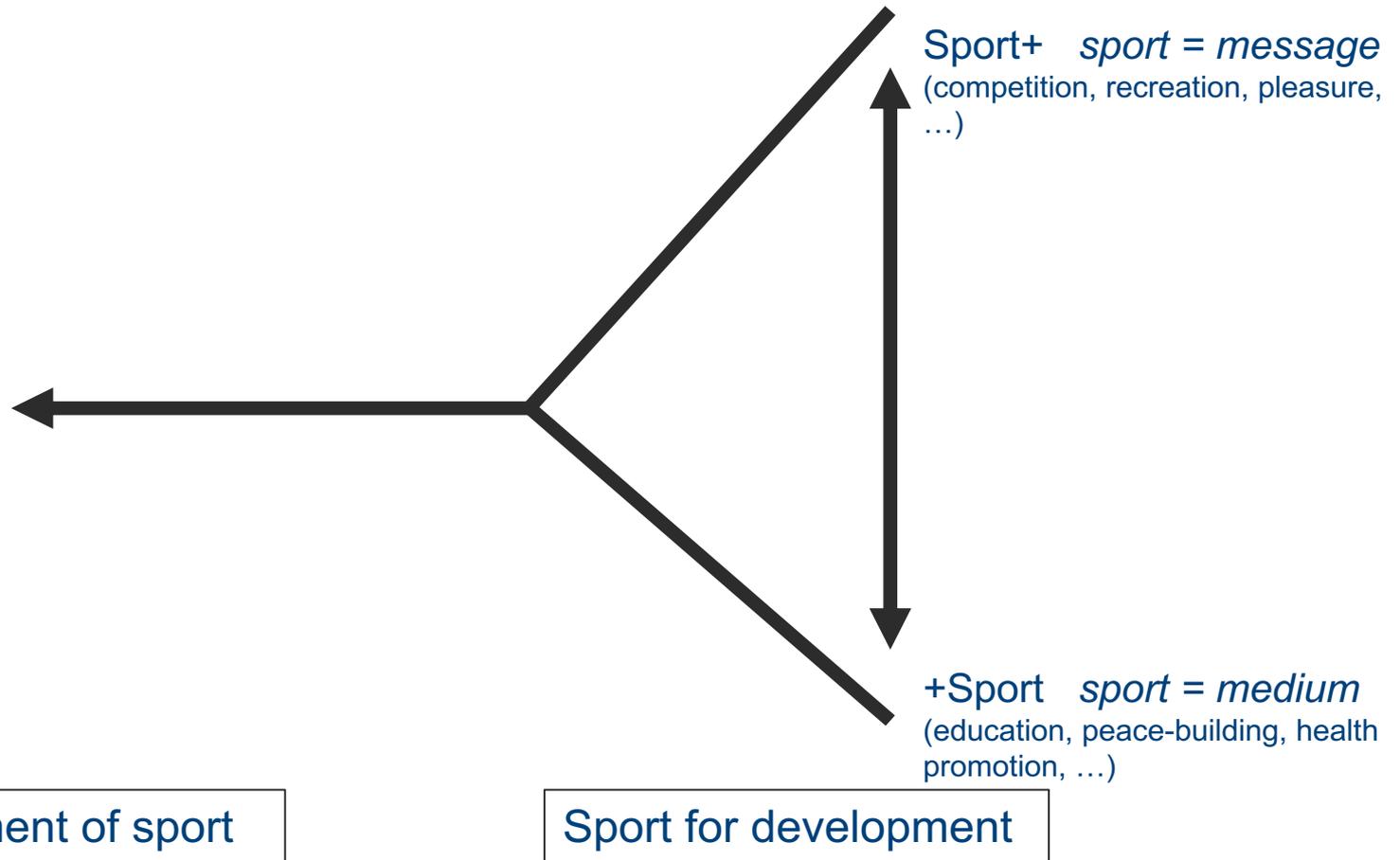
Towards a typology of SDP initiatives



Development of sport

Sport for development

Towards a typology of SDP initiatives

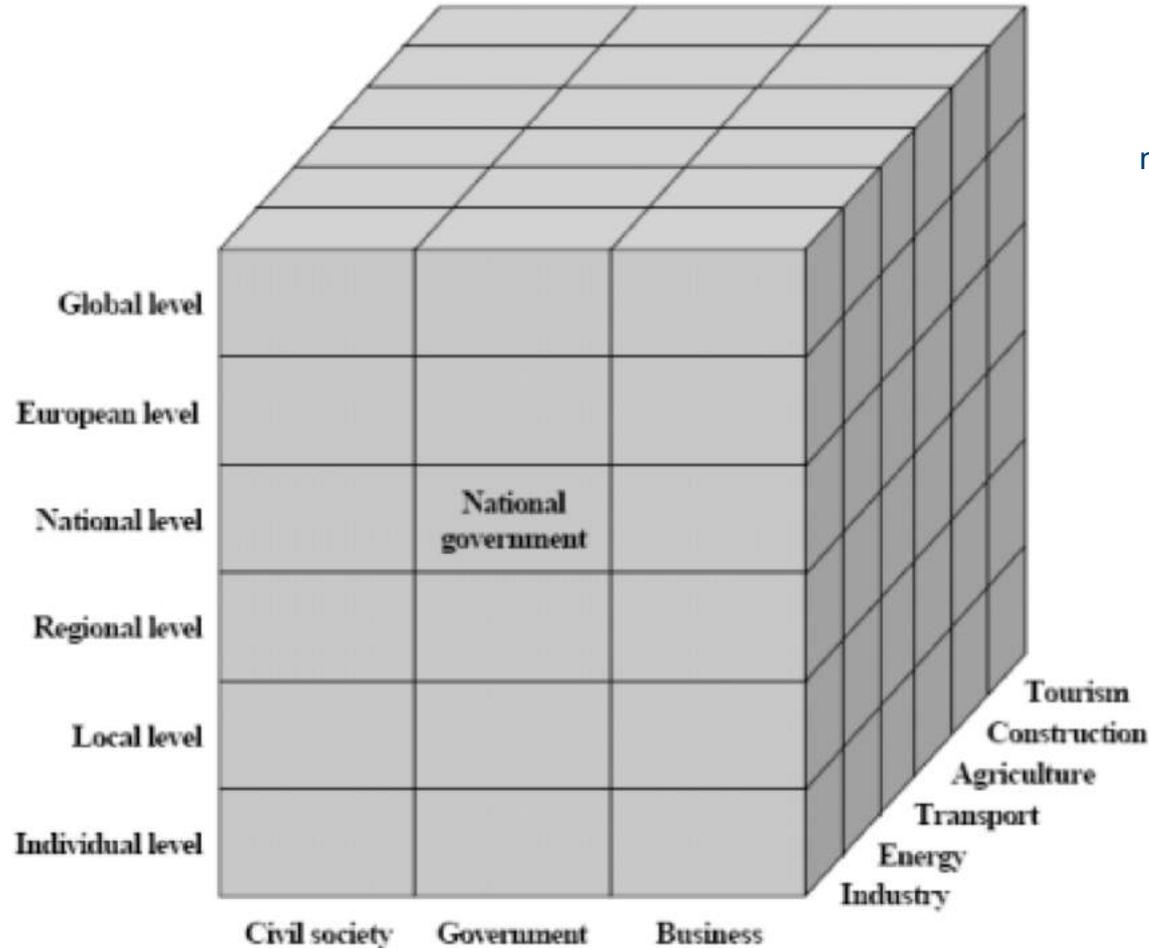


Towards a typology of SDP initiatives



Sport for development

Looking for another brick in the wall?



Model representing policy networks: multi-level, multi-actor and multi-sector governance

(based on Jänicke, 2003)

Soccer only? Social stratification of sport participation: a question of habitus



Scheerder et al. (2013)

Thanks for your attention!



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